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Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis.

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Landslide.—In March, 1897, an extensive landslide occurred at "Bissell's cut," thirteen miles out from St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern branch of the "Burlington" Railroad. A section of earth ten feet thick was precipitated from the top of the cut, and a small army of men and several steam derricks were employed to clear the tracks, a full week being devoted to the work and fifty thousand dollars expended thereon.

Lane, Francis Adams, merchant, was born January 4, 1830, near Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri, son of George W. and Fannie T. (Adams) Lane. The family to which he belongs is one of the old families of Virginia, although his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, Presley Carr Lane, was for thirty years president of the Pennsylvania State Senate. Francis A. Lane was reared in Missouri, and obtained the education which fitted him for a successful business career in the schools of Palmyra. He came to St. Louis a youth eighteen years of age, and in his young manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until 1848, meeting with gratifying success. In the year last named he retired from business, and has since given his attention to the care of his estate. Occupying a prominent social position, his name and face are alike familiar to the people of St. Louis, and his home is among those noted for the air of refinement which pervades them, and the owner's genial hospitality is one of its most charming features. During the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis Mr. Lane interested himself actively in military affairs, and, as a member of the old National Guard, he accompanied General D. M. Frost on the famous Southwest expedition. He married, in 1856, Miss Emma H. Price, daughter of Captain Enoch Price, of whom appropriate mention is made elsewhere in these volumes. Nine children have been born of their marriage, the eldest of whom, Fannie, died in infancy. Dr. Presley Carr Lane, a practicing physician of St Louis; Price, Ralph, Almira, Emma, Belle, Josephine, and John Beach Lane are the names of the other children, all living in 1898 with the exception of Ralph Lane, who died in this city in 1893, at the age of thirty years.

Lane, William Carr, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1789, and died in St. Louis January 6, 1863. He was liberally educated at Jefferson College and Dickinson College, in his native State, and after studying medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1811, and serving for a time as surgeon's mate at Fort Harrison, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was appointed post surgeon at Fort Harrison. In 1819 he came to St. Louis and made it his home, practicing his profession for many years in partnership with Dr. Samuel Merry. When St. Louis was given a city charter, in 1823, he was chosen the first mayor, and was re-elected five times in succession—1823 to 1829—and after an interval of nine years elected to the office again three times in succession—a record of municipal honor without a parallel in the history of St. Louis. It was due to his noble presence, his popular manners, his high honor, and his active and earnest public spirit. In 1852 he was

appointed by President Fillmore Governor of New Mexico. Dr. Lane was married, in 1818, to Miss Mary Ewing, daughter of Nathaniel Ewing. They had three children.

Language of the Pioneers.—As long as Upper Louisiana was a dependency of France, French was the only language spoken in St. Louis. After the cession of the country to Spain a few Spanish officials and soldiers came to the village to administer the government and maintain civil order. But not all the Spanish Governors were Spaniards. St. Ange, Trudeau, and Delassus were French. The laws and legal processes, public records and documents were drawn in Spanish, but the presence of a few Spaniards exerted a scarcely appreciable influence on the popular speech. The language, manners and customs continued to be distinctively French. In 1804, when St. Louis passed under American jurisdiction, French was the exclusive language of its inhabitants. In 1818 French was still the common speech of a community, two-thirds of which even then were Frenchmen. But after the admission of Missouri into the Union, English gained a rapid ascendency, and the beautiful tongue which had so long been the medium of happy intercourse ceased forever to be the prevailing language of the inhabitants of St. Louis.

PROFESSOR S. WATERHOUSE.

L'Annee de la Picotte.—"The year of the small-pox" marked the first appearance of this scourge, 1801, and was so commemorated in the early French annals.

L'Annee des Dix Bateaux.—"The year of the ten boats" was 1788. These boats arrived here after the vanquishment of a gang of piratical robbers infesting the vicinity of Grand Tower, on the Mississippi. The expedition was organized by boatmen at New Orleans.

L'Annee des Galeres.—The year 1798 was "the year of the galleys." It was so called because in that year some galleys bearing Spanish troops arrived at St. Louis. They were under command of Don Carlos Howard.

L'Annee des Grandes Eaux.—"The year of the great waters" was 1785. Disastrous floods submerged and almost devastated civilization throughout the Mississippi Valley.

L'Annee du Grand Hiver.—"The year of the hard winter" was 1799, and was notable for the extraordinarily intense severity of the weather.

La Petite Riviere.—This was the name given by the French settlers at St. Louis to the little stream which had its source in a large spring three miles west of the Mississippi River, and which later became known as "Mill Creek."

La Place d'Armes.—The building so called by the French settlers of St. Louis when the United States government took possession of the place, was the government building on Main Street, near Walnut, in which the executive offices were established in 1805.

La Prelle, James L., was born October 9, 1850, in the town of Anderson, Grimes County, Texas. His father, who was born in Normandy, France, immigrated to this country in 1839, and established his home in Houston, Texas. There he connected himself with T. W. House and then removed to Anderson, Grimes County, Texas, where he engaged in the business of general merchandising. In 1842 he enlisted in the United States Army at that place, and was in the military service of this country for some time thereafter, having many interesting experiences as an American soldier. James L. LaPrelle attended the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, and then began serving an apprenticeship to the business of merchandising, in the general store of B. F. Davis & Co., of Anderson. After working for this firm for two years he again attended school for a time, and then obtained a position with the firm of Arnold & Bridges, of Navasota, Texas. He was in the employ of this house from 1867 until 1871, quitting it in the year last named to go to Galveston, Texas, in which city he thought he should find better opportunities for advancement. There he obtained a situation with the dry goods house of Klopman & Fellman, which was, at that time, the largest retail house in Galveston. After working for this house a year, he formed a partnership with his brother, and established a general store, at Marlin, Falls County, Texas, which was con-

ducted under the firm name of J. L. LaPrelle & Bro., until 1875. In the early part of 1876 Mr. LaPrelle came to St. Louis and connected himself with the wholesale house of W. C. Parsons & Co., which had a grocery trade extending throughout Missouri, Illinois and adjoining States. He traveled for this house in Illinois for six months, and then accepted the offer of a better position with Hamilton, Brown & Co., then entering upon its wonderfully successful career, as a wholesale boot and shoe house. For this firm he traveled throughout Southern Texas and the Indian Territory, adding so largely to its trade, and evincing such broad capacity as a merchant, that in 1881, he was invited to become a partner in the house. He accepted the invitation and in 1883 became one of the founders of the corporation known as the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, of which he then became a director. He continued to travel for the house until 1891, and became known throughout a large extent of territory as its leading salesman. In 1891 he left the road to become secretary and buyer of the company and retained these positions until 1898, when he was made vice-president of the company. From the foundation of this corporation down to the present time he has been one of the active spirits in the conduct of its affairs, and he is entitled to a large share of the credit for building up a great mercantile establishment and a great manufacturing industry. His success in life has been well deserved and his charitable and magnanimous disposition has made his prosperity the source of happiness to others. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, of the order of Knights of Honor, the Legion of Honor and the Western Commercial Travelers' Association. December 26, 1876, he married Miss Mary Worsham, daughter of Captain Henry M. Worsham, an old time "steamboat man," and an honored resident of St. Louis. Mrs. LaPrelle is closely related to the old and well known Jennings family, of Virginia. Her father, Captain Worsham, was killed at the blowing up of the steamer Oceana, off Bird's Point, Missouri, April 11, 1872. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. LaPrelle have been Mamie W., Effie N. and Ida J. LaPrelle, and James L. LaPrelle, Jr.

Lasalle Frauen Unterstuetzungs Verein.—A beneficiary association of German ladies of South St. Louis, organized in 1878. It was not named after LaSalle, the Mississippi explorer, but after Ferdinand Lasalle, the noted German socialist. It pays benefits on the death of a member, or a member's husband, and also sick benefits. The founders were Miss Anstedt, president; Julia Reier, vice-president; and Consandine Kreutzyling, secretary.

LaSalle, Robert Cavelier de, one of the earliest explorers of the Illinois country, was born in Rouen, France, November 22, 1643, and died in what is now the State of Texas, March 20, 1687. In 1666 he went to Canada to seek his fortune, and the priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, feudal owners of the Island of Montreal, granted him a tract of land. In 1669 he sold his estate and set out on a tour of western exploration. Making his way southward and westward, he discovered the Ohio River, and descended it as far as the rapids opposite the present city of Louisville. A year or two later he traversed Lake Michigan from north to south, and crossed over to the Illinois River. In 1673 he obtained a patent of nobility and a grant of Fort Frontenac with adjacent lands. In 1677 he went to France and laid before the French minister a scheme for the colonization of the Illinois country and the opening up of trade relations with the numerous Indian tribes in the West. Receiving royal letters patent, which gave him authority to explore and occupy this region, he returned to Canada and, in November, 1678, set out from Fort Frontenac with the idea of following the Mississippi River to its mouth and opening the interior of the continent to colonization and settlement. At a point above Niagara Falls, LaSalle built a small vessel, which he named "The Griffin." The following summer he ascended the lakes to Mackinaw, and from there continued his voyage up Lake Michigan in canoes. He ascended the St. Joseph River, crossed over to the Illinois River, and proceeded down that stream to a point below the site of the present city of Peoria, where he built Fort Creve Coeur. Leaving Henry de Tonti, his faithful lieutenant, in command of Fort Creve Coeur, he returned to Canada for necessary supplies. He returned to the Illinois country in 1680, to discover that a war party of 500 Iroquois had invaded the country, driven off the friendly tribes, and devastated the entire region. He looked in vain for traces of Tonti, against

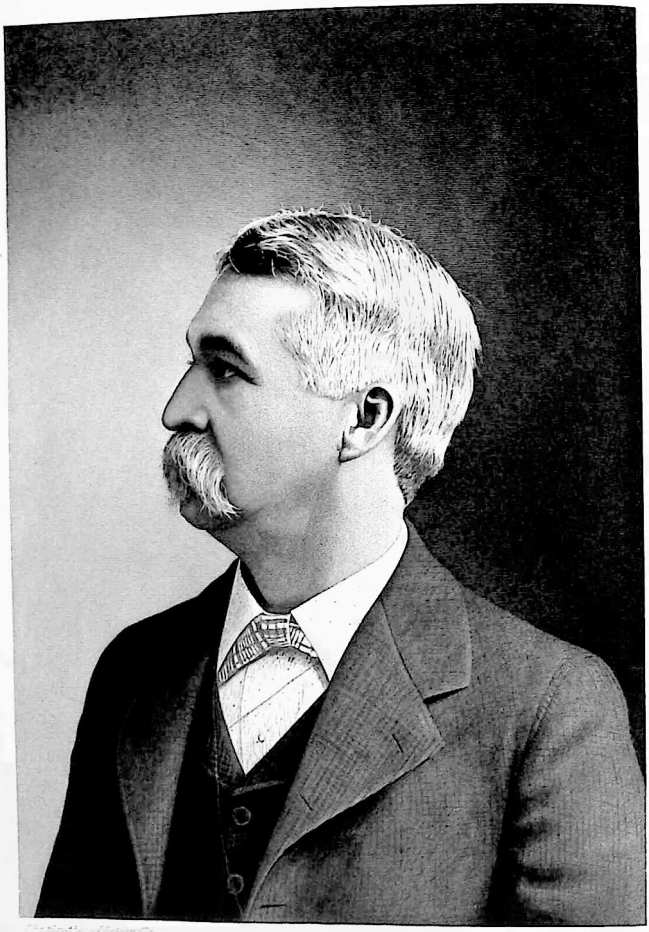
whom a portion of the garrison of Fort Creve Coeur had mutinied in his absence, and, descending the Illinois River, he spent the winter in negotiations with the Miami Indians. In the spring of 1681 he returned to Canada, finding Tonti at Mackinaw, on his arrival at that place. After appeasing his creditors and replenishing his resources, he again came back to the Illinois country, traversing the Illinois River to its mouth, and embarking on the Mississippi February 6, 1682. He then traversed the Mississippi to its mouth, near which, April 9, 1682, he planted a column bearing the arms of France, and in the name of Louis XIV took possession of the whole valley of the great river. Returning to France by way of Canada, his representations concerning the wealth and stability of the vast region of which he had taken possession in the name of the King of France, secured for him the command of a squadron, with which he sailed in 1684 for the Gulf of Mexico, his intention being to plant a fortified settlement near the mouth of the Mississippi River. He failed to find the Mississippi and landed with his colonists at Matagorda Bay, which he mistook for a western mouth of the river. One of his vessels was wrecked at the entrance to the bay, and a subordinate sailed for France with the squadron, leaving LaSalle and his colonists alone on the banks of the little river, Lavaca. From this point he made frequent journeys in his effort to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the spring of 1687 reached a branch of the River Trinity. There he was treacherously assassinated by some of his followers, and all his schemes, which had always been too vast for his resources, ended in failure. He was, nevertheless, foremost among the explorers who opened the way for the settlement of the Mississippi Valley.

Latin-American Club of St. Louis. The Latin-American Club and Foreign Trade Association is the outgrowth of the interest taken by St. Louis manufacturers and merchants in the subject of foreign trade and the propriety of cultivating it with the countries south of our own. Through this interest the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis was induced in 1884 to establish a committee, known as the "Mexican, Central and South American Committee." Foreign trade increased to such an extent that, in 1887, L. D. Kingsland, S. L. Biggers and Eugene McQuillin conceived the idea of forming a special organization for the purpose of encouraging commercial and social relations with Mexico, Central and South America, but not until August 22, 1890, was there an absolute organization perfected under the name of the "St. Louis Spanish Club." These gentlemen called a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, which was largely attended, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That an association be formed, to be known as the St. Louis Spanish Club, to foster and encourage trade relations between St. Louis and the Latin-American countries, to insure friendly feeling between those nations and ourselves, and for the purpose of aiding its members in learning to speak, read and write the Spanish language."

The organization resulted in the unanimous election of the following officers: L. D. Kingsland, president; S. L. Biggers, secretary; Eugene McQuillin, treasurer. Mortimer F. Taylor and Henry Stanley were elected as directors, who, with the officers above mentioned, composed the directory. In 1897 the club comprised in its membership nearly two hundred and fifty of the strongest houses of the city, in every line of trade, and its scope has been materially widened. Its attention is no longer confined to the American Republics. Information is kept on file regarding all parts of the world where it is possible for St. Louis merchants to prosecute their business, and they are greatly assisted thereby in extending their field of action. Its plan of organization is now "to promote trade relations between the city of St. Louis and Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, the West Indies and other countries."

The following, in brief, is what the Latin-American Club did for its members in 1897: It was the medium of placing a great many orders from foreign countries, and its correspondence with firms in Mexico, Central and South America developed an increasing demand for St. Louis manufactures and merchandise; it has made nearly 5,000 translations of commercial correspondence for members in Spanish, French, Portuguese, German and Italian. It is important, in order to secure business, to have all correspondence in the language of the country to which it is addressed; quite a number of foreign business visitors bought goods through its agency, making its offices their headquarters; it furnished lists of



Henry S. Rauchenstein

firms in the various countries to its members, and it is prepared to supply those in almost every line of business, when required; it made marked progress toward creating a good market for the products of those Southern countries that will tend greatly to open reciprocal transactions, making this a distributing point for the Great West; it arranged to give the mercantile standing, or procure it at short notice, of any foreign firm, its Mexican Credit Files being especially full; and it arranged information files valuable on all points connected with export and import trade, tariffs, shipping, packing, etc.

Latin-Americans, Visit of.—July 2, 1897, there arrived in St Louis a distinguished body of men, representing the commercial interests of Mexico and the Central and South American Republics, who visited the United States for the purpose of promoting trade and commerce and strengthening the bonds of friendship between the Northern and Southern continents. The men who visited St. Louis on that occasion, accompanied by duly accredited representatives of the government of the United States, were the delegates from Latin-American countries to the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Commercial Museum, opened and formally dedicated in Philadelphia, June 1st to June 5, 1897. After fulfilling their mission in Philadelphia, they determined to make a tour of the industrial centers of the United States, and everywhere were received and treated with the distinguished consideration to which their station and the importance of the interests which they sought to promote entitled them. When they arrived in St. Louis they were met at the Union Station by James A. Reardon, president of the St. Louis Spanish Club, and a reception committee, wearing badges on which was inscribed: "United American Republics—Reciprocity and Commerce." In the waiting room of the depot they were presented to the general reception committee, composed of fifty citizens, and welcomed to the city by Honorable E. O. Stanard, on behalf of the business and trade interests of St. Louis. They were then escorted to the Southern Hotel, where they were entertained during their stay in the city. At one o'clock on the day of their arrival they were formally received at the Merchants' Exchange, an address of welcome being delivered on that occasion by Philip Gruner and responded to on behalf of the visitors by Mauro Fernandez, a distinguished lawyer, financier and educator of Costa Rica. Later in the day they visited Shaw's Garden and other points of interest in the city, and in the evening held an informal reception at the Southern Hotel, at which Honorable David R. Francis, ex-Secretary of the Interior and ex-Governor of Missouri, was master of ceremonies. On the following day the visitors enjoyed a river excursion, and during the remainder of their stay in the city devoted themselves to the study of trade conditions in the region of country of which St. Louis is the metropolis, and to informal discussions of ways and means to promote better trade relations between their countries and the United States, with the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men of St. Louis.

Latitude of St. Louis.—The exact latitude of St. Louis, taking the point directly under the center of the dome of the courthouse as the point of measuring to, is 38 degrees, 37 minutes, 37.5 seconds north of the Equator.

Laughlin, Henry D., lawyer, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, January 21, 1848, son of Tarleton C. and Ann (Hopkins) Laughlin. Reared in the country, he received his early education in one of the primitive log school houses of the region in which he lived, and beyond this was mainly indebted to the process of self-education for his scholastic attainments. Two years after the close of the Civil War he left the farm on which he had worked for some time previously, and, going to Lexington, Kentucky, he entered the law department of Transylvania University. At the end of a thorough course of study at that famous old institution, which has since been merged into the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky, he was graduated in the class of 1869 and immediately afterward came to St. Louis. Here he was formally admitted to the bar by Judge Irwin Z. Smith, of the circuit court, and began the practice of his profession in this city in partnership with Charles G. Mauro. This professional association was dissolved by Mr. Mauro's death in 1873, and Mr. Laughlin continued alone in a practice which kept him actively engaged and won for him constantly increasing prominence and prestige at the bar. In 1878 he was chosen judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, and entered upon a term of service which entailed

upon him many arduous duties and responsibilities. He served four years as judge of the criminal court, and, within that time, presided at the trials of fifty-two men charged with murder in the first degree. The volume of criminal business less grave in character was also large, and in consequence of his zealous labors, Judge Laughlin retired from the bench, broken in health, and did not return to the practice of law for a year afterward, devoting his attention, in the meantime, to the tobacco warehouse business. In 1883 he resumed the active practice of law, broadened by his experience on the bench and strongly entrenched in popular favor by his clean and able administration of the affairs of the court over which he had presided. He associated with himself at that time R. H. Kern, thus constituting the firm of Laughlin & Kern, which later became Martin, Laughlin & Kern, Judge Alexander Martin, now dean of the law school of the State University, of Columbia, Missouri, becoming head of the firm. The dissolution of this able and widely known law firm was brought about by the removal of Judge Martin to Columbia and Mr. Kern to Chicago, and Judge Laughlin then associated with himself George J. Tansey, the firm of Laughlin & Tansey being thus constituted. To this firm a son of Judge Laughlin was afterward admitted and it became Laughlin, Tansey & Laughlin, the elder Laughlin acting only as advisory counsel to his younger associates. In later years corporate interests with which he is identified have demanded the larger share of his attention and he has been a less familiar figure at the bar of St. Louis than formerly, but he has left upon it the strong impress of his individuality, both as jurist and lawyer. Corporate and commercial law received his special attention during the later years of his active practice, and it was in consequence of this tendency that he became connected officially with the corporation which now commands his services. In connection with other gentlemen, he organized some years since the National Hollow Brake-Beam Company, a corporation which established its general offices in Chicago and of which Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was first president. At the death of Senator Barnum, Judge Laughlin succeeded to the presidency of the corporation, and has since devoted himself to its interests, spending the major portion of his time in Chicago. Early in life Judge Laughlin fixed the age of forty-five years as the period at which he would voluntarily quit the practice of the law and give way to younger men. This he has practically done, except as above stated. He married, in 1874, Miss Ella Haynes, daughter of J. E. Haynes, of St. Louis. Their children are Randolph, Hester Bates, Elmer Adams and Robert Tansey Laughlin.

The foregoing is a very brief and imperfect sketch of a man who, in his busy life, has already achieved distinction and who gives promise of a long continued career of usefulness and honor. All who know Henry D. Laughlin well regard him as a pre-eminently manly man, with a healthy mind and a sound body. Like most men so constituted, he is fond of out-door sports, and is always seen at his best when taking his summer outings with rod and gun, by lake or stream, with a few chosen spirits of kindred tastes. With untiring energy and with "a heart for any fate," he is always the life of the hunters' camp, where his ready fund of anecdote and poetry brighten the darkest hours of day or night. While Judge Laughlin's family residence in St. Louis is famous for its elegant and refined hospitality, his farm in St. Louis County, with its deer park and fishing ponds, is the frequent resort of friends from far and near, who recognize in him a prince of good fellows and a genial and generous host, and who unite in the earnest hope that he may—

> "Crown, in shades like these,
> A youth of labor with an age of ease."

Laumeier, Herman Henry, merchant, was born March 28, 1827, in Germany, and died in St. Louis, August 11, 1881. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth (Schulte) Laumeier, who came to St. Louis in 1831. The elder Laumeier died of cholera in 1866, in this city, and his widow died here in 1881. Herman H. Laumeier received a good practical education in the schools of St. Louis, and as a boy learned the carpenter's trade. Later he engaged in the wholesale and retail shoe trade in company with his brother, William Laumeier, under the firm name of H. H. Laumeier & Bro., their place of business being at the corner of Franklin Avenue and Third Street. They also conducted a store on Fourth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street, and were among the prosperous shoe dealers of the city until 1872, when H. H.

Laumeier retired from business with a comfortable fortune. He was a sagacious and capable merchant and a man of the strictest integrity. A member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, he was conscientious in the discharge of his religious duties and gave freely of his means in aid of the German Orphans' Home and other charitable institutions. For many years he was a prominent member of the Germania Club, which was in those days the leading social institution of the German-Americans of St. Louis. November 18, 1863, he married Miss Christiana Hincke, of this city. The children born to them were Clara Elizabeth (deceased), William Henry, Ida, Hulda, Caroline, Herman Henry, Jr., and Walter Hincke Laumeier.

Laussat, Pierre Clement de, who exercised the prerogatives of Governor of the Province of Louisiana at the time of the transfer of the territory to the United States, was a native of France and received his appointment from Bonaparte, then acting as First Consul. He arrived in New Orleans, bearing a commission as Colonial Prefect and empowered to act as civil and military commandant, March 26, 1803, and at once set about making necessary preparations for the transfer of the territory to the United States in accordance with the terms of the purchase. December 20, 1803, he formally surrendered Lower Louisiana to Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, representatives of the United States government. and nothing is known of his subsequent career.

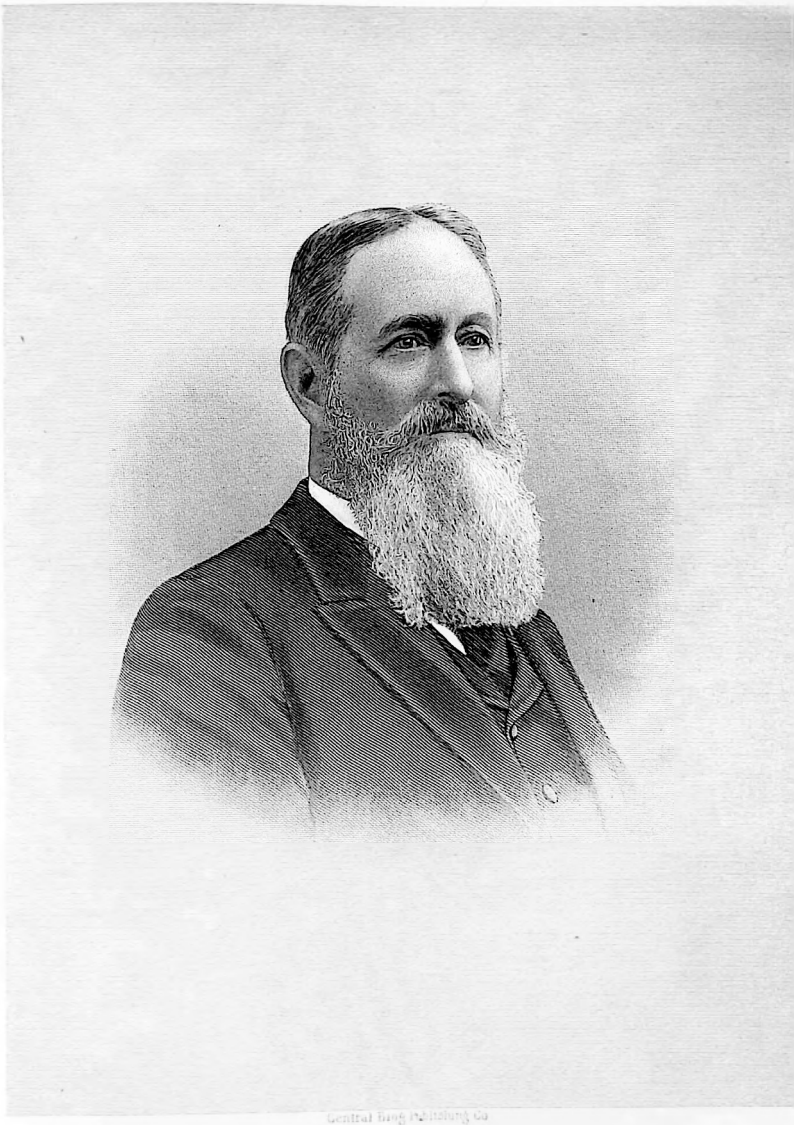
Law and Order League Club.—An organization composed of prominent citizens of St. Louis which came into existence October 22, 1883, and which had for its object the enforcement of State laws and city ordinances designed to promote good order and to improve social and moral conditions in the city. The league brought all its influence to bear to improve the city government and to prevent crime and immorality.

Law, John, projector of the financial scheme which became known as the "Mississippi Bubble," was born in Edinburgh, in 1671, and died in Venice, in 1729. In 1694 he killed "Beau" Wilson in a duel in London and was condemned to death, but escaped to the Continent, where he led a roving life and was engaged largely in gambling schemes of various kinds. In 1716 he founded the "Banque Generale," and succeeded in inaugurating and successfully carrying on a banking enterprise planned in accordance with his peculiar views relative to the issuance of a paper currency. Soon after this he acquired from the French government control of the Louisiana Territory for colonization and trade, incorporating the "Compagnie d'Occident" for that purpose. This company soon absorbed the East India and China Companies, the African Company, the Mint, and the power of receivers-general, thus obtaining practical control of both the financial affairs and commerce of France. In 1718 the "Banque Generale" was transformed into the "Banque Royale," with Law as director-general, and its notes guaranteed by the King. The company and the bank were combined in 1720, with Law as controller-general. For a time the system prospered and fortunes were made in speculations, but the over-issue of paper money brought about the collapse of the entire scheme in 1720. Law was driven from France and his estates were confiscated. After his reverses he lived in England some years and then went to Italy, where he died.

Lawless, Luke E., lawyer and jurist, was born in Dublin, in 1781, and died in St. Louis in 1846. In his young manhood he served in the British Navy, afterward graduated from Dublin University and was admitted to the bar in 1805. In 1810 he entered the French military service and was promoted to a colonelcy. After the fall of Napoleon he came to this country, and in 1824 settled in St. Louis. He practiced his profession here until 1831, when he was elected judge of the circuit court succeeding Judge William C. Carr. He served on the circuit bench three years and was an able judicial officer as well as an accomplished lawyer. An interesting incident in his professional career was his leadership in the famous impeachment of Judge James H. Peck, of the Federal Court, in the United States Senate. In April of 1826 Judge Lawless printed a respectful criticism upon one of Judge Peck's decisions, and as a result he was adjudged in contempt of court and sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment in jail and to eighteen months suspension from practice. In December following, John Scott, a member of Congress from Missouri, presented

to that body a memorial from Lawless charging Judge Peck with tyranny, oppression and usurpation of power. The House committee reported charges of impeachment, which came before the Senate at the following session. In this case, which involved the liberty of the press, half the members of the St. Louis bar were summoned as witnesses, and among those who were members of the high court of impeachment were such eminent jurists as Webster, Clayton, Livingston, King, Poindexter, and others. Judge Lawless prepared the pleadings for the prosecution and the trial lasted six weeks. Judge Peck was acquitted and the decision authoritatively settled many questions relating to the powers of courts to punish for contempt. Lawless was Benton's second in the duel which resulted in the killing of Charles Lucas.

Lawrence, Joseph Joshua, physician and editor, was born January 28, 1836, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, son of Bennett Barrow Lawrence and Martha Frances (Knight) Lawrence, both of whom came of families whose history dates back to the colonial era and whose ancestors were participants in the struggle for American independence. The founder of this branch of the Lawrence family in America was a native of England, of Anglo-Norman descent, and Dr. Lawrence belongs to the fifth generation of his descendants. Of the first generation of these descendants was Frank Lawrence, who achieved distinction in the early wars with the Indians. Joseph Nathaniel Lawrence, who served as a lieutenant in the Continental Army under Washington, belonged to the second generation, and Joshua Lawrence, eminent as a Baptist clergyman and author, was his son and the grandfather of Dr. Lawrence. The mother of Dr. Lawrence was a daughter of Judge Jesse Cooper Knight, of North Carolina, and a descendant of Augustin Clement de Villeneuve, Chevalier de Berthelot, who was a captain of French troops under Lafayette and was killed at Yorktown in 1781. Dr. Lawrence's father was a wealthy cotton-planter in North Carolina under the old regime, and the son enjoyed, as a youth, the best educational and social advantages. His scholastic training was obtained partly under private tutorship and partly in the academic schools of North Carolina and Virginia, and Bethany College, of Bethany, West Virginia, conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. After completing his college course he studied medicine, but became a participant in the Civil War, before beginning the practice of his profession. During the war he commanded a company in the Seventh North Carolina Regiment of Confederate Cavalry, which saw much active service and made an enviable record for bravery and efficiency. After the war Dr. Lawrence practiced medicine for a time in the South, and then removed to St. Louis, establishing in this city the "Medical Brief," which, under his editorial and business management, has become one of the most famous of American medical journals, and, financially, one of the most prosperous in the world. Combining editorial ability of a high order with rare genius for the conduct of business affairs, he soon placed his journal on a paying basis, gained for it the high regard of the medical profession and the patronage of the business public, and its record since has been one of constantly increasing influence with a proportionate expansion of its resources and income. At the present time its circulation is said to be larger than that of any other medical journal in the world, and, while building up a splendid fortune for himself, Dr. Lawrence has built up a journal which reflects great credit on the city of St. Louis. Fortunate in the acquisition of wealth, he has used his means liberally to promote the business interests of the city which has so long been his home, and every movement calculated to develop its resources, to add to its attractiveness and to increase its prestige among the cities of the United States has received his hearty support and liberal encouragement. He was one of the public-spirited citizens of St. Louis who labored earnestly to induce Congress to designate St. Louis as the city in which the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 should be held, and when the Autumnal Festivities Association was organized his generous contributions of time and money aided materially in promoting an enterprise which has brought thousands of visitors to the city annually since that time. Loyal to the city himself and having a breadth of view which makes him thoroughly appreciative of its great resources and numerous attractions, he has been foremost among those who have sought to impress upon capitalists, financiers, manufacturers and business men generally the unrivaled advantages of St. Louis and to stimulate development along all the lines of



Central Engraving Co.

Proprietor of Medical Brief.

J J Lawrence A.M.M.D.

trade and commerce. If he was not born an optimist, success has made him one, and his cheerful views of life, genial manners and generous impulses have attached to him, as with hooks of steel, a host of friends. He married, in 1859, Miss Josephine Edwards, daughter of Colonel B. F. Edwards, of North Carolina, and their children are a son, Frank Lawrence, and a daughter, now Mrs. Henry A. Siegrist, both of whom reside in St. Louis.

Lawson Hospital.—A military hospital fitted up in the fall of 1862, in St. Louis, for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. The edifice, which was originally intended for a hotel was seven stories high, stood at the corner of Broadway and Carr Streets and was divided into eight wards. It was in charge of Surgeon C. P. Alexander, of the United States Army, who had a corps of assistants.

Lead Trade.—St. Louis has long been the center of a large and valuable trade in lead. Indeed, there was a lead trade in Missouri before even the fur trading post of St. Louis had an existence—for the trading post was not established until the year 1764, whereas the lead mines in Washington County, seventy miles south of St. Louis, were worked as early as 1720. In the early part of the nineteenth century the lead from that district was hauled to Herculaneum, now extinct, and to Ste. Genevieve; but when the trading post of St. Louis began to assume importance and to exert an influence upon the adjacent country, all the lead from Washington, Franklin and St. Francis Counties was sent to St. Louis, where a shot tower was built and lead manufacture was giving promise of the importance which it afterward assumed. At about the same time valuable lead mines at Galena, in Northern Illinois, were being developed, and as there was no other way of getting the product of these mines to the market except by sending it down the Mississippi, it also came to St. Louis and contributed to make it the leading lead market of the country. Later on a large white lead factory was established, followed at intervals by others, until six large factories were actively at work, consuming a large proportion of the pig lead brought to the city in the manufacture of paint. It was a natural result of these influences that St. Louis should become not only the largest market for pig lead in the country, but the seat of the largest white lead manufacture also. When a railroad was built from Chicago to Galena, St. Louis lost the Galena lead trade, but shortly afterward found an ample compensation in the lead and zinc trade of Southwestern Missouri and Southeastern Kansas. The growth of the trade is exhibited in the steady increase of the receipts, which, in 1862, were 95,800 pigs of eighty pounds each, valued at $800,000; in 1872 were 285,689 pigs, valued at $2,000,000; in 1882 were 1,197,395 pigs, valued at $5,986,000; in 1892 were 1,526,484 pigs, valued at $6,000,000; and in 1897 were 2,280,548 pigs, valued at $4,561,000. The shipments in 1866 were 13,553 pigs; in 1876 were 404,300 pigs; in 1886 were 561,544 pigs; and in 1896 were 1,406,327 pigs. The shipments from St. Louis average less than two-thirds the receipts, and this shows that more than a third of all the lead received is consumed in the making of white lead in the factories of this city. In 1896 these factories used 539,812 pigs, worth $1,188,000, making it into white lead valued at $2,500,000. As the entire lead trade of St. Louis, therefore, consists in the receipt and handling of a large amount of raw pig lead and the conversion of more than one-third the quantity received into white lead at more than double the value, and the profitable employment of a large force of employes in the industry, the business is one that contributes materially to the prosperity of the city.

D. M. GRISSOM.

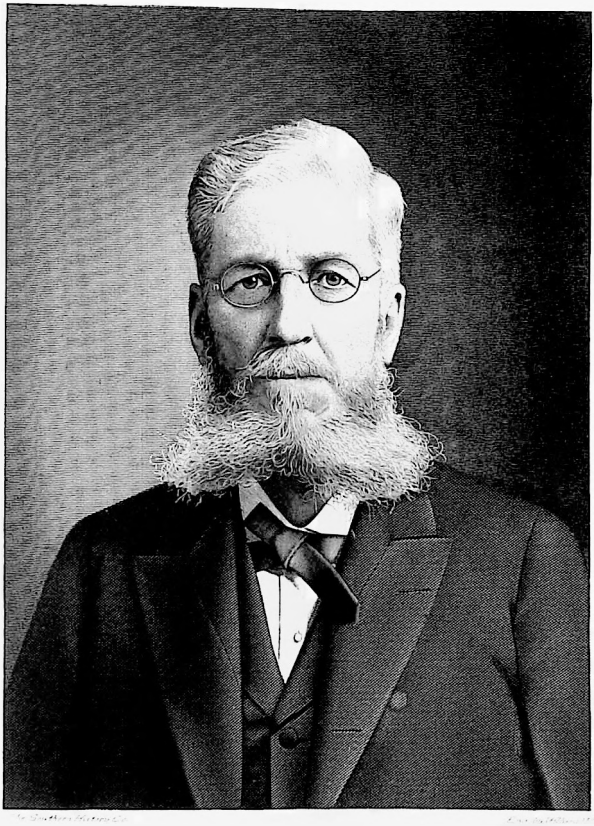
Learned, John Calvin, was the first minister of the Church of the Unity of St. Louis, and his ministry lacked but a few months of a full quarter of a century. He was born in Dublin, New Hampshire, August 7, 1834. He prepared for entrance to Dartmouth College in 1853, but circumstances interrupted his college plans. He engaged in teaching, first in New England; then came to Missouri in 1856, and for three years had charge of a school at Ozark. He entered the Divinity School of Harvard University in 1859, and after graduation in 1862, spent several months in Europe. Upon his return he became minister of the First Unitarian Society in Exeter, New Hampshire, May 6, 1863, resigning his pastorate in October, 1869. In August, 1863, he was married to Miss Lucelia Wakefield, of Reading, Massachusetts. In January, 1870, he preached in St. Louis and soon after accepted a call to the then newly organized Church of the Unity. The corner-

stone of the church edifice had been laid August 5, 1869, and on April 17th of the following year Mr. Learned preached his first sermon in the new building and entered upon the pastorate wherein he continued until his death, December 8, 1893. The church was dedicated May 15, 1870, Dr. William G. Eliot and Mr. Learned jointly conducting the service.

It is difficult in any brief mention to speak at all adequately of Mr. Learned's personality and of his influence and work in the community, both as minister and as a citizen, during these twenty-five years. No mere outward statistics, even were they at hand, could express the personal power and charm of the man as felt by all who came in touch with him, or the quality and silent reach of his service. He had the tastes and habits of the scholar, but he was no recluse. He had the scholar's modesty, the scholar's love of truth and dislike of all sham and pretense; yet he was singularly free from haste in his judgments of men, and slow to impugn motives even where he criticised acts. He was a man of simple and unaffected dignity, both of character and person; but with this was combined a quiet humor that often gleamed in his eye and lighted up the seriousness of his graver discourse. He was appreciative of the beautiful, both in nature and art, and his natural gift in this respect had been enlarged by a broad and varied culture. He was well versed in the literature of his own tongue and acquainted with the best things in other literatures. He was a student of current thought in science and philosophy. He had a care for all aspects and interests of life that make for the higher development of the individual and social well-being. Mr. Learned's pulpit discourse was marked by its strong ethical tone and by ripened thought. His style was clear, vigorous and compact. He lacked the address of the popular preacher, and he was above the tricks to which the latter is often tempted to resort. He could not himself be insincere, and he was repelled by all seeming insincerity in others. His appeal was to the intelligent judgment and the conscience of those whom he addressed, and any persuasion which had not its root in these lay outside his aim and ambition. To the discussion of the great themes of religion he brought a naturally reverent spirit. He was open-minded and broad in his intellectual sympathies, while he was also firm in his matured conviction and beliefs. He was called to a free pulpit, as minister of the Church of the Unity, and that freedom he valued and maintained, mindful always of the responsibility which such freedom imposed. In the conference of churches to which his own belonged, his word carried weight, and he was one of the recognized leaders in its councils and action. But it was not only as a preacher that Mr. Learned's influence was felt in the city of his adoption. As a citizen he was public-spirited and a helper of all good interests. He was in many ways a teacher, as well as a preacher. At different periods—several years altogether—he occupied the chair of ethics and political economy in Washington University. Connected with his church, but not confined to his congregation, was a club—"Unity Club"—whose annual courses of study covered some of the best works in literature, ancient and modern. For eight years—from 1884 to 1892—he was a member of the board of managers of the Public Library of St. Louis, serving half that time as president of the board, and two years as chairman of the book committee. The resolutions adopted by the board upon Mr. Learned's death bear witness to his efficient service, closing with these words: "The influence of his character and the charm of his manner were felt even by the humblest employes of the library; and his withdrawal from the board, followed by that complete severance that death alone could cause, is the greatest loss the institution has ever suffered." The following tribute, written just after Mr. Learned's death by a friend and brother minister, later called to the vacant pulpit, voices the feeling of many who knew and loved him, and not unfitly may close this sketch:

"Thy work abides, though thou hast passed from sight:
Unconsciously hast thou thy monument
From year to year built fair and permanent
In lives to which thine own was cheer and light.
Wisdom and meekness clothed thee with their might;
In thee the sage and saint were equal blent;
Strength, courage, tenderness dwelt in thy tent,
Thou soldier of the everlasting Right!
By so much as we mourn thee, we rejoice
That we have known thee in these earthly ways,
And with thee striven for the things unseen;
Still in our silences will speak thy voice
And thy dear memory inspire our days,
Till, we too, pass the veil that hangs between."

Leathe, Samuel Henry, who has been for forty-three years a resident of St. Louis, and who has had an unusually varied and eventful career, was born June 11, 1831, in Woburn, Massachusetts, son of Samuel and



Saml H. Leathe

Ruth (Ames) Leathe. His paternal ancestor, Elijah Leathe, came to this country from Cumberland County, on the northwest coast of England, and established his home in Woburn, Massachusetts. Elijah Leathe, Jr., grandfather of Samuel H. Leathe, was born in Woburn in 1755, and besides being a large land owner, operated a shoe factory at that place. Samuel Leathe, the father of Samuel H. Leathe, who was also a manufacturer and merchant of Woburn, was, in the early twenties, captain of a cavalry company of volunteer militia, raised in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The mother of Samuel H. Leathe, whose maiden name was Ruth Ames, belonged to the noted New England family of that name, and her father was a Revolutionary soldier, who participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. On the morning of the Lexington battle Mr. Leathe's Grandfather Ames was chopping wood in his farmhouse door-yard when he heard the din of battle. Seizing his musket he hastened to the scene of action, some five miles away, where he gave a good account of himself. The musket which he carried on that occasion, and on the stock of which he carved his own name, is one of the cherished family heirlooms in the possession of Mr. Leathe.

Mr. Leathe obtained his early education in the public schools of Woburn, and the Warren Academy located there. Before he reached his majority his father died, leaving him a large business to look after. He was not successful in the management of this estate, and being of a restless disposition and having a strong desire for a sea-faring life, he left home in 1847, and shipped as a sailor apprentice aboard a sailing vessel bound for China. A sailor's life did not, however, prove as fascinating to him as he had expected, and upon the arrival of the ship at Canton he begged his captain to allow him to remain ashore. This request was, however, refused, and he reluctantly made the return voyage, arriving in New York in the early autumn of 1848, when Colonel John C. Fremont was planning his third exploring expedition to the Pacific Coast. He applied for permission to join this expedition, and out of several hundred applicants was one favored by selection on account of his robust physical health and the experience which he had previously had on land and sea. When he arrived in St. Louis on his way to Independence, Missouri, which was to be the starting point of the expedition, he met there the famous scout and Indian fighter, Kit Carson, who was to have been one of the Fremont party, but owing to the colonel's long detention in Washington, where he had been under court-martial for disobedience of General Stephen W. Kearny's orders, he decided not to go because of the lateness of the season, it being then the middle of October. Mr. Leathe, also, by his advice, afterward concluded to abandon the expedition, and it was well he did, as it resulted disastrously, eleven out of the thirty-three who started perishing by the way, and the survivors reaching settlements in New Mexico in a starving condition. About this time, the latter part of October, two regiments of soldiers returning from the Mexican War were discharged and paid off at Independence, and a great many horses were brought in from stock farms in the vicinity to sell to the returning volunteers, and in company with one Major Hamilton, from Canada, Mr. Leathe purchased sixty head of horses, which they took South and sold in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas at a good profit. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Leathe and Major Hamilton outfitted an expedition for crossing the plains to California. They started westward with ox teams and a well assorted stock of supplies, later becoming part of what was known as the "Cherokee Train," from Southwest Missouri. Tiring of the slow-going ox teams, they exchanged them for pack-mules at Fort Laramie and hastened towards the Pacific Coast, Sutter's Fort, near the Sacramento River, being the objective point. On arrival there in July, Mr. Leathe established a freighting outfit at Sacramento City, and for two years thereafter was engaged in the transportation of merchandise to the different mining localities of that region. It was while thus engaged that Mr. Leathe missed what he calls the great opportunity of his life. Three brothers by the name of Barker and another were the owners of a mining claim on Deer Creek, afterward Nevada City, which they had worked for some time in anticipation of good results when the rainy season should give them the necessary water supply to wash out the pile of dirt they had thrown up. One of the brothers became homesick and offered Mr. Leathe his one-fourth interest in their claim for $1,000. Mr. Leathe declined to purchase and was very much chagrined thirty days later to learn that

a one-eighth interest in the mine had been sold for $125,000. Sixty days later the same interest could not have been bought for a million dollars. This was the famous "Gold Tunnel Mine," on which was erected the first stamp mill, for the crushing of gold quartz, operated in California. The mine subsequently yielded many millions of the precious metal. In 1852 Mr. Leathe entered into an arrangement with two gentlemen—one of whom was Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York—which contemplated the establishment of a stage-line across the Isthmus of Nicaragua from San Juan del Sud to Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, and the building of a hotel at the last named place. In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Leathe went to Nicaragua to look over the proposed field of enterprise, and as a result of his observations reported that the stage-line would not prove a success, and the project was abandoned. He then returned to Boston, and in 1853 established there the firm of Abbot & Leathe, which for three years was engaged extensively and successfully in a general commission business, handling, mainly, Vermont and Canada products. Mr. Leathe had, however, a great fondness for the West, and in 1856 he sold out the Boston business and again came to St. Louis with the intention of making this city his permanent home. Forming a partnership with a Mr. Boggs, under the firm name of Boggs & Leathe, he engaged in business as a manufacturer of and dealer in mirrors and picture frames, etc. Their store and manufactory was destroyed by fire in 1857, and almost as soon as they had rebuilt on a larger scale, their plant in the block known as "the ten buildings" was again consumed by fire in 1859. The partnership was, in 1860, changed to Pettes & Leathe. Mr. Pettes had previously been a manufacturer and dealer in carpets in the city of Boston, and had built the Roxbury factory, the first in the United States for the weaving of Brussels carpets, but had disposed of all his Boston business. He and Mr. Leathe, however, combined their energies and resources in the prosecution of the mirror and picture-frame business, and as importers and wholesale dealers in plate and window glass, paints and artists' materials, and later became large importers of paintings and works of art. They continued this business until 1882, when another disastrous fire caused Mr. Leathe to abandon it and give his attention to other affairs. During the years of its existence the firm of Pettes & Leathe was one of the noted institutions of the city, and many of the finest works of art now adorning St. Louis homes were purchased through this house. It had an educational influence on the city of inestimable value. Its picture galleries were never without works of the finest modern painters of Europe, and the St. Louis artists who possessed real ability found this a place to bring their works to the notice of the general public. Prior to 1876 there was no school of art in St. Louis, and those possessed of a real love of art and a desire to satisfy its craving were pleased and instructed by their visits to the galleries of this firm. Their exhibitions and special receptions were leading social and art events of that period. Since 1882 Mr. Leathe has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, and in looking after his investments of various kinds. One of his notable operations was the building of the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Railway, and the development of coal mines in St. Clair County, Illinois, in the management of which he at first had numerous difficulties to overcome. Many of his old friends predicted disaster, but he pursued the even tenor of his way with apparent unconcern, and eventually sold his railroad and coal mine property for a satisfactory sum. Soon afterward he invested in the purchase of the famous body of mineral land known as "Mine La Motte," in Southeast Missouri, for which he paid a large sum. This purchase includes 24,000 acres of land, on which is located the noted "Mine La Motte" lead mine, and to which Mr. Leathe has added 11,000 acres. This mine, with its four working shafts, crushing and dressing works, roasting ovens, smelters and refiners, with extensive steam and electric plants, employing some three hundred men, is in constant operation, producing the famed brand of "Anchor" pig lead. Nickel, cobalt and copper are also produced in considerable quantity as by-products. The entire town of Mine La Motte, which is Mr. Leathe's property, is located on this land, and, besides being underlaid by a vast deposit of ore, a large portion of the tract is tillable, and Mr. Leathe conducts there a valuable and extensive stock ranch, and, besides, has under rent one hundred and eight farms, ranging in area from forty to two hundred and sixty acres each. He also owns and operates a general store and a drug store in his town of Mine La

J. C. Lebrecht M.D.

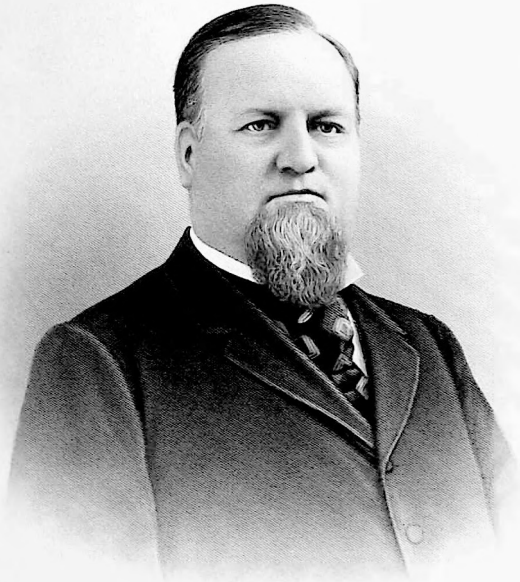
Motte. Mr. Leathe has never seemed to tire in mind or body, and it is a common saying among the business men of St. Louis that, when on the streets, he "doesn't walk, but goes in a run." Notwithstanding the fact that he has engaged in many ventures, he has been all his life a man of steady habits and his will power is truly remarkable. While a member of no church, he inclines to Presbyterianism, and he is a member of the Masonic order. In June, 1854, he married Miss Henrietta Bailey, a daughter of a book merchant of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and one son, Samuel Leathe, was born of their union. Mrs. Leathe died in 1878. During the later, as well as in the earlier, years of his life, Mr. Leathe has traveled extensively and he has spent much of his time abroad. He enjoys the distinction of having been the first St. Louisan to ascend Mount Blanc, in Switzerland, and as early as 1865, while abroad, he inaugurated a direct trade in plate glass between the manufacturers of England, Germany and Belgium and St. Louis. Between the years 1865 and 1867 he spent all his time in Europe.

Lebrecht, John Charles, physician, was born July 28, 1859, son of Dr. John and Louisa (Ludwig) Lebrecht. He inherited a fondness for the science of medicine, his father having been a distinguished member of his profession in St. Louis, and his maternal grandfather, Dr. Valentine Ludwig, having also been an eminent practictioner in this city. After completing a classical course of study at St. Louis University, Dr. John C. Lebrecht began fitting himself for the profession of which his father and grandfather had been honored members, and to which the bent of his intellect had inclined him from childhood up. Matriculating at St. Louis Medical College, he attended the regular course of lectures at that institution and was graduated in the class of 1882. Immediately after his graduation he began his professional career in this city, and, within a few years, built up a large practice, becoming especially noted for his successful treatment of diseases of women and children. Well equipped by nature and education for his chosen calling, he has belonged also to that progressive class of physicians who continue all their lives to be students, and he has allowed none of the developments of medical science to pass unnoticed. The best literature of the profession has found a place in his library, and keeping in touch with the organized movements to elevate the practice of medicine to the highest possible plane and to improve the attainments of practicing physicians, he has been an active and useful member of the St. Louis Medical and Mississippi Valley Medical Societies. Outside of his profession he is known to a wide circle of acquaintances as a man of artistic tastes and an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports. His chief recreation from the strain of professional labors is found in the spring and autumn of each year in more or less protracted outings in the wilds of Arkansas and Southeast Missouri, where he devotes himself to hunting and fishing with all the zest of a true sportsman. A lover of music, he holds membership in several St. Louis singing societies, and he is also a member of the Turners' Society, a Knight Templar, and member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Pythias. He is medical director of the organization of Sons of Veterans in Missouri, and holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and has at times taken an active part in political campaigns.

Leduc, Louis, manufacturer, was born in the year 1797 in Brittany, France, son of Jean Marie Leduc. He was well educated in the schools of his native land, which he left in the year 1829 to come to America. Soon after his coming to this country he joined the French community at St. Louis and engaged in business as a manufacturer. He was thus occupied until he had passed middle life, when he retired with a fortune which he had accumulated as the result of sagacious operations and careful investments. His investments in real estate were made with rare judiciousness, and at his death in 1883 he left to his family a comfortable fortune. During thirty-five years of his life he resided at the corner of Seventh and Pine Streets, where he erected what was considered at that time a very handsome business block, which has since been torn down to give place to the splendid office building known as the "Fullerton Building." To all the early settlers Louis Leduc was well known and he was greatly esteemed by all those who were contemporary with him in business and social circles. He was married in St. Louis, in 1832, to Mrs. L. Honoree Tesson, nee

Amaranthe Dumoulin, daughter of Jean Baptiste Dumoulin, a stone-mason by occupation, who built the stone house on the southwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets. This was his residence and there Mrs. Leduc was born. The only descendant of Mr. Leduc now living is one son, Mr. Jules Leduc, residing at the Southern Hotel, in this city.

Leduc, Marie P., pioneer lawyer and a distinguished character in the early history of the bench and bar of St. Louis, was born in St. Denis, near Paris, France, in 1770, and died near St. Louis, August 15, 1840. He was reared and educated in France, and came from that country to America in his young manhood. Attracted to Upper Louisiana by the fact that it was then largely settled by French people, he established his home first at New Madrid, at which place he located in 1793. Six years later he removed to St. Louis, which was then the seat of government for Upper Louisiana. He was a man of superior education, and having been trained to the law, he very soon became prominent in conducting the affairs of the village of St. Louis and its tributary country. Charles Dehault Delassus was then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana by appointment of the Spanish crown, and having a high opinion of both the ability and integrity of Leduc, Governor Delassus appointed him Secretary of this Province. This position he held until the cession of Louisiana to the United States had been consummated and the formal transfer of the Province had been made. Immediately after Captain Stoddard had taken possession of this territory in the name of the United States he appointed Leduc syndic of the town, and of the surrounding country embraced within an area four miles square. This office of syndic was one of the most important of that primitive period in the history of St. Louis, the duty of the incumbent being to enforce the regulations in regard to the lands of the commune, and to look after the public works. It was an office which had been in existence from the earliest history of the settlement of St. Louis, and it was continued under the American system of government because such an official was required while old conditions were being reconciled to the new conditions. Immediately after the transfer Upper Louisiana was attached to the Territory of Indiana as the District of Louisiana. General William Henry Harrison, afterward President of the United States, was then Governor of Indiana, and under his direction a temporary form of government was framed and put into operation for the District of Louisiana. One of the first officials appointed by General Harrison was Marie P. Leduc, who was made judge of probate, recorder and notary public of St. Louis. A month or two later he was also appointed official translator of the board of land commissioners, which had been appointed to pass upon and adjust land titles in this territory. After a territorial form of government had been given to the District of Louisiana, and it had become the Territory of Louisiana, Leduc became prominent as a territorial official. In 1807, when Frederick Bates was Acting Governor of the Territory, he appointed Leduc justice of the peace and notary public, and in 1810 he was designated as the proper official to administer oaths of office. In 1812 he was reappointed justice of the peace, judge of probate, notary public, recorder and register of boatmen. A little later he was also appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and he may be said to have been the most "numerous officeholder" St. Louis has ever had. He held no less than six offices at one time, but notwithstanding this fact there is no evidence that he was overworked, or that his duties in all these various official capacities were not faithfully performed. In 1815 he was appointed clerk of the county court, and in February of the same year he was also made clerk of the circuit court, which positions he held until 1818, when he resigned, receiving at that time, from the presiding judge, a note expressive of "the great satisfaction with which the duties of said office had been discharged." At the time of his retirement from the clerkship of the court he was elected a member of the Territorial Assembly of Missouri, and served in that body until Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State. When the first State Legislature convened he was a member of that body, and helped to frame the earliest statutory laws of the commonwealth. He was re-elected to the State Legislature in 1822, but soon afterward resigned, and for a brief period thereafter appears to have been out of office for the first time after his coming to St. Louis. This period of "private citizenship" was brief, however, for in 1825 he was commissioned by Governor Bates judge of probate for the county of St. Louis. This



B. D. Lee

office he held until the probate court was abolished and the county court took its place. When the county court came into existence he was at once appointed presiding justice of that court, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1839. He then resigned and retired from office on account of failing health, and soon afterward went to live at the home of Hypolite Papin, which was about five miles west of St. Louis. There he died a year later, at the age of seventy years. Judge Leduc was truly a distinguished character during the years of his residence in St. Louis. As set forth in the preceding sketch, he held many offices, and was called upon to assume many official responsibilities. All the duties pertaining to these offices he discharged with eminent ability and to the general satisfaction. His career covered the entire formative period of the government of St. Louis, and the Territory and State of Missouri under the authority of the United States. He was a prominent participant in laying the foundations of the city and State governments, and his work was of a character which will perpetuate his name and a well deserved celebrity. Notwithstanding the fact that he held office at a time when much confusion existed in regard to the land titles of St. Louis and vicinity, and in various capacities had more or less to do with the adjustment of these controversies, no reflection was ever cast upon his official integrity or fairness, and his name has been handed down to the present generation as that of an able and efficient public servant who was true to every trust.

Lee, Bradley D., lawyer, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, March 24, 1838, son of Henry B. and Mary (Austin) Lee. He came of Puritan ancestry, and his grandfather, David Lee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father was prominent as a man of affairs, and the son enjoyed good educational advantages. After completing his academic education at Williston Seminary he entered the office of Honorable Hiram Goodwin, of Riverton, Connecticut, and there began the course of study which was to fit him for the bar. He had studied law something less than two years, when he responded to the call of his country and enlisted in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. He was one of the five sons of Henry B. and Mary Austin Lee, three of whom fought in the Union Army, and two of whom fell in battle. One of his brothers, Edwin R. Lee, who was captain of a company of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, was killed at the battle of New Berne, North Carolina, in 1862, while another brother, Henry B. Lee, Jr., who was a first lieutenant in the Seventh Connecticut Infantry, commanded by Colonel (now United States Senator) Hawley, fell before Richmond in one of the last battles of the war. Bradley D. Lee was assigned to staff duty with the rank of captain, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, being mustered out with the brevet rank of major, for meritorious conduct. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and entered the Law Department of Yale College, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1866. Immediately afterward he came to St. Louis, and soon after his arrival here he formed a law partnership with Daniel D. Potter, under the firm name of Potter & Lee. A year later he became head of the firm of Lee & Webster. This association was dissolved at the end of three years, and after practicing alone for two years he formed a professional partnership with Elmer B. Adams, now judge of the United States District Court. When Judge Adams was elected to the circuit bench Major Lee became head of the firm of Lee & Chandler, and after Mr. Chandler's removal to Washington, in 1881, he was a member of the firm of Dyer, Lee & Ellis, and subsequently of Lee & Ellis, until 1891, when he entered into a new partnership and became senior member of the firm of Lee, McKeighan, Ellis & Priest. This firm, recognized as one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in the West, continued in existence until Major Lee's death, which occurred on the 10th of May, 1897. Throughout his career as a member of the St. Louis bar he commanded the respect and admiration of his professional contemporaries, both for his ability as a lawyer and his high character as a man and a citizen. One of his most striking characteristics as a practitioner of law was his earnestness. He generally sincerely shared his clients' feelings and believed in his side of the case. His evident honesty and fervent convictions seldom failed to leave a favorable impression upon the jury and he was remarkably successful as a trial lawyer. His industry in the preparation of cases was untiring; nothing escaped him

and he made himself thoroughly conversant before going to trial with every detail of the case and he was therefore seldom surprised or thrown into confusion by unexpected evidence or unlooked for developments. He judged well and accurately the motives of men and was seldom deceived, while his remarkably good business judgment was in many instances of inestimable value to his clients. In private intercourse he was charmingly companionable, having much of the quaint humor of the New Englander, coupled with the hospitable and cordial manners of the Southerner. The meeting of the bar of St. Louis, which at his death gave expression to the respect and admiration of his professional brethren for the departed lawyer and friend, was one of the largest ever held in St. Louis on a similar occasion, and the sentiment to which utterance was given in this connection was impressive, heartfelt and touching. His professional life and work have left a deep and lasting impression upon the bar of the city and State, and his private virtues will not soon be forgotten by his friends nor soon cease to be admired by those who were not favored with more than a passing knowledge of the man. Major Lee married, in 1870, Miss Belle F. Waterman, daughter of Honorable A. P. Waterman, of Beliot, Wisconsin. Their children are Edwin W. and Wayne Lee.

Lee, James Widerman, D. D., was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, November 28, 1849. His early life was spent in the quiet and seclusion of his father's farm under that placid and yet rigid discipline which comes from the need of subduing nature and winning from her the fruits of the soil, a discipline which has furnished to the world in all time men of the highest ideals and the most vigorous action. His parents were people of the old school, Methodists in faith, devoutly religious in practice, believers in prayer and careful in the rearing of their children. From such training as the schools of the rural districts could give him, young Lee went to the highest training of the Methodist College of his State, Emory College, at Oxford. Here the peculiar bent of his mind soon displayed itself. Maintaining a creditable standing in his class, he yet found time to devour many books, took a hearty interest in the literary society of which he was a member and won high encomiums from fellow students and faculty for excellence in debate and in various literary contests. He very early showed a marked preference for metaphysical studies and so laid the foundation for the remarkable power of generalization displayed in his published works. Like many others who have made their mark on the world's literature, he was obliged to earn by hard toil in the schoolroom the means necessary to prosecute further studies. During all this period of study and labor, self-culture and preparation, the purpose had gradually shaped itself in his mind to become a minister of the Gospel, and, in 1874, he was admitted to membership in the North Georgia Conference. The following year witnessed his marriage to a lady fitted in every way to be his helpmate, Miss Eufaula Ledbetter, of Cedartown, Georgia. The early years of Dr. Lee's ministry were marked by a distinct and unique personality, which declared itself in his studies and pulpit efforts. From the very first he discarded conventional methods in thinking, writing and preaching. Possessing in a high degree a love of nature, rare considering his metaphysical bent, widely read in the freshest testimony of science, and largely given to philosophical speculation, his sermons differed by many degrees from the average productions of the young preachers of his day. So marked was this difference that it subjected him frequently to criticism from many who had looked at truth only from the side of tradition and authority. His unquestioned piety, his great simplicity of nature, his evident conviction as to the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity, however, disarmed criticism, and gave him an enviable place in the confidence of his brethren and in the heart of the congregations he served. Occasionally, at conferences, at district meetings, camp meetings and in the routine work of his pastorate, he would rise to such tenderness and impassioned heights in presenting the great themes of the Gospel as to leave no question in the minds of his hearers as to his power with God and men. Besides these rare qualifications for pulpit work, Dr. Lee possesses, in a remarkable degree, a knowledge of affairs, and every pastorate that he has served bears witness to activity and success in enlarging the scope and furniture needed for church work. During his nineteen years' service in the North Georgia conference, two new and complete parsonages, one at Dalton, and one at West End, Atlanta, were the outcome of his efforts and enterprise.

One of the handsomest churches in Georgia, that at Rome, owes its existence to his indomitable energy, and an enlargement of Trinity Church, Atlanta, costing over $25,000, was likewise due to his labors, and was made under his superintendence. Dr. Lee's contributions to literature have been most valuable. His "Making of a Man" is an admirable generalization of the nature, duty and destiny of man. His "Foot-Prints of the Man of Galilee" and his "Romance of Palestine" are the fruits of a tour in the East, taken under the most favorable conditions, conditions such that he was not only able to speak from the standpoint of actual observation, but to present, in a series of most beautiful photographic pictures, the localities visited in that land of inspired interest. He has been, and is, in demand on platform and in pulpit, having appeared at the most prominent Chautauquas and philosophic schools of this country. Dr Lee is broadly catholic in religion, national in patriotism, the farthest removed from sectarianism, aggressive in all charitable and benevolent movements, clear-brained, large-souled, generous, sympathetic and full of personal magnetism. His circle of friends and admirers is limited only by the bounds of his acquaintance. His work in St. Louis has not been confined to the lines of his own denominational affiliation. He has been among the foremost in all enterprises looking to national betterment of the city, to the rebuilding of its benevolent institutions, to the enlargement of its higher spiritual life. He came to St. John's Methodist Church, South, the leading Methodist Church of St Louis, by transfer from the North Georgia conference in 1893. After filling the full limit of the pastoral term of that church he was appointed to the presiding-eldership of the St. Louis district, which he still holds. He has conducted a successful administration of that office in promoting church extension, and in the upbuilding of all its institutions.

Leffingwell, Hiram Wheeler, was born at Norwich Hill, Hampden County, Massachusetts, May 3, 1809. At the age of ten years he was brought by his parents to Meadville, Pennsylvania. After receiving a good education he taught school in Ohio and Pennsylvania for several years, and in 1838 came to St. Louis, and found employment, first in the office of General Ruland, recorder of deeds, and afterward in the wholesale grocery house of McGunnegle & Way. He went to Galena, and spent two years in trading between that place and Chicago, but returned to St. Louis in 1843, and became deputy county surveyor, and also deputy United States marshal. His surveying led him finally into the real estate business, and for a number of years his work in this field was very large. The firm he was associated with was Leffingwell & Elliott, which was succeeded by that of H. W. Leffingwell & Co. Stoddard addition, now in the heart of the city, was one of the most important enterprises managed by him. The sale of lots, which took place in September, 1851, lasted three days, and was very successful. It was followed several years later by the sale of a large area of property belonging to Daniel D. Page, ex-mayor of the city, and senior member of the once famous banking firm of Page, Bacon & Co. His firm was originator and one of the founders of the suburban town of Kirkwood, and the dwellings in which he and his partner, R. S. Elliott, lived in the place, for many years, are still standing. He conceived and laid out Grand Avenue in 1852, when it was so far out in the county that even he proposed it more as a suburban drive round the city, than in the expectation that it would ever become the chief thoroughfare through the heart of it. His great work was the establishment of Forest Park, which he originated and urged before the public, the Legislature and the city authorities, in the face of failures and adverse decisions by the courts, and opposition from property holders, until the enterprise was carried triumphantly over all obstacles, and the noble park, one of the noblest in the world, was successfully founded. Mr. Leffingwell was appointed a member of the first board of commissioners. Subsequently changes in the methods of conducting the real estate business gave it into the control of younger men, and Mr. Leffingwell abandoned the profession, and was appointed United States marshal at St. Louis. At the end of his term of office he removed to Florida, and died there in 1897, at the age of eighty-eight years. St. Louis has had few citizens clearer in their discernment of its great future than he. He was a man of untiring energy and indomitable enterprise, and was universally respected for his unswerving integrity.

Leftwich, Morris, physician, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, July 6, 1836, his

parents being Thomas Leftwich and Maria (Warwick) Leftwich. He graduated at the University of Virginia, and took a course in the Bellevue Hospital, in New York City, and then came to Missouri, locating at Carrollton, where he followed his profession for several years. In 1876 he came to St. Louis, and became a partner in the grain commission firm of James Post & Co., in the old Merchants' Exchange building, on Main Street. He spent a year in Boston, Massachusetts, in the interest of the firm. Upon the appointment of Mr. Post as flour inspector he engaged with Hunter Bros., but in 1889 he was chosen to the position of superintendent of the Masonic Home, and, withdrawing from commercial pursuits, devoted his time and energies exclusively to the duties of the new position. His qualities and sympathies were thoroughly fitted to it, and for nine years he successfully managed the institution, endearing himself to the orphan inmates of it by his affectionate care for their welfare and attentive ministration to their wants. In September, 1898, he was forced, by declining health, to resign the charge, and died a few weeks afterward, December 4, 1898. Although at the time of his death he had no longer a connection with the home, the children and other inmates of the home recognized him as a true and devoted friend, and the funeral services over his bier were conducted in the chapel of the home. There were profuse floral offerings from the Merchants' Exchange, and the Masonic associations, and other societies that Dr. Leftwich had been a member of; but the most touching tribute to the deceased were the tears of the children who knew and loved him, as they gathered around the bier, and with tremulous voices and sobs sang one of the simple songs they had often sang before with him. Dr. Leftwich was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Julia Harrison Otey, of Bedford County, Virginia, who died in 1870, leaving two children, William Leftwich, of the Leftwich Commission Company, of St. Louis, and Brenda, wife of H. C. Alexander, of St. Louis. His second marriage was to Miss Ella Walbach Dimmock, daughter of General Charles Dimmock, of the United States Army, and later of the Virginia State Guards, who survives him.

Legal Interest.—The legal rate of interest in Missouri, when not stipulated by contract, is 6 per cent, but 8 per cent is admissible under agreement.

Legal Profession of St. Louis.—As compared with other cities of the same magnitude and importance, the bar of St. Louis has maintained a uniformly high standard, although it has not, perhaps, numbered among its members as many lawyers of national reputation. The reasons for this fact will readily appear upon a consideration of the peculiar conditions under which that bar has developed.

When the State of Missouri was admitted to the Union many of the most important questions arising under the National Constitution had already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The city of St. Louis, originally a French trading post, had developed steadily, but slowly, into a city of size, but it had not attained the rank of a great commercial or manufacturing center, or a terminus of the larger railroad systems. Hence there have been wanting in its history (until in recent years its mercantile, railroad and other interests reached the volume which causes great legal contests) those features which create numerous legal controversies involving large sums; and as the strength of a bar grows in direct proportion with the difficulties of its litigation, that of St. Louis was not called upon for those extraordinary efforts which have produced the great professional reputations in other cities.

The kinds of litigation out of the ordinary which have occupied the bench and bar of this city are few; that relating to the old French and Spanish titles under which the real estate in its limits was held being, perhaps, the only one worthy of special notice. The controversies which arose in connection with these in the early history of the city developed a class of practitioners deeply versed in the French and Spanish laws under which these titles devolved, and in the progress of this litigation vast research was displayed by the leaders of the bar; but the settlement of nearly all of these titles, more than a generation ago, put an end to this class of litigation, and made useless the mass of special learning which it had called forth. Few great constitutional questions have arisen in the city, and these have been such as had but local or temporary interest

The class of litigation which was dependent upon the river trade practically disappeared when the railroads took away the business from the river, and hence the litigation which has occupied the bar of this city has been, as a rule, of a character not calculated to evoke the highest qualities of the lawyer.

Nevertheless, a roster of the St. Louis bar shows a long list of able and brilliant men. When the State was admitted to the Union, and a codification of its laws became necessary, there came to the front a man pre-eminently fitted for that duty, and for the long and brilliant career which was afterward his, in the person of Henry S. Geyer. Of exceptional natural parts he was thoroughly grounded, both in general scholarship and in the history, principles and precedents of the law. To these gifts he added an indefatigable industry, which, during his long practice enabled him to accomplish a vast amount of labor. He was concerned in all the greater controversies which arose during the long period of his professional life, and upon every occasion distinguished himself by a display of ability and learning which raised him to the position of undisputed pre-eminence in the profession.

James S. Green was another member of the profession who illustrated the power of patient industry, coupled with exceptional ability. He was a man of acute perceptions, deep learning and great native ability, and he impressed himself upon his contemporaries as one who was entitled to rank among the first in the profession at any bar.

Josiah Spaulding, deeply versed in the equity jurisprudence of England, lives in the memory of the profession as one of its ablest members, and overtopped most of his contemporaries in the clear, logical precision which characterized his professional address, and won material success by his indefatigable labor and application.

Willis L. Williams gained special prominence by reason of his proficiency in the law of real estate, and maintained an eminent position among his contemporaries in litigation of that character.

Uriel Wright early acquired and long maintained a great reputation as a most successful trial lawyer. He was gifted with extraordinary readiness and ingenuity, and, especially in the management of criminal cases, maintained a position of great eminence until the time of his death.

Few men at any bar have ever possessed the native ability of Roswell L. Field, who, by patient assiduity, acquired a depth of learning in real property law second to none of his contemporaries, excepting, perhaps, Geyer. To these he added an almost invincible power in the presentation and maintenance of a legal proposition and throughout a long and arduous practice maintained a position among the very foremost leaders of the bar.

Of a somewhat later date, but already approaching his maturity when Williams, Field and Wright were at their zenith, came Samuel T. Glover, a man of transcendent natural powers, supplemented by an almost superhuman industry and zeal. Mr. Glover, ranked by many of his contemporaries as superior even to Mr. Geyer, was a man of the most extraordinary capacity and power. Throughout a practice of over forty years he dealt with nearly all of the great controversies of his time, and whether in the office, in the trial court or in the courts of last resort, exhibited a force, a brilliancy, and a comprehensive capacity to deal with questions of the greatest magnitude rarely excelled and seldom equaled. In the famous case of Blair vs. Ridgley, involving the validity of certain provisions of the State Constitution of 1868, he displayed a wealth of knowledge and acuteness of intellect, a familiarity with the greatest legal principles, seldom, if ever, excelled by any member of the profession, and at his death he had for nearly a whole generation held the unquestioned leadership of the bar.

Thomas T. Gantt is a name which will long be familiar to the bar of St. Louis by its association with abilities of the highest order, coupled with a wide and thorough learning, as well in the humanities and general scholarship as in the profession. As a trial lawyer he was distinguished as a most expert cross examiner, and in the appellate courts realized extraordinary success by virtue of an insistent determination, which often dominated the courts, and by sheer force of his individuality carried the day for his client.

Among his contemporaries the name of James O. Broadhead stands out prominently as one of the ablest opponents of Gantt and Glover, and, in some respects, their superior. Lacking Mr. Glover's versatility, Colonel Broadhead's great powers were concentrated upon the more profound branches of the law, relating especially to constitutional ques-

tions. In these he was almost without a peer in his ability to analyze the question submitted to its fundamental principles, and to solve it by reference to the great underlying principles of law which govern State and national charters; and his fame rests upon that enduring basis which results from the exercise of great intellectual powers upon the greatest questions which interest the profession. In the famous express cases and the Mormon Church case his great powers came into full play, and the opportunities they gave him to measure himself against some of the greatest lawyers of the land resulted most creditably to his reputation.

Henry Hitchcock has long and justly stood as one of the chief ornaments of the St. Louis bar. Of fine natural gifts, he has throughout a long professional life displayed an assiduity which alone would have ranked him high in the profession, but he has added to this a depth of learning in the law unequaled in the local profession. He has, perhaps, been concerned in more of the great litigation than any other member of this bar, and to-day enjoys a national reputation greater than that of any of its members. His learning is finished, scholarly and profound, and he is at the present time universally considered as the leader of the profession.

John W. Noble has for many years maintained a high and creditable position in the profession. Of considerable learning, forcible address and large experience he has always creditably sustained a reputation for ability and devotion to the interests of his clients in the numerous and important controversies in which he has been engaged.

Gustavus A. Finkelnburg is one of the men who has risen from small beginnings into a well deserved prominence by indomitable will, clear, logical thinking, and careful study of the principles and precedents of the law. His special characteristic is the lucidity with which he presents his cases, and his success is largely due to this quality which, as all members of the profession recognize, is of so much importance in the management of causes.

Until his retirement from the practice a few years since George A. Madill stood among the foremost, if not first, in the ranks of the profession in this city. Without any pretensions to eloquence or learning outside of the profession, Judge Madill early gained and steadfastly maintained his high position by means of an indomitable energy and persevere ence and the faculty of clear and exhaustive analysis. The most marked qualities displayed by him as a lawyer were the facility with which he reduced a controversy to its simplest terms, and his capacity for reconciling the elements of a case with the fundamental principles of the law. He was essentially a lawyer of principle rather than precedent, and in many and notable litigations in which he was concerned, his success was largely due to this faculty, coupled with the studiously cultivated habit of clear, logical statement.

Britton A. Hill was a man of extraordinary natural capacity and vast learning, especially in relation to the law of real property. His personality was impressive and his successes were due to that combination of personal force and learning so rare in the profession.

John W. Dryden, who, for many years, sat upon the Supreme bench, illustrated in his professional life the power of patient industry united with strong natural qualities.

William B. Napton, also a member of the Supreme Court of the State for many years, added greatly to the strength of the local bar. He was of a clear, discriminating intellect, and forcible method of expression. During the twenty-five years which he spent upon the Supreme bench he was of great service to the profession by his industry and his valuable opinions.

St. Louis has developed but few great criminal lawyers for the reason that very few of the crimes committed in it are of an extraordinary character. Among these, however, Charles P. Johnson stands to-day as the acknowledged leader of the profession in that branch. Possessed of a pleasing and impressive personality, he has long been famed for the astuteness with which he manages the affairs of his clients, and the notable successes which have attended his efforts.

As a bar has no existence separate from that of its membership, this brief account of the best exponents of the legal profession in St. Louis must suffice as a description of the profession itself. It must be said of the bar as a whole that it has always maintained a very high standard of professional integrity. Only once in its history has the bar association found it necessary to proceed against any one of its members for unprofessional conduct, and then only for what has been shown to be an exceptional violation of the ethics of the

profession, and while it can not be claimed, as to its individual members, it has produced so many great names as some of the older cities, yet its average has been high, and its traditions and ethics admirably maintained.

JAMES L. BLAIR.

Legg, Jerome Bibb, architect, was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, November 12, 1838, son of Harrison and Caroline (Bibb) Legg, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. The Bibb family to which his mother belonged was the family of that name which has had numerous distinguished representatives in the States of Kentucky and Georgia, and her mother, a Thurman, belonged to the same family as the renowned statesman, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. Mr. Legg's parents were married in Kentucky in 1835 and immediately afterward settled in Schuyler County, Illinois, then a region sparsely settled and practically on the frontier of Western civilization. In 1846 they removed from Illinois to Lewis County, Missouri, and the son, who was at that time eight years of age, obtained his early education in the country schools of that county. Later he attended school at Canton, Missouri, and completed his academic studies at Middle Grove Academy. He taught a country school in 1861, and again in 1862, and then turned his attention to the comparatively new art of photography, in which he was engaged at Canton, Missouri, until 1864. In February of that year he came to St. Louis, and entered upon a course of study at Jones' Commercial College, from which institution he was graduated. After that he was engaged for a year in the drug business with Alexander Leitch, of St. Louis, and during the next two succeeding years was connected with the St. Louis House of Refuge, the first year as principal teacher, and the second year as assistant superintendent. While employed in these various occupations he was devoting all his spare time to the study of architecture, and in the year 1867 abandoned all other avocations and entered the employ of G. I. Barnett, then the leading architect of St. Louis, remaining under his preceptorship one year. To obtain a practical knowledge of architecture he afterward worked one year with a builder, and at the end of that time was fortunate enough to be entrusted with the work of planning the architectural details and superintending the construction of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of St. Louis, a splendid edifice erected at a cost of $120,000. This work engrossed his time and attention for two years, and upon its completion he opened an office and entered upon a remarkably successful professional career as an architect. Within three years after he established himself in business he planned and superintended the building of the Illinois Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, and shortly after that planned and erected the Normal School building, at Litchfield, Illinois. Since then he has occupied an exceedingly prominent position among Western architects, and many notable public buildings have been erected in accordance with his plans and designs. He was the architect of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall building, the Missouri State Capital building, the Sedgewick Hotel, of Wichita, Kansas; the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of Arkansas City; the Palmer House, of Paducah, Kentucky; the North Texas National Bank building, of Dallas; the Provident Life Assurance building, of Waco, Texas, and has also furnished the plans for opera houses, court houses, school houses, churches and bank buildings in widely separated localities; his professional labors having extended into a dozen States, in addition to a vast amount of work which he has done in St. Louis in the planning and erection of office buildings, hotels, factories, churches and residences. A talented architect, he has also been a successful business man, and has been identified with various important enterprises in St. Louis. At the present time, 1899, he is vice-president of the Harlem Heights Land and Improvement Company; vice-president of the Lindenwood Building, Quarry and Investment Company; vice-president of the Girard Mountain Mining and Milling Company, and president of the Aurora Land Company. Some years since he took a ninety-nine year lease of the lot at the southeast corner of Locust and Sixth Streets, and, in company with Colonel John O'Day, built thereon the Oriel building, a handsome structure, which has proved an exceedingly profitable investment for its owners. Mr. Legg was reared under old-line Whig political influences, his father having been a member of that party. He himself, however, became a Democrat in his young manhood, and he has ever since been a member of that party, although he has not

been active as a politician. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, but sickness compelled him to retire from the service soon after his enlistment. In 1868 he married Miss Martha E. Pelton, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Harvey Pelton, who was a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Legg's mother was also a native of New England, and both her parents were among the early settlers in the Western reserve of Ohio. Soon after their marriage and settlement in St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Legg became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and both have since been active in church work in this city. Mrs. Legg has been president of the Home Mission and Parsonage Society, district secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and has been connected also with the Methodist Episcopal Church Orphans' Home, the Woman's Christian Home and the Woman's Training School, and has been an earnest and effective Sunday-school worker. Mr. Legg was one of the charter members of Alpha Council of the Legion of Honor, and has served as treasurer and member of the Supreme Council of the local Legion of Honor.

Legion of Honor.—This order originated in St. Louis, and was organized in May, 1879, and in the following July a charter was obtained under the State laws. The name is derived from the celebrated French Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon, and the badge adopted is a fac simile of the French badge. Instituted originally in 1802 as an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, the French order has since been modified, from time to time, in important particulars, and it now holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members. The American order bearing the same name is a benefit order, which pays to the family or dependents of a deceased member a certain specified sum of money at his death. The founders of the order were prominent St. Louis men. Judge John H. Terry was its first supreme chancellor, and associated with him in the supreme council were Henry Fuerbach, John W. Barnes, J. R. Trask, W. A. Edmonds, C. N. Whitney, George W. Simpkins, N. G. Pierce, James L. Carlisle, P. H. Cronin, A. S. Barnes, M. N. Burchard, and S. S. Scott. The executive board consisted of John H. Terry, James L. Carlisle, J. R. Trask, John W. Drummond, and Foster Martin. Its charter authorized it to extend its membership throughout the entire State of Missouri, maintaining headquarters in St. Louis. Starting with thirty members in this city, it now has a membership of nearly four thousand. Up to October, 1893, the membership was confined to the city and the old county of St. Louis. In 1897 there were twenty councils in this city, and six in the State outside, located, respectively, at Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Sedalia, Carthage, and Joplin. The order had paid out, up to November 1, 1897, in death benefits $1,184,000. It had never had a lawsuit nor a scandal connected with its management. Its supreme recorder receives the only salary paid to any of its officers. Up to 1893 benefits were paid by collecting assessments from its members when deaths occurred. In October of that year the supreme council adopted the "natural premium" plan of insurance based upon the "actuaries' combined experience mortuary tables." Since then the order collects each year, in twelve assessments, the ascertained mortality liability of its members. Under this system the order has accumulated a surplus of some seventy thousand dollars.

Legislature, First Session of.—The Territory of Missouri was created by act of Congress, approved June 4, 1812, and under that act the first Legislature of the Territory was chosen in November of that year. Only the House of Representatives was chosen by the people, the appointment of members of the Territorial Council, or upper branch of the Legislature, being reserved to the President of the United States by the act of Congress above referred to. The appointment of councilors was made, however, from a list of eighteen persons nominated to the President by the Missouri House of Representatives. This first House of Representatives met and was organized in the house of Joseph Robidoux, which stood on Main Street, between Walnut and Elm Streets, on the 7th of December, 1812. It was composed of thirteen members, representing the five counties of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into which the Territory had been divided. The names of the members were: John Pittman, Robert Spencer, David Musick, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, Richard Caulk, George Bullitt,

Richard S. Thomas, Isaac McGready, George F. Bollinger, Spencer Byrd, John Shrader, and Samuel Phillips. The St. Louis representatives were David Musick, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Caulk. Judge John B. C. Lucas administered the oath of office to the members, and William C. Carr became Speaker of the House. The first business of the House was to nominate eighteen persons, from whom the President of the United States was to select nine to constitute the Legislative Council. The persons so appointed by the President were James Flaugherty, Benjamin Emmons, Auguste Chouteau, Sr., Samuel Hammond, John Scott, James Maxwell, William Neely, Joseph Cavener, and Joseph Hunter. Samuel Hammond was made president of the council at its organization. The principal business transacted at the first session of the first Territorial Legislature was the enactment of laws regulating weights and measures; creating the office and defining the duties of sheriff; prescribing the manner of taking a census of the Territory, and making provision therefor; defining the boundaries of the several counties and establishing the county seats; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis, and creating Washington County, which was segregated from Ste. Genevieve County. Robidoux's house, in which the session was held, was one of the larger residences of St. Louis, and served the purpose of a tavern, as well as a residence.

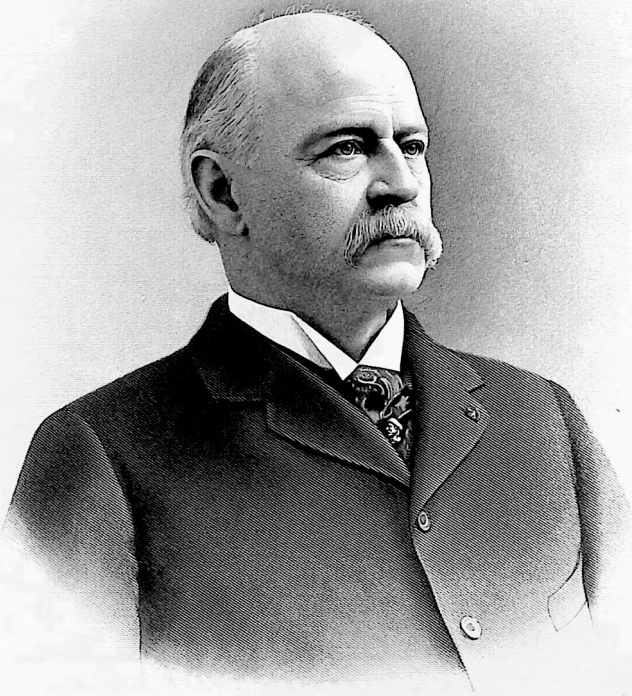
Legislature, Pay of Members of.—In Missouri the pay of members of the State Legislature is $5 a day and mileage, for seventy days; $1 a day after seventy days. Session not limited. Thirty dollars in lieu of stationery. Sessions biennial, but the Legislature may be convened by the Governor whenever in his judgment necessary.

Lehmann, Frederick William, lawyer, was born February 28, 1853, in Prussia, and came to this country with his parents in early childhood. His early education was obtained in the schools of Ohio and Indiana, and his academic studies were completed at Tabor College, of Tabor, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1873. Prior to his graduation he had begun the study of law, and within a few months after leaving college he was admitted to the bar in Toemah County, Iowa. He began the practice of his profession at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and remained there until 1876, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. There he rose rapidly into prominence at the bar, and continued to practice in the Iowa courts until 1890. He left Iowa in that year with the reputation of being one of the most brilliant lawyers of the State, and came to St. Louis to enter a larger and more promising field of practice as the general attorney of the Wabash Railway Company. He held the chief attorneyship of this great railway corporation until June 1, 1895, when he resigned the position to become a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, which is now known as one of the ablest and most successful of Western law firms. Since he became a member of the bar of this city he has participated in much of the most important litigation which has occupied the attention of the State and Federal courts, and under all circumstances has proven himself the well-equipped and well-rounded lawyer, and has contributed his full share toward the attainment of the high repute of the firm of which he is a member. In this association of lawyers it may be said that each supplements the others in such a way as to make the combination of legal talent a peculiarly strong and successful one. With a mind keenly analytical and a comprehensive grasp of the spirit and scope of jurisprudence, Mr. Lehmann applies himself to the mastery of the legal problems involved in a case with the ardor of a devotee. A quick perception seems to enable him to penetrate to the heart of a question almost without effort, and through a remarkable facility of expression a sentence or phrase uttered in his incisive way portrays not infrequently the whole aspect of the subject. To the complex and bewildering problems growing out of the extension and multiplication of corporate enterprises, he has directed a large share of his attention, with results which have commended his keen insight and accuracy of judgment to the courts, the bar, and the general public. Careful and conscientious, in his researches he surveys the whole field of controversy, and in the opinion of his associates at the bar, who are the best judges of such matters, classifies and arranges his legal authorities preparatory to presenting them in court with consummate skill and ability. In the presentation of his oral arguments he is notable for the clearness

and perspicuity of his statements, his apt illustrations, logical reasoning, and correct conclusions. His utterances are forceful and convincing, frequently ornate, and always clothed in the attractive language in which the thoughts of a scholarly and well-informed man find expression. Prior to 1896 Mr. Lehmann had affiliated politically with the regular organization of the Democratic party, but in that year he dissented from the financial declarations of the party, made through its National Convention at Chicago, and during the ensuing campaign was prominent among the gold standard Democrats, who supported Palmer and Buckner for the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively. His public utterances in that campaign attracted much attention, and his speeches were widely published and read. December 23, 1879, Mr. Lehmann married, at Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Nora Stark, of that city. Their children are Sears, Frederick W. Lehmann, Jr., and Jack Lehmann.

Leighton, George Eliot, in his early manhood a member of the St. Louis bar, but in later life widely known as a manufacturer and public benefactor, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 7, 1835. He is a lineal descendant of Captain John Leighton, who came to America in the year 1650 and settled near the mouth of the Piscataqua River, on the site of the present town of Eliot, in the State of Maine. This Captain Leighton had a numerous progeny, and his representatives bore a conspicuous part in the development of the New England colonies. They were participants in King Philip's War, Queen Anne's War, and the French and Indian War under the British and colonial flags, and in the struggle which established the independence of the colonies they aided in the founding of the American Republic.

After the Revolution they became still more prominent in peaceful avocations, and were closely allied for many years with merchandising and shipping interests in Maine and New Hampshire, having extensive business connections in several large Eastern cities. Eliot Leighton, the father of Colonel George E. Leighton, removed from the East to Cincinnati in 1844, and in that city the son received the major part of his education, being graduated with class honors from Woodward College. Immediately after the completion of his academic course, he began the study of law, and, after three years' preparation for the bar, he was admitted to practice in the United States and State courts. Two years later, and in the year 1858, he came to St. Louis, and had fairly established himself in practice when the absorbing issues of the Civil War transformed him into a soldier, until the great questions of national supremacy and the preservation of the Union had been forever settled. Inherited instincts, early training and education combined to make him an ardent Unionist, and in April of 1861 he entered the government service, commissioned a lieutenant in the Third Missouri Infantry Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps. During the following summer he was much of the time in active service in the field, under General Lyon, participating in the important movements which saved Missouri to the Union. Some time later he was promoted to major of the Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and still later transferred to the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment. In the autumn of 1861 he was assigned to duty as provost marshal of the St. Louis Division, under command of General H. W. Halleck and discharged the duties incident to that important position during the most critical portion of the war period in Missouri. These duties he discharged with ability, zeal, and fidelity, and his services won from his superior officers the most generous expressions of approval. He was later promoted to colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. When the great struggle ended he returned to civil pursuits, resuming his law practice in 1865. His intellectual vigor and superior attainments as a lawyer soon impressed themselves upon the bar and those having business in the courts of St. Louis and Missouri, and, in addition to the acquisition of a large general practice, he became general counsel of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, continuing to occupy that position until 1874. Through this connection he acquired certain railroad interests, and being largely interested also in manufacturing enterprises after 1875, he was compelled to relinquish his law practice and devote himself entirely to his business affairs. The Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company was then, and is still, one of the largest i. on manufacturing establishments in the W[illegible] Leighton became president of thi[illegible]



Geo Leighton

in 1875, and for twenty years a large share of his time was devoted to the expansion of its business and the care and conservation of its interests. Ripe in judgment, sagacious and successful as a financier, and admirably equipped in every way for the conduct of affairs, his interests multiplied as the years rolled on, and he has been a moving spirit in many of the enterprises which have contributed most largely to swell the volume of business in St. Louis, or, originating here, have extended their operations into other fields. He has been officially connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Union Trust Company, and the Boatmen's Bank, and with numerous other private corporations, and also with many corporations public or semi-public in character, among them being the Bellefontaine Cemetery, Washington University, the Missouri Historical Society, the Commercial Club of St. Louis, of which for four years he was president; the St. Louis Academy of Science, the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and the St. Louis Medical College. He is a member of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of the Missouri society of the Sons of the American Revolution—of which he has been president—and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was one of the founders of the National Arts Club (New York), and is one of the trustees, as also one of the vice-presidents, of that organization.

For more than a score of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington University, and for over ten years he was president of the board, the institution profiting largely by his zealous and efficient services and generous contributions in its behalf. Not less important have been the services which he has rendered to the Missouri Historical Society, of which he was for ten years president, and to which he has been a most generous donor. An ample fortune has enabled him to gratify cultivated tastes, and a large share of his leisure time has been devoted to scholarly pursuits and to the collection of artistic and literary treasures. He has had an especial fondness for the collection and study of historical literature, and his library—the largest private library in St. Louis—contains more books, manuscripts, pamphlets, early maps, and other historical data relative to the Mississippi Valley and the building up of the great empire of the West than any other private library in the United States. It is particularly rich in French and Spanish literature relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of this great valley. His deep interest in this branch of local history has been of almost, if not quite, as much value to the Missouri Historical Society as his generous gifts to that institution. An investigator and collector, he is also a keen analyst of historical data, and has long been a valued corresponding member of various State historical societies, in addition to being the staunch friend and official head of Missouri's State historical organization. Treasuring the history and traditions of New England, and loving the home of his ancestors and the region of his nativity, he has been a leading member, and has served as president, of the New England Society, and a summer home at Monadnock, New Hampshire, links the scenes of his early with those of his later life. In addition to being a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, he is a member of the American Economic Association, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the American Folk-lore Society, his connection with these associations indicating the fact that he is a student of the natural, social, and political sciences, as well as a lover of art and of historical and general literature.

He has never been a politician in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but his political views have always been clearly defined, freely expressed, and ably championed when occasion required. Acting with the Republican party, he has taken a prominent part in promoting some of the more important policies of that party, and during the great contest of 1896, involving financial questions of grave import, he was made president of the National Sound-money League, an organization represented throughout the United States, and which proved an important factor in determining the result of the presidential campaign. After the election, which resulted in the defeat of the elements which sought to revolutionize the monetary system of the United States, he was a participant in the deliberations of the non-partisan convention, which met in Indianapolis to consider matters relating to the financial affairs of the country. This convention, which was composed of merchants, leading financiers, and political economists, decided, in case Congress should not make provision for the appointment of such a

commission by the President, to create a commission which should formulate and recommend such legislation as in its judgment is necessary to remedy existing financial evils, the results of their labors to be submitted to Congress for consideration. Congress having failed to create a monetary commission, the commission provided for at the Indianapolis conference was formed, and began its sessions in Washington City in September of 1897, Judge George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, distinguished as statesman and jurist, presiding over its deliberations. Colonel Leighton was made a member and vice-chairman of this commission, and thus became a participant in the most important financial conference and report in the history of the country. In religion he is a Unitarian, and he is a member of the Church of the Messiah of St. Louis. Colonel Leighton married, in 1862, Miss Isabella Bridge, a daughter of Honorable Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis, of whom appropriate mention will be found elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Leighton, a most estimable lady, died in 1888. Their only child is George Bridge Leighton, born July 19, 1864, who graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1888, married Miss Charlotte Kayser, of this city, and, with his father, occupies the family homestead, which has so long been one of the domestic centers of culture and refinement in St. Louis.

Lemen, Joseph Robert, physician, was born June 5, 1853, near Collinsville, Illinois, son of Robert C. and Eliza (Johnson) Lemen. His father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, was of Virginia ancestry, the family to which he belonged having settled in the Virginia colony in 1708, when James, Robert and Nicholas Lemen, brothers and natives of the North of Ireland, cast their lot with the American colonists. These earliest representatives of the family in America were descendants of Robert Lemen, who was born in Scotland, served in the Cromwellian Wars under the great "Protector," and established his residence in Ireland in 1656. The pioneer and founder of the family in Illinois was Rev. James Lemen, Sr., grandson of James Lemen, one of the brothers who settled in Virginia. Rev. James Lemen was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1760, and in his young manhood served in the Revolutionary Army under Washington, and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to the American forces. He removed to Illinois in 1786, settling at New Design, in what is now Monroe County, where he became a man of prominence and influence, and an important factor in laying the foundations of a new commonwealth. In the maternal line Dr. Lemen is descended from an old Tennessee family closely related to the distinguished Bryant family, of North Carolina. Reared on a farm, Dr. Lemen grew up in the midst of environments morally and intellectually healthful and invigorating, and after being fitted for college in the public schools, was sent to Washington University of this city, where he completed his classical studies. He then matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, from which institution he received his doctor's degree in 1875. During the years 1876 and 1877 he was assistant physician at the City Hospital of St. Louis, and in 1878 pursued a post-graduate course of study at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City. Returning then to St. Louis he engaged in private practice, and for twenty years has been continuously engaged in professional labors in this city. While his practice has been general in its character, he has given special attention to the treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs, and has become recognized by his professional brethren and the public generally as a skilled practitioner, progressive in his methods, thoroughly in love with his calling, and admirably equipped to meet all the demands made upon the physician of to-day. From 1885 to 1889 he served as a member of the board of health of St. Louis, and in that, as well as in other capacities, has aided materially to improve sanitary conditions and to make this city what it is to-day—one of the most healthful places of residence in the United States. Devoting himself assiduously to his professional labors, he has taken no active part in the conduct of public affairs, other than those which came within the scope of a physician's duties to the public, and his participation in political movements has been limited to casting his vote in favor of the candidates and policies of the Democratic party. He is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Occidental Lodge. March 14, 1883, he was married to Miss Ida M. Chick, daughter of W. H. Chick, formerly well known as a wholesale grocer and banker in

St. Louis, now of Kansas City. Dr. and Mrs. Lemen have two children—Eugenia and Joseph Robert Lemen.

Lemoine, Edwin S., physician, was born August 27, 1826, in Petersburg, Virginia, son of John E. and Mary B. (Spotswood) Lemoine. His father, long prominent in Petersburg as a merchant and banker, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and his mother was born at Orange Grove, Orange County, Virginia. The founder of this branch of the Lemoine family in America was Jean Marie Lemoine, grandfather of Dr. Lemoine, who came to this country from Paris in the year 1790 and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, removing later to Alexandria, Virginia. He married the daughter of Captain Paul Estave, of East Virginia, whose god-father was Lord Dunmore, royal Governor of Virginia at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Their children were William Haxall, John B. S. Edwin Spotswood, Mary Goode, and Paul Estave Lemoine, two of whom, Dr. Lemoine and Mary G. Lemoine, became residents of St. Louis in later years, Mary G. Lemoine becoming the wife of Robert N. Nisbet, a well known banker. In the maternal line Dr. Lemoine is descended from the illustrious Scottish prelate, Archbishop John Spotswood, who was made archbishop of St. Andrews and primate of Scotland in 1615, later became chancellor of Scotland, and wrote "History of the Church of Scotland." He was buried in Westminster Abbey. The line of descent from the archbishop is through his son, Robert Spotswood, lord president of the College of Justice and author of the "Practicks of the Laws of Scotland"; his grandson, Robert Spotswood, physician to the British Governor of Tangiers, in Africa; and his great-grandson, Major-General Sir Alexander Spotswood, who was bred to arms, served as an aid to the duke of Marlborough, and was dangerously wounded at Blenheim. He was afterward appointed, by Queen Anne, Royal Governor of Virginia, and arrived there in June of 1710, bringing with him as a peace offering to the colonists the writ of habeas corpus which had previously been withheld from the Province. He is styled in the history of the times "a gallant cavalier, a brave and dashing soldier, a sagacious statesman—one of the most energetic and far-seeing that ever ruled Virginia." He died in 1740, at Annapolis, Maryland, when about to embark for the West Indies to take command of the British expedition against Cartagena. He was buried on his estate, "Temple Farm," near Yorktown, on which was the mansion in which Lord Cornwallis signed articles of capitulation to Washington in 1781. His son, John Spotswood, was the father of Captain John Spotswood, an officer in the Tenth Virginia Regiment of the Revolutionary Army, who was wounded in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and Captain John Spotswood was the grandfather of Mary Bland Spotswood, mother of Dr. Lemoine. General Alexander Spotswood, also an officer in the Revolutionary Army, was brother of Captain Spotswood, and the family became closely connected with the Washington, Lee and other old Virginia families, by the intermarriage of their representatives.

Reared in Virginia, Dr. Lemoine obtained his early education in that State and was then sent to New Jersey—now Princeton—University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1845, when he was under nineteen years of age, and he is now vice-president of the Princeton Club, of St. Louis. Turning his attention to the study of medicine after his graduation at Princeton, he attended lectures at the Richmond Medical College during the winter of 1845-6. Afterward he was for two years a student at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his doctor's degree from that institution in 1848. While attending the courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania he was a private pupil of Professor George B. Wood, of the university, and attended the clinical lectures of Dr. Joseph Warrington, principal of the obstetrical and gynaecological clinic of the Philadelphia Dispensary, an institution which afforded at the time large opportunity for bedside observation and practical study in obstetrics. Immediately after his graduation from the medical college he was offered the position of "interne" in Blockley Hospital—then the largest hospital in the United States, having an average of fifteen hundred patients under treatment—but declined the proffered honor, and in October of 1848 came to St. Louis in response to an invitation of Dr. Thomas Barbour, then professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Missouri Medical College, to enter upon the practice of his profession in this city. He became associated with Dr. Barbour in practice in 1849, a year memorable

on account of the great epidemic of cholera which prevailed in St. Louis, and for a time desolated the city. Through this trying ordeal he passed at the beginning of his career as a physician, his associate and professional partner falling a victim to the dreaded disease while laboring assiduously to save the lives of others. When he came to St. Louis it was his intention, after practicing a time, to go abroad and spend some years in study, research and investigation at the medical educational centers of Europe, but in a comparatively short time he found himself bearing the responsibilities incident to a large and rapidly growing practice, which would not admit of his protracted absence. To these duties he has ever since devoted himself with a chivalrous regard for the honor of his profession and the welfare of his patrons, to whom he has been at the same time physician, counselor and friend. Though repeatedly invited to occupy professorships in medical colleges in St. Louis and other cities, he has declined these honors out of regard for his duties as a practitioner and for other reasons that he deemed wise, but during all his professional life has been actively identified with movements designed to elevate the standard of his profession and to better the attainments of practicing physicians. In 1853 he was elected secretary of the American Medical Association, then in session at New York City. He served as secretary of the association also at its session held in St. Louis the following year, and vacated the office at the session held in Philadelphia in 1855. He has ever since been an active member of the association and in 1890 was one of the representatives of that body at the International Medical Congress, which met at Berlin. He has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society ever since its reorganization and also of the Medical Association of Missouri, and is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science and of the Missouri Historical Society. He was elected president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society in 1892, and re-elected in 1893 for the year ending in November, 1894; was one of the founders of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, of which he is still a member, and is also one of the consulting physicians of the Martha Parsons Children's Hospital. He was the first physician to the Memorial Home of St. Louis and still continues his connection with that institution. During the entire period of the existence of the Life Association of America he was sole medical director of that organization, the business of which required direction and correspondence with its medical representatives in every part of the Union. Dr. Lemoine is a Presbyterian churchman, and a ruling elder in Compton Avenue Church, for many years under the pastorate of Rev. James H. Brooks, D. D., and now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Frank W. Sneed, D. D. In politics he was originally a Whig, but subsequent to the Civil War he became a Democrat, and in later years has been independent in his political action. Taking a pardonable pride in his descent from Revolutionary ancestors, he is numbered among the members of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1857, Katharine P. Rice, daughter of Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, afterward the organizer and senior professor of McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago; pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York; president of Westminster College, of Missouri; and senior professor of Danville Theological Seminary, of Danville, Kentucky. Nine children in all were born of this union, of whom two died in early infancy, and one, John B. S. Lemoine, Jr., at sixteen years of age, from accident. The living children are Louis R. Lemoine, married and living in Philadelphia, Edwin S. Lemoine, Jr., married and living in New York; Katharine L. Guy, wife of William E. Guy, of St. Louis; and three younger, unmarried daughters.

Le Moyne, Sauvolle, "first Governor of Louisiana, under the French domination, was born in Montreal, Canada, about 1671, and died in Biloxi, Mississippi, July 22, 1701. He inherited a large fortune from an aunt, and was sent to be educated in France, where he was a favorite in society and so remarkable for his attainments that he was known as the American prodigy. Racine pronounced him a poet, Bossuet predicted that he would be a great orator, and Villars called him a marshal of France in embryo. He accompanied Iberville and Bienville to the Mississippi, and the former left him in command of the colony there. Louis XIV appointed him its Governor in 1699, and he retained the office till his death."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

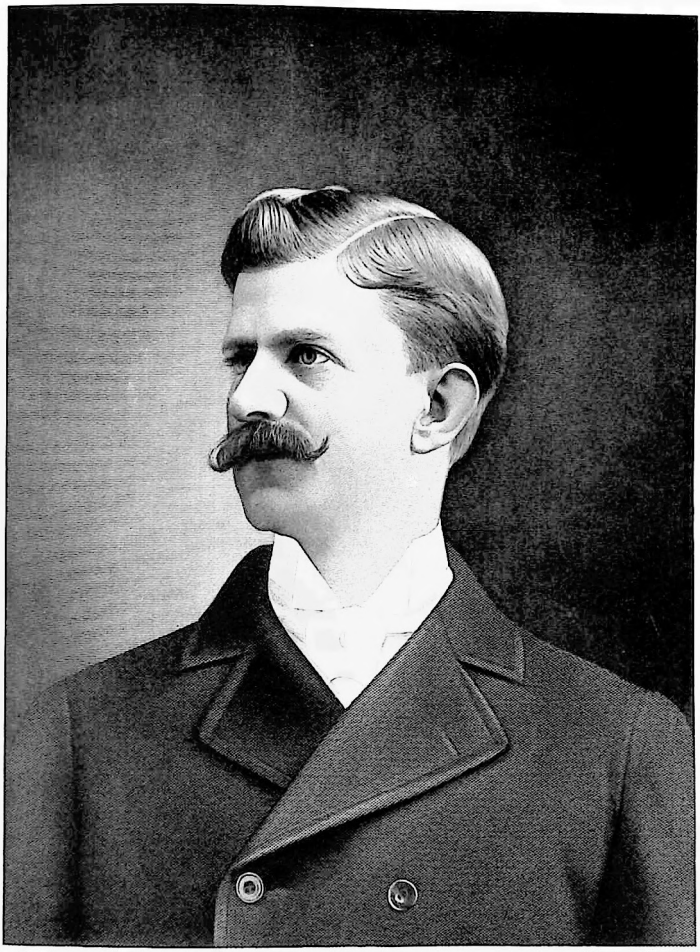
Wm. L. Semple

Lemp, William J., prominently identified with the brewing interests, and one of the most extensive operators in that line in the United States, was born in Germany in 1836, son of Adam Lemp, who immigrated to this country in 1836, making his permanent home in St. Louis in 1838, where he became one of the pioneer brewers of the city. It was in 1840 that Adam Lemp started a small establishment on the east side of Second Street, between Walnut and Elm, and was the first in St. Louis to brew the quality of beer known as "lager." The son, William J., the subject of this sketch, spent his early childhood days in Germany, and in 1848 was brought by his father to St. Louis, where he attended school, finishing his scholastic education at the St. Louis University. While yet a young man, he engaged in his father's business, which rapidly grew, and soon acquired such a knowledge of its affairs as made him indispensable. As foreman and afterward as manager, he exhibited the executive talents which have since carried the concern to wonderful prosperity and eminence. At the opening of the Civil War young Lemp joined the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps. He was mustered out of service as orderly sergeant of his company in the fall of 1861. At his father's death, in 1862, he assumed full control of his business, manifesting a spirit of enterprise apparently at variance with the modest, unassuming and retiring character of the man. The brewery back from Second Street, with its large hall in front, where many of the notables of the city sipped their lager fresh from the vaults, was too circumscribed in space to supply the demands of the fast increasing trade. A tract at the corner of Cherokee Street and Second Carondelet Avenue—now Thirteenth Street—was purchased, and thither in due time the brewery was removed and spaciously housed, the plant being added to from time to time, until now the buildings, covering five blocks, look like a miniature city, with railway trains running in and out, and with a population of seven hundred employes. Lemp Avenue is named after the founder of this little metropolis. The shipping yards of Lemp's brewery cover half a dozen city blocks adjacent to the river and railroad tracks, and its refrigerator cars in constant service number more than five hundred. It ships its products to all parts of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Hawaii and Australia. Its branch establishments and distributing depots are scattered all over this country. One hundred and fifty tons of artificial ice are manufactured by this great establishment daily. In the building up of this gigantic enterprise from a comparatively small beginning, William J. Lemp has been the guiding genius. It was his sagacity that found new outlets for his products, to build for the future, and to gain and hold, in the face of extraordinary competition, a trade which compels not only the whole of the United States, but many foreign countries to pay tribute to St. Louis. In the choice of his assistants, the subordinates who aid him to make the institution a perfectly equipped machine, he has shown singular judgment. In 1892 the concern was incorporated as the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Company, William J. Lemp, president; William J. Lemp, Jr., vice-president, and Louis F. Lemp, superintendent. The two latter are the eldest sons of the president. Since then two other sons, Charles A. and Fred W., have been admitted to the corporation as treasurer and assistant superintendent respectively. In addition to his brewing interests here, the subject of this sketch is a stockholder in breweries located in Texas; he has identified himself with a number of ice-plants scattered through several States. In St. Louis every business man knows and esteems him. A member of the Merchants' Exchange, he has served as vice-president of that body and on numerous important committees, which have prominently brought him in contact with many movements designed to advance the commercial and manufacturing interests of St. Louis; he has been identified with the banking interests of the city as a member of the first board of directors of the First National Bank—later merged into the Lafayette Bank—and as a stockholder in the German Savings Institution. He is also a stockholder in various other business corporations. He has traveled extensively abroad, visiting all the noted European centers, and has spent some time in viewing Alaska. He is enrolled as a member of several social clubs. December 3, 1861, he married Julia Feickert, noted for her beauty and accomplishments. Five sons and three daughters are children of this marriage. The sons are unmarried. One of the daughters, Anna, is the wife of Alexander Konta, broker, of St. Louis. Another, Hilda, was wedded in 1897 to Colonel

Gustav Pabst, eldest son of the famous Milwaukee brewer. His youngest son, Edwin A., is now a student at Smith's Academy, of Washington University, and his youngest daughter, Elsa, attends Mary Institute, also a branch of Washington University.

Lesueur, Alexander A., Secretary of State of Missouri, for many years editor of the Lexington "Intelligencer," and an active and zealous member of the Missouri Press Association, was born in St. Louis November 25, 1842, grew up in this city, and was educated at St. Louis University. His father—who was also named Alexander A. Lesueur—came to St. Louis at an early day, and died here in 1851. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was Vincent Bouis, who, in 1782, married Miss Marie Madeleine Robert, a native of Carondelet, and in this line he is descended from some of the earliest settlers of St. Louis. In his young manhood Captain Lesueur engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city, but his soldierly instincts soon led him into military life, when he enlisted in Captain George W. West's Company, Frost's Brigade, in what is historically known as the Southwest Expedition, in 1860. On May 8, 1861, he left St. Louis as a private in Captain Joseph Kelly's Company of Infantry, Missouri State Guards, and was subsequently promoted to Sergeant-Major of battalion. At Cassville he organized an artillery company, and at Camp Bragg became its commanding officer. At the close of the war he was chief of staff and chief of artillery on the staff of General Province, at Camden, though still in immediate command of his own battery, which was familiarly known in the command and throughout Arkansas and Louisiana as "Lesueur's Battery." He settled in Lafayette County, in August, 1865. He was the first chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Lafayette County after the war, and held that office for a number of years thereafter. He was married, January 8, 1868, to Miss Florence Estill, daughter of William King Trigg, of Lafayette County, the culmination of a romantic attachment beginning in Texas, during the war, where Miss Trigg and her family were temporarily living as Southern refugees from Missouri. As stated above, Captain Lesueur was for many years editor of the "Intelligencer," at Lexington, and during his editorial service, was elected to represent Lafayette County in the Thirty-[illegible] General Assembly, being chairman of the pen[illegible]itentiary committee in that body, and the a[illegible]thor of the present pentitentiary law. In 18[illegible] he was president of the Missouri Press Association, and has always been one of the staunchest friends of that organization. In 1888 he was nominated on the first ballot by the Democratic State Convention for Secretary of State, and was duly elected to that office. He was renominated without opposition in 1892 and again elected, receiving the highest vote cast for any candidate on his ticket. He was again renominated by acclamation and without opposition in 1896, and was again elected, leading the Democratic ticket. During his incumbency as Secretary of State he has distinguished himself by the prompt and efficient manner in which he has discharged his official duties. In office he has proved himself the invaluable friend of the newspaper press of the State, aiding it in every way in his power. The demands upon him by the editorial profession have been constant, but he has never declined any request for news or historical information. His "Official Manual" is in the hands of nearly every editor of the State and is well nigh indispensable to them as a work of reference. The compilation of this work has been of incalculable value to the State.

Lemp, William J., Jr., manufacturer, was born August 13, 1867, in St. Louis, son of William J. and Julia Lemp. Reared in St. Louis, he was educated in the public schools and at Washington University, taking a scientific course at the university for the purpose of thoroughly fitting himself to take part in the great brewing business which his father had built up in St. Louis. He then attended for a time the United States Brewers Academy, in New York City, after which he became regularly connected with the William J. Lemp Brewing Co. Business sagacity and executive ability came to him as a natural inheritance from his father, and in a comparatively short time he had demonstrated his fitness to take a prominent part in the management of the famous brewing plant. While still a very young man, he was made superintendent of the brewery, and in 1892, when he was only twenty-five years old, he was made vice-president of the corporation. He still fills the last named position, standing next to his father



the conduct and supervision of a business aggregating millions of dollars every year. In the absence of the elder Lemp, who devotes much time to travel and recreation, his son is the guiding intellect of the great institution, and the fact that its affairs show no diminution of prosperity under his direction is convincing evidence of his splendid capabilities. Under the tuition of his father he has grown familiar with all the workings of the phenomenally successful commercial and industrial establishment, and with the business methods which have made the institution what it is, and this training and natural endowments combined, have admirably fitted him for the responsibilities which he has been called upon to assume and the duties which he has to discharge. Coupling reasonable conservatism with enterprise, and evincing the same steadiness of purpose, the same gracious tact in the conduct of affairs and the same capacity for taking advantage of opportunities which have been characteristic of his father, it is safe to predict that the shadow of the mammoth establishment with which he is connected will never grow less under his management. A bachelor, he is nevertheless much of a home-loving man, and his residence in St. Louis is noted for its beauty and artistic adornment. In this home Oriental curios and draperies abound, and Mr. Lemp's collection of Oriental furs and ivories, bronzes and bric-a-brac is one of the most notable in St. Louis. Like many other men who have abundant means at their command, he has a great fondness for horses, but his fondness has never inclined him to racing stables or "track" amusements. He has preferred, in a quiet and genteel way, to exploit carriage and saddle horses, his preference being for the "coach and four." He is a member of the St. Louis Jockey Club, the Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs and the Masonic order.

"Le Raccroc."—The French settlers of St. Louis called by this name the deep gully which originally ran down what is now Twelfth Street, draining the land now occupied by Washington Square and as far north as Locust Street, the name being suggested by the hook-shaped formation of the gully.

"Les Petites Cotes."—This was the name given by the French settlers to the village of St. Charles, its English equivalent being "the little hills."

Letourneau's Banishment.—Aimable Letourneau, a Canadian Frenchman, was banished from St. Louis in the year 1770 by a solemn decree of Lieutenant-Governor Don Pedro Piernas. The offense which brought down upon Letourneau's head the wrath of the Lieutenant-Governor—the representative of "His Catholic Majesty"—and which led to his being transported across the Mississippi River, was that of "derisively commenting on an ordinance laying an excise tax on provisions." Banished from St. Louis, Letourneau became a citizen of Illinois, and persons bearing his name have so far outlived the disgrace of the banishment as to become distinguished citizens of that State.

Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association.—This St. Louis association was organized in May, 1884, with sixty charter members. Its object is mutual assistance and relief. Sick members are paid ten dollars a week, and on the death of a member the family receives $500. During the four years ending with 1898, $1,500 was paid out in death payments. In the half year ending with July, 1898, the receipts were $1,206.85 and the expenditures $1,129.85—with a surplus in bank of $2,000. The association has two hundred and thirty members on the roll. There is a monthly meeting of the board for current business, and an annual meeting for the election of officers on the first Saturday in January. The officers in 1899 were Wm. C. Johnson, president; E. Fisher, vice-president; Jos F. Plunkett, secretary; Wm. H. Cobb, treasurer. There is also a Branch, No. 343, of the National Association of Letter Carriers in St. Louis, having about two hundred and forty members. The two associations are in accord and a number of carriers belong to both.

Levee.—The word levee, which is of French origin and which had its earliest use in connection with the Mississippi River, at New Orleans, means literally, "an embankment to prevent inundation." In St. Louis it was first used to designate the steep bank of the river, but in popular usage it now applies to the wharf and the paved slope rising from the water's edge. While this term is no longer used in official references to the river front, it was so used in early directories, and old ordinances

establishing certain streets used the word interchangeably with landing and wharf. (See "Wharf.")

Levy, Solomon, was born in Buhna, Germany, February 8, 1852, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, January 12, 1893. He was the son of Alexander and Sophia (Leve) Levy. Mr. Alexander Levy was a prominent merchant of Buhna, who died in his native land in 1807, twenty years subsequent to the death of his wife. After acquiring a thorough, practical education in the public schools of his native town, young Levy, at the age of seventeen, emigrated to the United States, locating in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1869. Soon after his arrival here he entered the employ, as a clerk, of Mr. Walke, a retail dry goods merchant, located on South Broadway and Park Avenue, where, by working assiduously in the store by day, he soon mastered all the arts of the retail dry goods trade; and by attending night school during the time, learned to speak and write the English language fluently; after which he temporarily located in New Madrid, Missouri, and entered the employ of his brother, Samuel Levy, a retail dry goods dealer, first as clerk and later as partner, under the firm name of S. Levy & Co. Later Mr. Samuel Levy withdrew from the firm, and the business was incorporated as the Levy Mercantile Company, with Mr. Solomon Levy president and chief stockholder of the corporation. Failing health compelled Mr. Levy to dispose of his stock of goods and return to St. Louis, retiring from active commercial pursuits. After his return to St. Louis he visited Colorado Springs, Colorado; Asheville, North Carolina, and other famous health resorts in hopes of recovery; but all efforts failed, and on January 12, 1893, he died at his residence, at 4205 Page Avenue.

Mr. Levy was a Democrat in politics and a Jewish churchman. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Levy was a man of wonderful business and financial ability, and accumulated wealth rapidly during his business career, and left a fortune to his family. He was a large-hearted, generous man, domestic in his tastes, and found his happiest hours in the companionship of his wife and children. Mr. Levy married Miss Callie B. Riffle, daughter of Mathias Riffle, of New Madrid, Missouri, July 22, 1881. Mrs. Levy was a woman of commanding ap charming personality, and possessed liter artistic and musical talents of a high ord After Mr. Levy's death she purchased a hom residence at 5227 Vernon Avenue, an adorned it with all that is beautiful in nat and art, as a home for herself and childre Mrs. Levy took an active interest in educ tional matters, and was a prominent memb of the Pioneers of St. Louis (a Jewish orga zation) which paid a beautiful and feeling tri ute to her memory, in a set of resolutio eulogistic of her many virtues and high cha acter. Mrs. Levy died June 27, 1898. Th children survive, Bessie Levy, now attendi school at the Monticello Seminary, Godfre Illinois, preparatory to a course at Vassar Co lege; Leonard M. and Karl R. Levy, atten ing the Manual Training School at the Wa ington University, St. Louis. The childre reside at their home, 5227 Vernon Aven with their guardian, Mrs. W. T. Smitten, a si ter of Mrs. Levy.

Lewis and Clark Expedition. History has given this name to an expe tion conducted by Captain Meriwether Le and Captain William Clark, which opened t way for the settlement of the Northwest portion of the United States. The expedit started from St. Louis and returned to t place more than two years later, and both t leaders were afterward conspicuously iden fied with the early history of Missouri. Th two explorers "were the first men to cross t continent in our zone, the truly golden zo A dozen years before them Mackenzie h crossed in British dominions far north, but s tlements are even now sparse in that parall Still earlier had Mexicans traversed the na rowing continent from the gulf to the Pac but seemed to find little worth discovery. was otherwise in the zone penetrated by Le and Clark. There development began once and is now nowhere surpassed. Alo their route, ten States, with a census in 18 of eight and a half millions, have arisen in t wilderness. . . . The credit of our Gre Western discovery is due to Jefferson, thoug he never crossed the Alleghanies. When C lumbus saw the Orinoco rushing into t ocean with irrepressible power and volume, knew that he had anchored at the mouth o continental river. So Jefferson, ascertaine that the Missouri, though called a branch

once changed the color and character of the Mississippi, felt sure that whoever followed it would reach the innermost recesses of our America. Learning afterward that Captain Gray had pushed into the mouth of the Columbia only after nine days' breasting its outward current, he deemed that river a worthy counterpart of the Missouri, and was convinced that their headwaters could not be far apart, in longitude. Inaugurated in 1801, before his first presidential term was half over, he had obtained, as a sort of secret service fund, the small sum which sufficed to fit out the expedition. He had also selected Lewis, his private secretary, for its head, and put him in a course of special training. But the actual voyage up the Missouri was not begun till the middle of May, 1804. Forty-five persons in three boats composed the party. . . . After 171 days the year's advance ended with October, for the river was ready to freeze. The distance up stream they reckoned at 1,600 miles, or little more than nine miles a day, a journey now made by railroad in forty-four hours. . . . Winter quarters were thirty miles above the Bismarck of our day. Here they were frozen in about five months. The huts they built and abundant fuel kept them warm. Thanks to their hunters and Indian traffic, food was seldom scarce. Officials of the Hudson Bay Company (who had a post within a week's journey) and many inquisitive natives paid them visits. From all these it was their tireless endeavor to learn everything possible concerning the great unknown of the river beyond. Scarcely one could tell about distant places from personal observation, but some second-hand reports were afterward proved strangely accurate, even as to the Great Falls, which turned out to be a thousand miles away. It was not long, however, before they learned that the wife of Chaboneau, whom they had taken as a local interpreter, was a captive, whose birth had been in the Rocky Mountains. She, named the Bird-woman, was the only person discoverable after a winter's search who could by possibility serve them as interpreter and guide among the unknown tongues and labyrinthine fastnesses which they must encounter. Early in April, 1805, the explorers, now numbering thirty-two, again began to urge their boats up the river, for their last year's labor had brought them no more than half way to their first objective point, its source. No more Indian purveyors or pilots; their own rifles were the sole reliance for food. Many a wigwam, but no Indian, was espied for four months and four days after they left their winter camp. It was through the great Lone Land that they groped their dark and perilous way. In twenty days after the spring start they arrived at the Yellowstone, and in thirty more they first sighted the Rocky Mountains. Making the portage at the Great Falls cost them a month of vexatious delay. Rowing on another month brought them, on August 12th, to a point where one of the men stood with one foot each side of the rivulet, and 'thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri, heretofore deemed endless.' They dragged their canoes, however, up the rivulet for five days longer. It was 460 days since they left the mouth of the river, and their mileage on its waters had been 3,096 miles. A mile further they stood on the great divide, and drank of springs which sent their water to the Pacific. But meantime they had been ready to starve in the mountains. Their hunters were of the best, but they found no game; buffaloes had gone down into the lowlands, the birds of heaven had fled, and edible roots were mostly unknown to them. For more than four months they had looked, and lo! there was no man. It was not till August 13th that, surprising a squaw so encumbered with pappooses that she could not escape, and winning her heart by the gift of a looking-glass and painting her cheeks, they formed friendship with her nation, one of whose chiefs proved to be a brother of their Bird-woman. Horses were about all they could obtain of these natives, streams were too full of rapids to be navigable, or no timber fit for canoes was within reach. So the party, subsisting on horse-flesh, and afterward on dog-meat, toiled on along one of the worst possible routes. Nor was it till the 7th of October that they were able to embark, in logs they had burned hollow, upon a branch of the Columbia, which, after manifold portages and perils, bore them to its mouth and the goal of their pilgrimage, late in November. Its distance from the starting point, according to their estimate, was 4,134 miles. . . ." ("The Nation," October 26, 1893.) After passing the following winter in an intrenched camp on the south bank of the Columbia, Lewis and Clark began the ascent of that stream on their homeward journey, in March of 1806. In May they aban-

doned their boats and re-embarked on the Missouri River, which they descended, reaching St. Louis September 23d, two years and four months from the time they set out from this place.

Lewis, Benjamin W., manufacturer, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, January 10, 1812, the eldest of six children. His father, Thomas Lewis, was a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, but he lost his property by indorsements which proved unfortunate, and died in 1825. In 1831 the widow, with her family, moved to Missouri. The central counties of the State were, at that time, a prosperous and attractive region, the objective point of the considerable migration which had begun to set in from Virginia, and to this region they directed their course, settling in Howard County. Benjamin revealed, even at that early age, the manly traits and sterling virtues which were conspicuous in his mature character, and took upon himself a full share of the responsibilities of the family and assisted his mother with filial fidelity. Two years after their arrival in Missouri, his mother married again, and this left her eldest son at liberty to seek his own fortune. His mother's family, the Whiteheads, enjoying social prominence and easy fortune in Virginia, had been tobacconists, and this is the explanation of the fact that the Lewises engaged in the same business in Missouri and prosecuted it with so large a measure of success. Howard was a tobacco-raising county, and Glasgow was the seat of prosperous tobacco factories, and it was in one of these that Benjamin found his first active employment. He liked the business, and in 1837 he formed a partnership with William D. Swinney, for the prosecution of it. This firm, Swinney & Lewis, was very successful for twelve years, and until the factory owned by Mr. Lewis was burned down, in 1849, bringing upon him a serious loss. The factory was rebuilt immediately and the operations prosecuted on a larger scale than ever for a year longer, when the partnership was dissolved and Benjamin W. Lewis continued the business alone. In 1847 his two younger brothers, James W. and William J. Lewis, had established a tobacco factory in St. Louis, under the name of J. W. & W. J. Lewis, and after the dissolution of the Glasgow firm of Swinney & Lewis, the three brothers organized the new firms of B. W. Lewis & Bros., of Glasgow, and Lewis & Bros., of St. Louis. Continued success attended their operations, and in 18[illegible] Thomas J. Bartholow became a member of the Glasgow firm, and John D. Perry of the one in St. Louis—this association bringing into prominence three names that have ever since been distinguished in business, enterprises of improvement, and charities. The name of the St. Louis firm was changed to Lewis, Perry & Co., and the business, being now prosecuted on a more extensive scale and with ample means, was more profitable than ever, the two firms manufacturing two to three million pounds of chewing tobacco a year and doing a large business in shipping raw tobacco to Europe besides. The hands employed in the Glasgow factory were nearly all slaves, the Lewises themselves owning about one hundred and twenty-five of them. They were kind masters and outright Union men and supporters of that cause in the Civil War, and they demonstrated their political convictions and their liberal humane spirit, at the same time, by setting their colored people free a year before President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and then employing at wages those who chose to remain in their service. Benjamin W. Lewis' well known Unionism made him the victim of cruel maltreatment at the hands of Bill Anderson's guerrillas on the occasion of their irruption into Glasgow, in October 1864, and it was thought that this hastened his death, which took place two years afterward. The Glasgow factory was a second time destroyed by fire in 1862, involving heavy losses, and the next year Mr. Bartholow and Mr. Perry withdrew from the business. The Lewis brothers rebuilt the factory and continued it with the accustomed good fortune until the death of Benjamin W. Lewis, in 186[illegible] at the age of fifty-four years. He left an estate valued at about $800,000, one of the largest fortunes in Missouri, outside of St. Louis, and all accumulated through his own industry, thrift and prudent management. Central Missouri has been fortunate in possessing many liberal, public-spirited and broad-minded men who left their impress upon its society, its politics and industries, and among these Benjamin Lewis stands eminent. The State never had a worthier citizen, and there is no name remembered in Central Missouri with more respect and gratitude to this day than his. He was thoroughly trained by his own effort

F. W. Lewis

to habits of business and the discipline of good morals; but while he was unusually successful in accumulating wealth, this was less the ambition of his life than the legitimate result of his unerring judgment and his wise rules of action. Diligence, fidelity to engagements, innocence of life, uprightness and liberality were his principles of conduct, and, founded on these, he reared a personal character that is an honor to his descendants and the admiration of his friends. The Lewis name, together with the mementos of the liberality of the man who bore it, is frequently encountered in the beautiful little city of Glasgow. Glen Eden, with its stately mansion, built by Mr. Lewis in 1862, is one of the most attractive places in the State; Lewis Library is a beautiful edifice, to the founding of which he bequeathed $10,000, and which, after his death, his brother James W., and his widow and son, Benjamin, erected at a cost of $26,000; and Lewis College, which, together with the Lewis Library, is under the control of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Lewis was an exemplary member, is another institution founded by the liberality of his family. Mr. Lewis enjoyed the friendship of President Lincoln, for whom he had a high admiration. In April, 1865, he was sent to Washington to represent the grievances of the Union citizens of Central Missouri and present a plea for additional protection for them. He was received kindly and familiarly by Mr. Lincoln, who invited him to dine with him, and he sat at the same table with the martyred President the very day of the night that he was assassinated at Ford's Theater. He also accompanied the funeral cortege from Washington City to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Lewis was married three times—his first wife, Miss Amanda Barton, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Barton; his second, Mrs. Early, a widow; and his third, Miss Eleanor Turner, daughter of Talton Turner, one of the pioneers of Howard County. By his first wife he had two children, Benjamin W. Lewis, of St. Louis, and James B. Lewis, of Howard County. There were no children by his second wife, who lived only a short time after their marriage. By his last wife, who survives him and is living in St. Louis, he had three children, Richard E. Lewis, who died May 29, 1896; Rebecca E. Lewis, now the wife of L. D. Dozier, of St. Louis, and Anne Lewis.

Lewis, James McKamy, distinguished as lawyer and public official, was born in Polk County, East Tennessee, in 1858, and was reared and educated in the mountainous section of that State, in a region widely celebrated for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery and among a class of people noted for their industry, intelligence and integrity. He comes of a physically and intellectually vigorous Scotch-Irish stock. The early years of his life were passed on his father's farm and in attendance at one of the common schools of the neighborhood in which he was brought up. Later he was sent to the University of Tennessee, where he received a classical education, completing his academic studies when he was nineteen years of age. He then came to St. Louis and enrolled himself as a student in the law office of his relative, ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson. He read law under the preceptorship of that distinguished member of the Missouri bar, and, in 1879, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in St. Louis. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession there. He returned to St. Louis in the spring of 1882 and became associated professionally with his former preceptor, Senator Henderson, who had at that time the largest practice of any member of the St. Louis bar. Through this association Mr. Lewis came at once into active practice in this city and quickly evidenced his superior intellectual attainments and his eminent fitness for the duties of his profession. He had, from the start, an excellent field within which to cultivate his talents through an intimate connection with some of the most important cases then in litigation in the State and Federal courts, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has devoted himself assiduously to professional labor and has left a marked impress upon the jurisprudence of Missouri in some of the most noted and intricate litigations which have occupied the attention of the courts of the State. A case in which his services were retained which attracted much attention throughout the country was that of Charles H. Jones vs. Joseph Pulitzer and others, which originated in 1896 and was finally passed upon by the Supreme Court of Missouri in 1897. In this case the plaintiff sought an injunction to prevent the defendant from interfering with plaintiff's control and management of the

"Post-Dispatch" newspaper, and with his control over the columns or editorial policy of the paper during the life of a contract which had previously been entered into by the plaintiff and defendants. The plaintiff and defendant had differed as to the political policy of the paper during the presidential campaign of 1896 and immediately prior thereto, and the suit instituted by Mr. Jones to retain absolute editorial control of the paper was hotly contested by the defendants. Mr. Lewis represented the plaintiff and conducted the case to a successful issue, winning a victory for his client in the court of last resort. Although still a young man, he has taken a place among the leaders of his profession in the West, and was honored by his contemporaries of the American Bar Association by election to the vice-presidency of that organization at its session held at Saratoga Springs in 1890, and again at the session of 1893, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. While not a politician, he has been known as an ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and has rendered valuable assistance to the cause of Democracy in various ways. In 1889 Governor Francis commissioned him judge advocate general of the National Guard of Missouri, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1897 Governor Lon V. Stephens appointed him police commissioner for the city of St. Louis. In social circles he is a prominent figure, being a member of the St. Louis, University, Noonday and Jockey Clubs.

Lewis, Martrom D., a public official who has enjoyed for many years, and to the fullest extent, the confidence and esteem of the people of St. Louis, was born August 17, 1836, in St. Louis County, son of Martrom and Elizabeth (Darby) Lewis. His father, who was a native of Virginia, came of a fine old family, several generations of whom have been extensive land owners and farmers in that State and in Kentucky. The elder Lewis was one of those bold and aggressive spirits fitted by nature for pioneer life, and in 1795 he came to St. Louis County when the village of St. Louis had a population of but two hundred inhabitants and when the surrounding country was practically a wilderness. He was a friend and contemporary of Daniel Boone, and his sister married Colonel Daniel M. Boone, eldest son of the famous frontiersman and Indian fighter. His wife, who before her marriage was Elizabeth Darby, was a native of Nor Carolina, and also came of a good old Southern family. Martrom D. Lewis grew up in St. Louis County and obtained his education at a country school near his home. After completing an ordinary English course of study he came to the city and read law under the preceptorship of his elder brother, August W. Lewis, then a member of the St. Louis bar. He was admitted to practice in the courts June 30, 1859, by Judge James R. Lackland of the circuit bench, and after the death of his brother, succeeded to the business which the latter had established. In 1860 he began making a specialty of that branch of the law which deals with probate business, and soon demonstrated his peculiar fitness for this branch of practice both by broad knowledge of the principles of law applicable thereto and the integrity of his dealings with those with whom he was brought into contact in this connection. During the administration of Governor Silas Woodson a defalcation occurred in the office of public administrator of St. Louis, and Mr. Lewis was appointed successor to the defaulting official, giving bond in the sum of $300,000. The term to which he had been appointed expired in 1876 and he then became a candidate for election to the office on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to a full term by a majority of 3,000 votes, but on account of the adoption of the Scheme and Charter was compelled to stand again for election to this office the following spring. Again he received a handsome endorsement at the hands of the people and in 1878 was re-elected without opposition. He held the office continuously thereafter until 1884, having been appointed once and elected to the office five times in succession and having received at his last election a total of 62,000 votes. The office of public administrator is one which brings the incumbent very near to the people and the obligations resting upon that official are sacred in character. Widows and orphans look to him for protection of their rights and the conservation of their interests, and there is a feeling upon the part of the public that the man intrusted with these responsibilities must be one entirely free from all kinds of moral obliquities. That the feeling was such toward Mr. Lewis was evidenced by the emphatic endorsement of his official actions at each election at which he was a candidate, and by wh

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Martron W. Lewis.

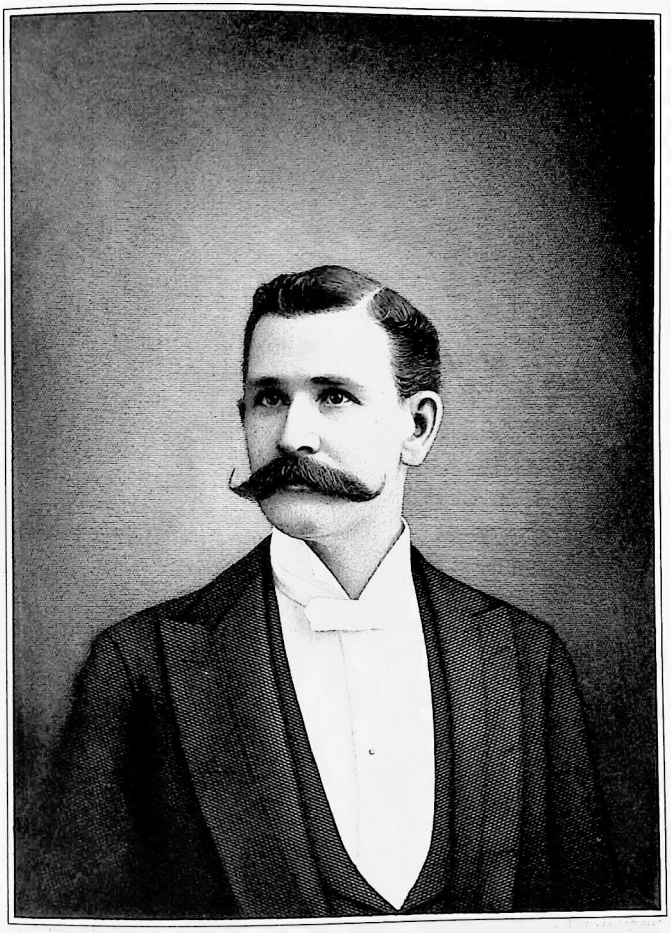
amounted to a popular assurance that he could have held the office for an indefinite time, had he been so inclined. In 1884, however, he was in somewhat delicate health and preferred to relieve himself of business cares and responsibilities, and he therefore voluntarily retired from the public administratorship and for a time thereafter traveled in California. He was again called into the public service during the administration of Mayor Walbridge, when it was discovered that there was a shortage in the accounts of the city treasurer. Several leading bankers and financial experts aided the mayor to disentangle the affairs of this office, and in 1893 Mr. Lewis was unanimously elected by the city council to fill out the unexpired term of the defaulting treasurer and take up the work of repairing the city finances. This was another exhibition of public confidence in both his ability and integrity. After restoring the affairs of the treasurer's office to proper condition, and inaugurating effective reforms of various kinds, he retired from this office with added honors as a careful guardian of public trusts. In 1894 he was nominated for the office of recorder of deeds and elected by a handsome majority when every other candidate on the Democratic ticket was defeated. He is still—1898—the incumbent of that office and has evinced in this position, as in all others which he has held, that conscientious regard for the public interests and that fidelity to his official duties which deserve the unqualified admiration and approbation of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Lewis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1863, becoming a member of Lewis Memorial Church, in Meramec Township, of St. Louis County, a church named in honor of his mother. He has ever since been a zealous Christian worker, loving his own church, but loving also all churches engaged in the work of Christianizing mankind. He is a member of the Masonic order, and through this and numerous other agencies has given free range to his generous and charitable instincts. One of his most strongly marked characteristics as a public official has been his inflexible adherence to the strict line of duty under all circumstances. The entreaties of friends and the tempting allurements of gain have been alike powerless to influence him in making or allowing to be made any use of the public funds under his control which could by any possibility jeopardize their safety, and at no time has a dollar of public money ever been in danger of being lost to its rightful owner through any act of his. Judge Lewis married, in 1862, Miss Susan Tippett, the only daughter of Judge Peregrine Tippett, of St. Louis County, and six children have been born of their union, of whom only one daughter, Mary Margaret, is now living. Four of their little ones died in 1869, within a period of eight days, and the fifth child, a daughter, died in 1887. These successive bereavements were blows to his happiness which fell with crushing force upon one whose heart has always been in his home, but in the hour of their sorrow Judge Lewis and his wife were sustained and soothed by the Christian's trust. Mrs. Lewis died March 9, 1897.

Lewis, Meriwether, Governor of Louisiana Territory, and famous, also, as an explorer, was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 18, 1774, and died near Nashville, Tennessee, October 8, 1809. He was a grand-nephew of Fielding Lewis, the Revolutionary patriot, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and inherited from his father a comfortable fortune. Leaving school when he was eighteen years of age, he gained his first military experience as a volunteer, serving with the troops called out to quell the "whisky insurrection" in Western Pennsylvania. In 1795 he entered the United States Army and became a captain in the regular service in 1800. From 1801 to 1803 he was private secretary to President Jefferson, who had great confidence in him and was personally much attached to him. When Jefferson determined to send an exploring expedition into the Northwest, he recommended Captain Lewis to Congress to take command of the expedition. In the summer of 1803, accompanied by Captain William Clark, he set out on this expedition, which was destined to not only give him lasting prominence in the history of this country, but to be prolific also of momentous results. With a company of about forty-five men they left St. Louis in the spring of 1804 and began the ascent of the Missouri River. Reaching a latitude of forty degrees, twenty-one minutes, north, they spent the following winter among the Mandan Indians, and April 7, 1805, began again the ascent of the Missouri. They reached the great falls about the middle of July, and near the close of that month attained the confluence of three streams of nearly

equal size, to which they gave the names of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin. The Jefferson they traversed to its source, and then made their way across the mountains to the plains of the Pacific slope. In October they embarked in canoes on a branch of the Columbia River, called the Kooskoosky, and reached the mouth of the Columbia November 15th following. There they constructed an intrenched camp, in which they spent the following winter, beginning the return voyage and march early in the spring of 1806. After ascending the Columbia, they journeyed across the mountains, and, re-embarking upon the Missouri, reached St. Louis in September, after an absence of two years and four months. Congress made grants of land to the men connected with this expedition, and Lewis was appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory soon after his return to St. Louis. In 1809 he was called to Washington, and while on his way thither, while suffering from hypochondria, he committed suicide.

Lewis, Bransford, physician, was born in 1862 at St. Charles, Missouri, son of Judge Edward A. Lewis. He was educated in the public schools and at Washington University, and after completing his academic studies, began the study of medicine in 1881. He attended the regular courses of lectures at Missouri Medical College, and received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1884. As the result of a competitive examination into which he entered, he was soon afterward appointed assistant physician at the City Hospital, and later he occupied a similar position at the Female Hospital and the Poorhouse. He was next advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of the City Hospital, and held that position until 1889. He then resigned to give his attention to private practice, and to medical journalism and educational work. In 1890 he was appointed editor of "The Weekly Medical Review," and also a lecturer in Missouri Medical College. He resigned the editorship of "The Weekly Medical Review" in 1891, and afterward spent some months in Europe. Upon his return to St. Louis, he associated himself with other physicians, and established "The Medical Fortnightly," of which he became editor. He has since gained well-merited distinction, both as a medical writer and a practitioner.

Lewis, Robert David, manufacture was born April 3, 1847, in Lynchburg, Virginia, son of James A. W. and Mary (Nev man) Lewis. The family to which he belong was planted in Virginia in 1732, when Ed Lewis, who was a native of Donegal, Ireland of Huguenot descent, came with his wife and children to this country and settled in the "Old Dominion." The coat of arms and the family tree are held by a branch of the Lewis family in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. One of the sons of this John Lewis was General Andrew Lewis, who achieved great distinction in the French and Indian wars, and also in the war of the Revolution. Another son was Thomas Lewis, who was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, where he faithfully supported the rights of the colonies. He advocated the resolutions of Patrick Henry in the session of 1765, was a member of the Conventions of 1775 and 1776, and also of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. Two other sons were William and Charles Lewis, both of whom served in the Revolutionary Army with the rank of colonel. Another son was John Lewis, great-grandfather of Robert D. Lewis, who was one of the earliest settlers in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Littleberry Lewis, one of the sons of John Lewis, was for many years a large manufacturer of plug tobaccos, and shipper of tobacco strips at Lynchburg, and James A. W. Lewis, the father of Robert D. Lewis, was superintendent of these tobacco works at the time of the birth of his son. In 1847 James A. W. Lewis, with his wife and infant child Robert D., left their old home in Virginia and set out for St. Louis. The journey was made by wagon over the mountains of Virginia to the Ohio River, and from there by boats to this city. The trip up the Mississippi River was one attended by thrilling incidents, the story of which came to the son from his parents in later years. At the landing at Cape Girardeau Mr. Lewis left the boat to transact some business, and becoming separated from his wife and child, the boat on which they had taken passage sailed away without him. He at once boarded another boat, which was to follow the first one up the Mississippi, and nothing more serious than a temporary separation of the members of his family might have resulted had it not been for the carelessness of the pilot of the forward boat, through which his boat was allowed to swing out



Robert D. Lewis

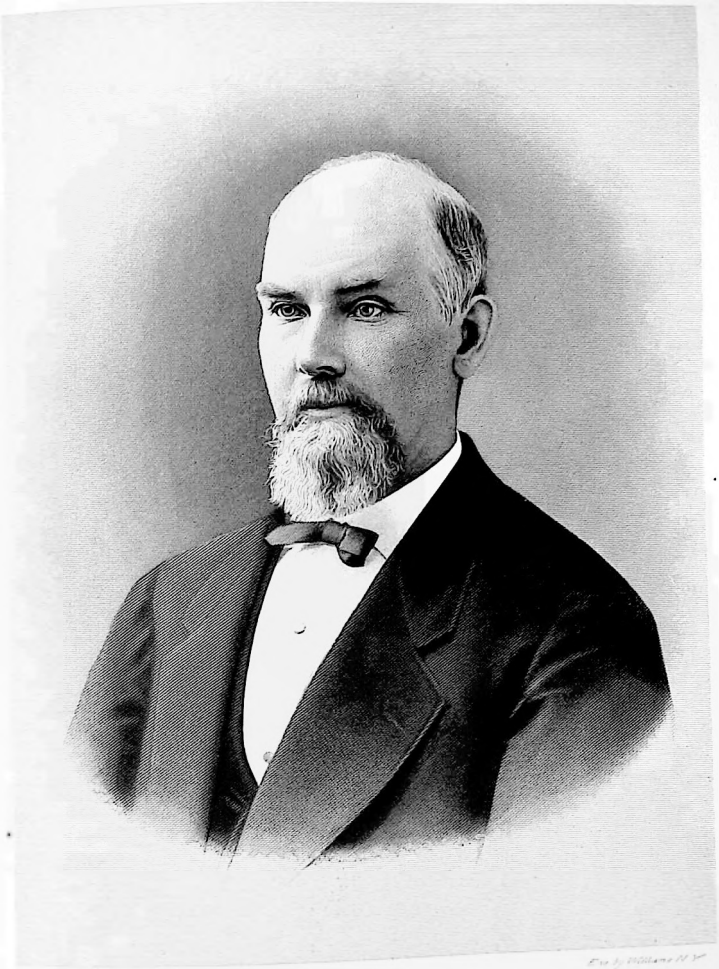
the stream, with the consequence that a disastrous collision occurred. The boat on which Mrs. Lewis had taken passage was struck amidship, and soon sank. With her child in her arms, Mrs. Lewis climbed upon the roof of the wheelhouse, and in the frightful scramble which ensued her child was three times pushed out of her arms into the stream, each time to be rescued by its mother. After a time all the passengers were rescued from their perilous position. Mr. Lewis and his wife then continued their journey to St. Louis, where they arrived safely. Soon after his arrival in St. Louis Mr. Lewis entered into partnership with Christian Peper in the manufacture of tobacco, and their partnership continued three years. At the end of that time he became superintendent of the Liggett & Dausman tobacco manufactory, and held that position for eight years. After that he was superintendent of the tobacco works conducted by James Roddy, until January of 1867, when he removed to Alton, Illinois, to superintend the business of the Myers & Drummond tobacco factory. Robert D. Lewis, who was then twenty years of age, and his brother, James, accompanied their father to Alton, and worked in the Myers & Drummond factory until the spring of 1880. Both the sons then returned to St. Louis, and Robert accepted the position of general superintendent of the Drummond tobacco works in this city. At the beginning of the year 1885 he became a stockholder in the corporation operating this great tobacco manufacturing plant, and continued to be both a stockholder and general superintendent until 1898, when the Drummond plant was sold to the American Tobacco Company for a princely sum of money. Since the transfer of the plant to the new corporation Mr. Lewis has continued at the head of the manufacturing department. He is also a stockholder in the Alton Tobacco Box Manufacturing Company, which makes the boxes in which the goods of the tobacco company are put up. Mr. Lewis is a prominent member of the Masonic order, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He has been twice married; first, in 1867, to Miss Ellen Stites, daughter of John R. Stites, of East St. Louis. The children born of this union were Cora B.; Ida, M., who died February 15, 1899; James R., who died November 8, 1892; George S. M.; Alice E., who died December 3, 1885; Arthur Lee, who died January 11, 1896; Joseph C. and Margaret V. Lewis. The first Mrs. Lewis died August 9, 1887, and on April 24, 1891, Mr. Lewis married for his second wife Miss Virginia Hinton, daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth Hinton, of Kentucky. The children born of this union have been Newman H., who died April 10, 1892; Virgil A. and Roberta Lewis.

Lewis, William J., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, October 27, 1825, and died in St. Louis, July 14, 1879. His father was Thomas Lewis, a farmer, and his mother, Jedida Whitehead, both native Virginians. There were six children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. His father died a few months before he was born, and the care of the family devolved upon the mother, who, in the task, was nobly assisted by her eldest son, Benjamin. The family removed to the West in 1831, and settled in Howard County, Missouri. Glasgow, in that county, was at that time a thriving town, with several tobacco factories, and as the maternal ancestors of the Lewis children had been prominent and prosperous in the tobacco business, in Virginia, it was natural that the young Lewises should show a taste and inclination for it in their new home. A relative of theirs, W. D. Swinney, conducted the largest business in tobacco in the State at that time, and the elder brother, Benjamin, had found employment in the Swinney factory, and learned the business, and then started a factory of his own, in which William J., a boy of nine years of age, was fond of working in the summer months, when not attending school. This factory, under the good management of the elder Lewis, soon became the largest in the State, and William J. Lewis, after receiving a fair education, found a position in it, and by his brightness and diligence made himself a valuable assistant to his elder brother. In the year 1847 he removed to St. Louis, and with the experience he had acquired in his brother's tobacco factory, started one of his own, in partnership with his brother, James W., the name of the firm being Lewis & Bro. The enterprise was so prosperous that in a few years their factory was accounted one of the largest in the State. In 1854 John D. Perry, a brother-in-law, who had removed to St. Louis, became a member of the firm, which was known for many years

afterward as Lewis, Perry & Co. When, after a time, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Lewis embarked in the commission business in 1870, having houses in St. Louis, New Orleans and New York. He was now in the prime of life and the fullness of his vigor, and every enterprise he put his hand to seemed to partake of his own energy. He possessed a capacity for organizing and managing rarely equaled, and it was accounted half an assurance of success to begin with if William J. Lewis could be induced to take hold of an enterprise. The Memphis Packet Company was at this time in a tottering condition, but under his management it was extricated from its difficulties and restored to its old popularity, and became one of the most successful companies of the kind ever known in the West. In 1870 Mr. Lewis was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange, the first non-partisan candidate to fill that position, and his administration of the high and honorable place was in every respect worthy of it and him. He took an active and leading part in the organization of the Commercial Bank in 1866, was one of its incorporators and its second president, serving in that capacity for ten years without salary. He was associated with insurance interests, and devoted no small attention and effort to the development of the coal and iron business of St. Louis. In the first years following the Civil War Mr. Lewis was active and zealous in the great effort of the business men to reclaim for St. Louis the trade that had been lost during that war, and to restore the deranged industries of Missouri; and every scheme that promised to contribute to these worthy ends could claim his attention, and usually secure his co-operation. His high spirit of unselfishness invited and secured the confidence of his associates in business, and he was recognized as a man whose ability to achieve success by upright and honorable means was a guarantee that no enterprise committed to his management would ever be tarnished with even the suspicion of unfairness. One of his traits was a quick sympathy with deserving young men struggling against obstacles to make their way in the world, and there are not a few who, at this day, remember his helping hand with lively gratitude. He was a successful man, but his success never lifted him above his early friends, nor altered his unpretentious manners. He always remained approachable, simple and sincere, and he never lost his youthful intolerance for affectation and pretense. Mr. Lewis was married in 1852, to Miss Rebecca Turner, daughter of Talton Turner, of Howard County, Missouri. She was a wise counselor to her husband in his business enterprises and ventures, and he was accustomed not only to seek her advice, but to give her credit, in a large measure, for the success which he achieved. She survives him, with their six children—Mrs. Julia L. Knapp, Talton Turner Lewis, Mrs. Sallie L. Johnson, Benjamin W. Lewis, William J. Lewis and J. D. Perry Lewis. The morning after his death, in 1879, "The St. Louis Republican" contained the following editorial: "There could be no death in St. Louis that would have given a greater shock to the whole community than that of William J. Lewis, which occurred very suddenly yesterday. He was a man esteemed in all circles. Of thorough business habits, enterprising and progressive, he seemed to influence all by whom he was surrounded. In social life he was genial and unselfish. He was devoted to everything that meant prosperity, fame or honor."

Leyba, Don Ferdinand de, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, came to St. Louis by appointment of Governor Bernardo Galvez, June 17, 1778. Nothing can be gleaned from the old records concerning his earlier life, but it is certain that his education and experience had not fitted him to exercise wisely the functions of Governor of a new colony. Lacking in tact and judgment of men and affairs, he aroused antagonisms and became exceedingly unpopular personally. He was charged by some of his contemporaries with being intemperate in his habits, and weak and vascillating in the administration of the government, and while much of the criticism of that period seems to have been hasty and undeserved, it is certain that he left upon the community a less pleasing impress than any other man who held the office of Lieutenant-Governor under the Spanish administration. He died in office, June 27, 1780, and was buried in the village churchyard on the following day.

Liberty Athletic Club.—May 10, 18[illegible] at an informal gathering of young men who were inclined to athletic sports, the above named club was organized. It grew rapidly



Wm. J. Lewis

and in 1898 had fifty-seven active members and scores of honorary members. Its rooms were fitted up in the beginning with only such things as were absolutely necessary to athletic sports, but in process of time a perfect equipment was acquired, and also a well selected library. The club rooms are at 1022 Papin Street.

Liberty Non-Sectarian Mission.—A mission first organized in St. Louis under the name of the "Liberty Evangelical Mission," by Rev. E. T. Colman, on the 9th of January, 1887, in Spellbrink's Hall, on Franklin Avenue. Its objects, as then avowed, were "to rescue the perishing, to care for the dying, lift up the fallen, without distinction of nationality, class or creed; to provide a night's lodging for the homeless and deserving strangers in the city, and to relieve, so far as the means would allow, their bodily wants, to secure employment for those out of work, and to administer the consolations of religion to the vast population of churchless poor, lying at the very doors of our business marts." It was also declared that to dispense this Gospel was the only object for which the mission was organized, and not to follow the doctrines or specific rules of any particular church, sect or society. After a few years the word "Evangelical" was dropped from the name, giving place to the term non-sectarian. The institution is now sustained by subscriptions from business men and merchants, who purchase tickets and issue them to the hungry, homeless and deserving poor who apply to them for assistance. It feeds, on an average, two hundred persons a day. There are fifty beds, and when these are occupied the last comers have to sleep on the floor. Admission is gained by tickets issued by the purchasers, which are thus largely distributed, one gentleman alone having bought three thousand of them at one time. A free employment bureau for men, women and boys is maintained in connection with the mission. In 1898 it was under the management of Rev. E. T. Colman, and was located at 703 North Fourteenth Street.

Libraries of St. Louis, Public.—The first recorded effort of St. Louisans toward providing themselves with a public library is found in a notice given in February, 1811, that a meeting would be held at the house of Henry Capron for the purpose of forming a library association. Nothing came of this effort, either in establishing a library or the museum of natural curiosities which was to be an adjunct. The next move was in 1819. A committee of the St. Louis Debating Society, which was composed of the brilliant and intellectual men in St. Louis at that time, prepared the following resolutions, concerning a library, to be submitted to the citizens:

"Section 1. The stockholders, or subscribers, and their successors shall be associated by the name and style of 'The St. Louis Library Company.'

"Sec. 2. The amount of stock of the said library shall be $5,000, in two hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each.

"The undersigned, having been appointed commissioners by the St. Louis Debating Society, inform the public that the books of subscription will be opened on the 10th day of the present month, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the store of Dr. Nelson, and at Mr. Bennet's tavern."

This was signed by the committee, consisting of Thompson Douglass, Horatio Cozens, Jeremiah Conner, Henry W. Conway and Arthur Nelson.

This effort also was futile, and nothing more is heard of libraries until 1824, in which year a meeting of citizens was held in the office of Mayor William Carr Lane, the first and one of the ablest mayors ever elected in St. Louis, to consider the establishment of a circulating library. Mayor Lane presided, Archibald Gamble acted as secretary, and the constitution adopted was prepared by Chas. S. Hempstead. A permanent organization was formed under the name of the St. Louis Library Association, and a committee, consisting of Solomon Giddings, Wilson P. Hunt, Josiah Spalding, Captain Gabriel Paul, Horatio Cozens, Honorable James H. Peck and Daniel B. Hough, was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

In less than a month these gentlemen reported that they had received about eight hundred books, from fifty persons. The price fixed upon a share in the corporation was five dollars, which could be paid either in money or in books. In 1824 181 of these shares were sold, and over 1,000 books had been obtained. A constitution, the by-laws, and a catalogue of the 1,042 volumes in the collection was published in this year. The library was to be kept open on Saturdays from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m. Every shareholder might take

out one volume, octavo or larger, or two volumes, duodecimo or smaller, at a time, if it was the same work. Colonel De Launay is the first librarian mentioned, and he was succeeded in 1833 by Dr. Garnier, a professor of modern languages. In the same year the association received from the members of Missouri Lodge No. 1 the sum of $250. The collection, then amounting to about 2,000 volumes, was purchased by the St. Louis Lyceum, a society organized in 1831 for "the intellectual improvement of its members by means of debates, essays and lectures." Prosperous for a while, the society lost cohesiveness after ten years of existence, and after struggling along for a few more years at the expense of the more devoted members, it was decided, in 1851, to merge the library in its possession, which had still some 2,000 volumes, and was valued at $1,000, into the Mercantile Library Association, which was then a young but vigorous organization. Each of the members of the Lyceum, of whom there were but twenty left, became a beneficiary member of the Mercantile Library for ten years. The books and the records of the first public library in St. Louis thus passed into the keeping of the Mercantile Library.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart, founded in 1827, has a library of 6,000 volumes and 300 pamphlets, for reference and circulation among all who are connected with the institute. The circulation is about 2,000 a year, and the reference books used number about 1,500. The collection is general in character, fiction being made the least important class, and a certain amount of reading from the library is made a part of the school work by the pupils. The library is maintained entirely from the resources of the Academy.

The founding of the first considerable library which is still in existence, that of the St. Louis University, was made in 1829 by some Catholic priests, who came from Belgium, bringing with them a small collection of books. This collection has grown gradually until it now numbers about 50,000 volumes and pamphlets, including the 10,000 books in the students' society libraries. The books circulate only among the faculty and the students, but the resources of the library are placed at the command of all who wish to use them for reference purposes. It is mainly an ecclesiastical library, being especially rich in the writings of the early Catholic fathers, rare editions of the Bible, some illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages, treatises on canon law and church history, and complete collections of theological writings, ancient and modern.

One of the most important libraries in the city, the St. Louis Law Library, was founded in 1838, and incorporated in 1839, by the St. Louis bar, which had then less than forty members. Among the twenty incorporators were John F. Darby, Montgomery Blair, Beverly Allen, Edward Bates, Josiah Spalding, Hamilton R. Gamble, Trusten Polk and Warwick Tunstall. Each member agreed to pay $5 admission fee and $5 quarterly thereafter. For years there was discussion over the admission fee, which was raised and lowered many times between the limits of $20 and $60 before it was made $20 by unanimous adoption in 1850. Forty new members were added immediately after this decision.

The first record of the number of books is for 1842, when the association owned but 600 volumes. It now has a valuable library of 25,000 volumes, almost exclusively on law, with a few miscellaneous reference books. Its popular librarian, Mr. Gamble Jordan, who has filled the position most satisfactorily for nine years, reports that the library is practically complete in the line of reports, statutes and digests of the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the British colonies, that in its collection of treatises it has everything of value on American law and an excellent library of foreign treatises, including works on civil and canon law, and treatises and codes of the countries of continental Europe, and that it is particularly well equipped with standard works on French and Spanish law.

Lawyers of good standing practicing in the city and county of St. Louis who are admitted to the bar within two years are eligible to membership on payment of a $20 fee. The fee for those admitted for two years or more is $30. The annual dues are $15, payable semi-annually. Members of the bar outside of the city and county are allowed free access to the library, and it is frequently patronized by such persons. The books, which are kept at the courthouse, may be taken to courts of record in the city, but nowhere else. The Law Library has no endowment, and is not the recipient of any considerable gifts, being supported by membership fees and dues.

Much of the value of the library is due to the interest and devotion of Mr. Arba N. Crane, who has served it as director and president for thirty years. He spent a large part of five years in making a law catalogue which makes this one of the most complete working law libraries in the country. One of the most valuable features of the catalogue prepared by Mr. Crane is a very complete subject index to the leading law periodicals and annotated reports, which is recognized among law librarians as the best thing of its kind.

Messrs. Fowser and Woodward, of the Literary Depot, announced, in 1839, that they were increasing the stock of books in the circulating library which they had recently established. In 1842 R. Jones Woodward, who seems to have become sole proprietor at No. 32 Chestnut Street, issued a catalogue of the 10,000 volumes of history, biography, theology, voyages, travels, adventures, novels, romances, tales, poetry, etc., which formed what he claimed to be the largest circulating library in the United States. He also advertised a valuable collection of French books. His terms of subscription were $6 a year, $3.50 for six months, and $2 for two months. Non-subscribers could take out books at the rate of 12 1-2 cents a week for a duodecimo, 18 3-4 cents for an octavo, and 25 cents for a quarto volume.

The Missouri Medical College founded a library in 1840, which contained 1,000 volumes in 1876, but this collection is no longer in existence, the books having been gradually carried off by the students.

The library of the St. Louis Medical College, established in 1844, has been more carefully preserved and now contains about two thousand books, besides periodicals. It consists exclusively of medical books, which are for reference by the students, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Its most important acquisition was the library of Dr. Charles A. Pope, containing 500 volumes, which the college obtained, half by purchase and half by gift, of Mrs. Pope, in 1875.

The library of the Missouri Historical Society owes its existence primarily to a meeting of gentlemen held in the Senate Chamber in Jefferson City, in 1844, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the study of the history of this State, and to aid in its development. The society was incorporated in the following year as the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society, with the following members: Messrs. George W. Hough, William Claude Jones, William M. Campbell, James L. Minor, Hiram B. Goodrich, George W. Waters, John I. Campbell, John H. Watson, Adam B. Chambers, John McNeil, Samuel Treat, Robert I. Boas, Erich Plump, John G. Walker, George W. Huston, Hiram H. Baber, John C. Edwards, Benjamin Stringfellow, B. M. Hughes, Trusten Polk, Robert Wilson, John D. Colter, William Carson, George A. Carrell, Thomas G. Allen, William G. Eliot, William G. Minor, R. G. Smart, Mann Butler, S. H. Whipple, Robert T. Brown and Harrison Hough.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; George Bancroft, of Massachusetts; Albert Gallatin, of New York; Jared Sparks, of Massachusetts; P. A. Brown, of Philadelphia; Judge Hall, of Cincinnati; W. Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, and E. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, were elected honorary members at the first meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Goodrich gave the first book to the library, a copy of "Travels in North America," by the Marquis de Chastelux, and the first contribution to the museum, which was a *fac simile* engraving of six brass plates found in a mound in Illinois in 1842. Wm. Campbell, of St. Louis, a man remarkable for his attainments upon all subjects, and particularly the early history of Missouri, was the first president, and served in that capacity until 1849. The first accurate knowledge of the resources of the State is due to a geological survey made in response to a petition addressed by the society to the General Assembly in 1847. David Todd, of Columbia, was the second president of the society; but the association languished after the death of Mr. Campbell, whose interest and energy had been the mainspring of its activity. The last meeting was held in 1851. After this the books were moved to the basement of the Capitol building, where they suffered neglect, and were finally largely destroyed during the Civil War, when the basement was used as a prison. Subsequently (in 1878) some remnants of the collection were found by Colonel James O. Broadhead, and presented to the Missouri Historical Society, which was organized in 1866, with James H. Lucas as president, and Elihu Shepard as secretary. The aims of the new society were stated as follows:

"The undersigned, old residents of St. Louis, who have spent the flower of their lives in ad-

vancing its interests, and still bear a conspicuous part in promoting its future greatness, respectfully address you on a subject of lasting interest to us and to posterity.

"An authentic history of the city from its first settlement, written under the supervision of a directory selected from our best scholars, is a desideratum which should be immediately supplied.

"This would insure a carefully prepared record of its founding, progress, institutions, benefactors, prominent men, and events that mark its different epochs.

"We now have the means, the talent, and the time to accomplish it, and we must improve the opportunity before it passes away.

"A century will elapse on the 11th day of August, next (1866), since the first grant of land was made in St. Louis.

"We propose to celebrate the centenary anniversary of that event by meeting on that day at the court house at two o'clock p. m., and forming a historical society worthy of our age.

"We cordially invite all who feel interested in the enterprise to attend and participate with their old friends in forming a society that, we flatter ourselves, will be more lasting and useful than any other we are now acquainted with, and most likely to do justice to the subjects on which they write."

This was signed by the prominent and influential men in the city and the roll of officers contains the best names in St. Louis history; but the society was not prosperous and was kept alive in but a fitful way, with several changes of organization, until 1878, when it was formally merged into the older society and received from Colonel Broadhead what relics of that organization he had discovered in Jefferson City. At this time the society owned little property, the books, specimens, etc., amounting to about $500, and there being an indebtedness of $180.

Many new members were added on the change of organization, and the society entered upon a more active existence, with Peter L. Foy as its president.

It now occupies rooms at 1600 Locust Street, and is free to the public. It numbers about 5,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, which mainly relate to the Mississippi Valley and the Indian tribes of the vicinity. It has many early maps and original manuscripts, still unpublished, bearing upon Upper Louisiana, St. Louis, Missouri, and the early settlers of the country, and has also an extensive and valuable collection of pictures of men identified with the city and the State, and views of places in the surrounding country. The museum contains a fine collection of archaeological specimens, which is unsurpassed as a local exhibit. Its completeness and value are largely due to the devotion of Mr. Oscar W. Collett, who was for many years the secretary of the society.

The Missouri Historical Society is peculiar in that it has no power to sell or alienate any of its possessions, no gift to the institution being susceptible of being transferred. The present officers of the society are Marshall S. Snow, president; Melvin L. Gray and Dr. P. S. O'Reilly, vice-presidents; Wm. J. Seever, secretary; Dr. Charles D. Stevens, treasurer, and Geo. E. Leighton, Pierre Chouteau, John H. Terry, Joseph Boyce, D. I. Bushnell, J. B. C. Lucas, and Anthony Ittner, advisory board.

The Residence Library of St. Joseph's Church, at 1220 North Eleventh Street, was founded in 1846, and now contains nearly 6,000 volumes in English, German, and Latin. It is for the use of the priests of the parish, but is occasionally used for reference by other persons. The books are on theology, history, and philosophy. The Rosary Library of St. Joseph's Church contains 3,895 volumes of biography, history, science, and fiction, and is in circulation among about 1,400 persons, members of five sodalities, or unions, in the parish. The circulation for 1897 was 1,312, and it is growing steadily. The Young Men's Sodality Library of this same parish, which, like the other two, is under the supervision of the pastor of St. Joseph's Church, consists of over 3,000 volumes, over half of which are in German. It circulated in 1897 about 2,000 volumes, and some 1,200 books were consulted in the rooms. Its directors state that books hostile to Christianity or good morals are not allowed.

The Concordia College Library, which was founded in 1850, comprises 7,248 volumes and about 1,000 pamphlets, almost exclusively bearing upon theology. It is a circulating library for use among the students and faculty of the college, and may be consulted by clergymen, both in and out of the city, upon request. The annual appropriation for its support is $250, which is furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. It receives without charge

all publications of the Concordia Publishing House. One important feature of the library is the large number of church papers, German, English, foreign and domestic, which it keeps on file, and it especially treasures its collection of old Lutheran works. Its collection of the editions of Luther's works is almost complete, from the earliest edition down to the present time. One of its books especially worthy of note is a very rare Latin Bible, printed at Nuremberg, in 1477, by Coburger. It is a large and thick folio, printed in double columns, with fifty-one lines to the column, with the initial letters beautifully printed by hand. It is still in the original binding, decorated with brass knobs. The present librarian, Professor L. Fuerbringer, has been in charge since 1893.

Eden College, founded in 1850, has a collection of 4,500 books and pamphlets, the general character of which is theological. The library is for reference and circulation among the students and professors of the college, to whose use it is restricted.

The library of the Ursuline Academy was begun in 1850. It now comprises about 1,700 volumes, covering the field of general literature. It is both a reference and circulating library among the teachers and pupils of the academy.

The Missouri School for the Blind was opened in 1851. Its library has grown with the institution, and now contains over 11,000 volumes in embossed type. These are text books and works of general literature. They are both for reference and circulation, and are free to the blind of the State of Missouri. The library receives annually about $350 in books, which come from the American Printing House for the Blind, this being the percentage due the Missouri school from a congressional subsidy fund of $10,000.

The unique library of St. Louis is that belonging to the Missouri Botanical Garden. It was founded in 1852, at the time that the garden was opened, and the first considerable collection of books was bought in 1858. It now contains 12,953 volumes and 18,060 pamphlets, which treat chiefly of botany, and which are for reference only. Mr. Shaw was advised in his first purchase of books by the student and scientist, Dr. Engelmann, who consulted his friends, Hooker, Decaisne, Alexander Braun, and other botanists in making the selection. The collection, which has been in the charge of Professor William Trelease since 1889, is said to be the largest and best botanical library in the United States, and contains some rare and valuable books. It may be consulted freely by all who wish to make serious use of the books.

Washington University, founded in 1853, has four distinct collections of books, all of which are for reference by teachers and students. The general library, in which is included the scientific division, contains about 6,000 volumes; the law library has about 3,000, and the Mary Institute has 500. The library has been aided and increased by gifts from citizens of St. Louis, but with the exception of the law department not much effort has been, or will be, made to increase the library very materially until the university occupies its proposed new buildings, especially as the students have ready access to the two principal libraries of the city. The professors of the law department gave their salaries for one year to add books to that collection. Mr. Stephen Ridgeley some years ago donated property to the library, which is now worth $80,000, for the purpose of erecting a building and maintaining the library. This is still untouched.

The German Turnvereins have several libraries in St. Louis in connection with their Turn Halls. The largest library of this kind in the city, and also the largest owned by any of the societies constituting the Nordamerikaner-Turnerbund, is that of the St. Louis Turnverein, at 1508 Chouteau Avenue. This library was founded in 1855, and now owns 3,483 volumes, only 335 of which are in English. The yearly appropriation for the library is about $250, and the books are for reference and circulation among the members of the society. No one else is entitled to use them. The reading room is open two evenings in the week, and the yearly circulation is about 4,400 volumes.

Another collection is that of the St. Louis Socialer Turnverein, which numbers between six and seven hundred volumes of a literary and scientific character, for use among the members of the organization. The yearly circulation is about 350 volumes.

The Deutsche Schule Verein, at Twentieth and Dodier Streets, has 3,200 volumes and a yearly circulation of 1,200.

The Northwest Turnverein owns 1,034 volumes, given by members. The books are of

a historical and classical character, and are used both for reference and circulation. The yearly circulation is about 850 volumes.

The St. Louis Academy of Science, founded in 1856, was the natural heir and successor of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, which was founded in 1837 by Messrs. H. King, George Engelmann, B. B. Brown, P. A. Pulte, Wm. Weber, Theodore Engelmann, and G. Schuetze, the majority of whom were medical men. The society, which had but twenty-four names on its register during its existence, held regular semi-monthly meetings for six years, but after that the interest was not maintained and the meetings were discontinued. When the Academy of Science organized, in 1856, its avowed object was the advancement of science and the establishment in St. Louis of a museum and library for the illustration and study of various branches of science. By the invitation of Dr. C. A. Pope the meetings of the society were held in rooms in the dispensary building of the St. Louis Medical College. This building was destroyed by fire in 1869, and the museum, which had grown to be a creditable one, was lost, with the exception of some specimens which had been taken to Washington University to illustrate a series of lectures. The library was saved, with damage to some of the books. The library and remnants of the museum were next placed in the Public School Library rooms. Later they were moved to Washington University, and still later to the rooms which they now occupy at 1600 Lucas Place, where the regular bimonthly meetings of the society are held.

The society is composed of the leading scientific men of the city. Members are classified as active members, corresponding members, honorary members, and patrons. Active membership is limited to persons interested in science, though they need not of necessity be engaged in scientific work. Persons not living in the city or county of St. Louis, who are disposed to further the objects of the academy by original researches, contributions of specimens, or otherwise, are eligible as corresponding members. Persons not living in the city or county of St. Louis are eligible as honorary members by virtue of their attainments in science. Any person conveying to the Academy the sum of $1,000, or its equivalent, becomes eligible as a patron. The initiation fee is $5, and the annual dues are $6 for resident and $3 for non-resident members.

The library now contains 12,000 books and 8,000 pamphlets, which are chiefly publications of like societies, and is open during certain hours of every day for the use of members and persons engaged in scientific work. The society has published six volumes of transactions, and twelve brochures for the seventh volume have already been printed. It stands in exchange relations with 550 institutions with similar aims to its own.

The library of the Christian Brothers' College, which contains about 40,000 volumes and 175 manuscripts, was founded in 1860. It is supported by membership fees paid by students of the college, and is only for their use and that of the professors. It is used both as a reference and a circulating library, the yearly circulation being about 5,000. The collection is general in character, but the library especially endeavors to collect old and rare works and editions.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a library in 1868, which was supported by an initiation fee of fifty cents and a twenty-five-cent annual fee from each of the members of ten lodges. This gave the library a yearly income of $1,500. It subscribed for all the leading magazines and had a large collection of German books. It was restricted to the use of members, and was open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. After the Public Library was made free it was found that the members of the I. O. O. F. library could get their books quite as satisfactorily in that institution, and in 1897 the Odd Fellows' collection, which then numbered over 5,000 volumes and had a yearly circulation of 12,000, was moved to the I. O. O. F. Home, at Liberty, Missouri.

The library of Bishop Robertson Hall was started in 1874. It is now a collection of about 2,000 volumes, which are used only by teachers and pupils in the building. It consists mainly of standard general literature and books of reference.

The St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1876, has four libraries in the city. The largest collection is at the general office, at Twenty-ninth and Pine Streets. This contains 1,800 volumes of a general literary character. The association has lacked money to devote to the maintenance of its library for several years past, hence the circulation is decreasing rather than increas-

ing. The books are circulated among members of the association, and may be freely consulted by any one. The Union Station branch of the Y. M. C. A. has about 175 volumes, mainly fiction, for circulation among its members. The daily and weekly newspapers, the popular magazines, and the railroad journals are on file in its reading room. The German branch, located at 1907-9 St. Louis Avenue, has nearly a thousand books, both for reference and circulation. The books are chiefly of history, fiction, and biography.

The library of the German Free Community of North St. Louis was founded in 1878. It now contains about 2,500 volumes, four-fifths of which are in German. The English books in the collection are mainly government publications. The library has a circulation of about 1,100 volumes a year among the members of the community and of the Freie Maennerchor.

The Engineers' Club of St. Louis has a library of about 1,000 volumes, both for reference and circulation, of scientific and technical books, which are for the use of members only. The collection was a small one until the purchase of Mr. Whitman's excellent scientific library, after his death, about ten years ago, gave it the first decided impetus in growth. The library is now kept in the rooms of the Engineers' Club, at 1600 Locust Street.

Mercantile Library.

In the year 1845 two merchants, while standing chatting in their adjoining doorways on Main Street, brought up the question of a mercantile library in St. Louis. These gentlemen were Robert K. Woods and John C. Tevis. The idea seemed so feasible to them that they mentioned it to other merchants, to whom also it seemed a public-spirited and practical undertaking. In December, 1845, a meeting of eight men was held in the counting-room of Tevis, Scott & Tevis, on Main Street. Seven of them—Robert K. Woods, John C. Tevis, Peter Powell, John F. Franklin, R. P. Perry, John Halsall, and William P. Scott—were merchants. The eighth was Colonel A. B. Chambers, editor of the "Missouri Republican," a man of great public spirit, to whose interest and furtherance the library owed much. After considering the question the following resolutions were offered:

"Resolved, That it is deemed expedient by the merchants of this city to found a Mercantile Library Association, for their own mutual improvement and for the improvement of those in their employ; and that in so doing they deem it expedient to form a library principally devoted to such subjects as are useful to men employed in commercial pursuits; but that whilst the primary object is mercantile, all other professions are respectfully invited to unite.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed at this meeting to select a committee of fifteen to report to a committee of merchants and others a constitution and by-laws."

The committee appointed in accordance with the resolution consisted of Messrs. Powell, Budd, Chambers, Kennett, Hall, Rust, Clark, Barnard, Richeson, Halsall, Dougherty, Peterson, Southack, Glasgow, and Yeatman. Mr. James E. Yeatman was elected president, Luther M. Kennett vice-president, and Robert K. Woods treasurer.

The project was pushed with such energy that two months later the directors reported collections to the amount of $1,809.25, and subscriptions amounting to $498. Rooms were rented on the corner of Main and Pine Streets, Josiah Dent was appointed librarian, and the library was opened to the public in April, 1846. By the end of the year it could show 1,689 volumes on its shelves, a membership of 283, cash receipts to the amount of $2,689.92, and the acquisition of property valued at $1,854.35. The library of the Mechanics' Institute, and that of the St. Louis Lyceum were absorbed in the newer and more vigorous organization.

Mr. Yeatman, first president of the association, long an ardent and active worker for the library, and still one of its staunchest supporters, was succeeded as president by Alfred Vinton in 1848. Mr. Vinton gave not only his interest and encouragement to the library, but bestowed upon it many valuable gifts, which are still among the choicest treasures of the institution. He urged the need of a building fund, and by 1850 the sum of $1,012 had been donated for this purpose. Hudson E. Bridge, the next president, proposed the organization of a stock company, which should be (as Scharf concisely explains):

"Distinct from the Library Association, in order to expedite the raising of the funds needed for the construction of the new building. The company was formed at once, and was incorporated February 17, 1851, under the title of Mercantile Library Hall Company

of St. Louis, with authority to issue stock in shares of $10 each, to purchase a lot and erect thereon a building for the library, the Library Association to be permitted to occupy such building free of rent, upon their defraying all expenses for taxes, insurance and repairs, and further paying to the Hall Company 6 per cent annual interest on all the stock held by the latter. The company was required to transfer the premises in fee simple to the Library Association as soon as the latter should have become possessed, by purchase or otherwise, of the entire amount of $100,000."

At the annual meeting of the stockholders in January, 1852, a committee of twenty-four of the best known and most representative business men of the city was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the new company, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: John A. Allen, George Collier, Alfred Vinton, Conrad R. Stein, J. E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, William M. Morrison, H. D. Bacon.

The southwest corner of Fifth and Locust Streets had already been purchased for $25,500 by the directors, and in December of 1852 the plan for a building, drawn by Robert S. Mitchell, was chosen from the eleven plans offered. The original plan was for a four-story building, but the fourth floor, which was destined for an art gallery, was never built. The first floor was rented for stores, the second was eventually entirely occupied by the library, though up to 1867 the room afterward used for a reading room was rented as a hall for lectures and other entertainments, and the third was for many years the main entertainment hall of the city. The building, which was of red brick, with stone facings, cost, with the lot, $140,000, and was considered extremely handsome and a credit to the city.

Henry E. Bacon helped the library in many ways at this time, taking $20,000 worth of stock and advancing $10,000 to the association at a critical period in the growth of the library.

The new building was occupied in 1854. The report of the library for that year showed that it owned property to the value of nearly $23,000; that it numbered 10,565 volumes; that its membership for the year was 944; its issue of books was 9,885, and its receipts were $7,693.27. Wm. P. Curtis was appointed librarian in 1848, which position he held for eleven years. The first catalogue of the library was issued by him in 1850, which was followed by a supplement in 1851. Mr. Curtis was succeeded in 1859 by Edward W. Johnston, who published the second catalogue of the library, which then contained about fourteen thousand volumes. This catalogue was based on an adaptation of Lord Bacon's scheme of classifying books; and Dr. Wm. T. Harris, now commissioner of education, refers, in his Essay on Classification, to "the eminent practical success of . . . the catalogue of that excellent collection, the St. Louis Mercantile Library."

Mr. Johnston procured for the library a valuable copy of Audubon's "Birds of North America," which had great additional value from the fact that it was Audubon's reserved copy and bore his signature on each plate, for the original subscription price of $1,000.

In 1862 Mr. John N. Dyer, who had for a year or two served as actuary, was appointed librarian. He continued to fill both offices until his death. His life was one of untiring, unremitting devotion to the interests of the library. His arduous efforts to secure the funds for the new building, together with the further task of two removals, following twenty-seven years of close confinement, caused his premature death July 3, 1889. His name must be forever associated with the upbuilding of this noble institution.

In 1872 the experiment of keeping the library open on Sunday, issuing no books and admitting only members, was tried. The average attendance for six months was 71 3-4, and the experiment, not being considered profitable, was abandoned.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the library was celebrated with much enthusiasm in 1871. The foremost men of the city in science, in general culture, in the professions, and in finance were present at the reception, which was opened by an interesting address from James E. Yeatman.

In 1874, by an amendment to the charter, the control of the real estate of the association was vested in a board of five trustees. In this year the library published its third general catalogue, at a cost of $8,170. A supplement was printed in 1876, in which year large and valuable additions were made from the sales of the Drake, Menzies, and Squier libraries.

The library now began to feel cramped in its building, its rental receipts diminished, and it was evident that a fresh impulse was needed.

Many plans were discussed, and that proposed by Mr. James E. Yeatman, being adjudged the best, was adopted in 1886. The proposal was that the library should offer for sale perpetual memberships at $100 each, and that the proceeds should be devoted to the erection of a new building, which should bring in a revenue from its rental of all space not needed for library purposes. Robert S. Brookings, then the president of the association, carried out this plan most successfully; $113,800 was realized from this sale of memberships, and $300,000 was borrowed on the real estate owned by the library. The demolition of the old building was begun in 1887, and the cornerstone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Henry Shaw on June 1, 1887. Meantime the books were housed and the work of the library carried on in the old Pope mansion, at Tenth and Locust Streets.

The new structure, which was formally opened for the issue of books on January 26, 1889, is a handsome building of red granite, brick and terra cotta. Its total cost was $383,000. The library occupies the sixth floor and two rooms on the lower floor, leasing the remainder of the building on such advantageous terms that it is rapidly reducing its indebtedness, besides making large accessions each year to its valuable collection of books. Much of the financial prosperity of the Mercantile Library is due to the good judgment and wise financiering of Robert S. Brookings, and to his unceasing watchfulness of the interests of the library. The library now contains over 100,000 volumes, and is especially well equipped to aid advanced students in their researches. It adds from four to five thousand volumes yearly, and offers to its patrons sixty daily papers and 370 magazines. It has a membership of 3,455, of which sixteen are honorary, 1,307 perpetual, 573 life, and 1,559 annual memberships.

The present librarian, successor to Mr. Dyer, is Horace Kephart, formerly of Yale University Library. Since his incumbency the library has been entirely re-catalogued, and has issued a reference list of Missouri and Illinois newspapers, 1808-1897, chronologically arranged, and also a list of manuscripts relating to Louisiana Territory and Missouri, of which the library makes a specialty.

The present board of directors consists of Messrs. Horatio N. Davis, president; Henry Stanley, vice-president; Benjamin S. Adams and Alfred L. Shapleigh, secretaries; Henry C. Scott, treasurer, and Robert S. Brookings, David C. Ball, Lewis D. Dozier, Robert McK. Jones, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Benjamin B. Graham, directors. These names serve to illustrate the high class of men who have, from the beginning, guided the fortunes of the institution. From the first directory, headed by James E. Yeatman, to the present, the board of directors of the Mercantile Library has been a roll of honor, including at all times men who have ranked among the most high-minded and public-spirited citizens of St. Louis. What was needed to give concentration, continuity, and thorough effectiveness to the service of these able men was found in the tireless industry, unflagging zeal, and singleness of purpose of John N. Dyer.

The terms of membership are as follows: Any person engaged in mercantile pursuits, as a proprietor, may become an active member by paying an initiation fee of $5 and an annual subscription, payable in advance, of $5.

Any person similarly engaged, as a clerk, may become an active member by paying an initiation fee of $2 and an annual subscription of $3.

All other persons may become beneficiaries by paying $5 annually, in advance, or $2.50 for six months.

Life membership (active) $50.

Perpetual membership (active) $100.

The library has been the recipient of many valuable gifts of books and works of art, the value of which latter is estimated at $25,918. The report of the treasurer for 1897 shows the property of the library as amounting to very nearly $813,000, taking its land valuation, which was made in 1868, at $140,000. It has been generously supported by the business men of St. Louis, and has proved itself worthy of that support by the efficient service that it has given to its patrons.

Public Library.

Old residents of St. Louis who attended the public schools in the early sixties will at once recognize the full-length portrait that faces them as they step from the elevator into the vestibule of the Public Library—the tall, slender, dark-skinned, black-bearded Vermonter, who filled the office of superintendent of public schools from 1857 to 1868. To Ira Divoll our city is indebted for the first organization of its system of public schools, and for the establishment of the Public School Li-

brary, which has developed into the present Public (Free) Library, with its 120,000 volumes and rapidly growing issue of more than three-quarters of a million per annum.

On the 10th of January, 1860, Superintendent Divoll presented to the board of public schools a report setting forth the necessity of a public school library as a complement and a supplement of a system of popular education. He showed the inadequacy of mere text-book education, the folly of teaching young people to read and not supplying them with proper books, the insufficiency of a system of public instruction which during a few years gives merely discipline, with but little instruction, and ceases to operate as soon as the child leaves the schoolhouse. He also presented a plan for the organization and maintenance of the library, essentially the same as that which was put into operation five years later.

The report and accompanying resolutions were referred to a library committee, which strongly recommended their adoption; but financial embarrassments of the board, which grew worse with the opening of the Civil War, made it impossible to carry out the idea. Tired of waiting for action by the board, in 1864 Mr. Divoll proposed the formation of a library society independent of the school board. This project received at once the hearty encouragement and support of Honorable Stephen D. Barlow, then president of the board of public schools, and also a member of the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Divoll drew the charter of the proposed society, and Mr. Barlow secured its grant by an act of the General Assembly, February 3, 1865. This act constituted Stephen D. Barlow, Ira Divoll, C. F. Childs and others "a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Public School Library Society of St. Louis" . . . for the "establishment and maintenance of a Public School Library and Lyceum."

The charter further provided that only "persons who have been heretofore, are now, or may be hereafter, directors, officers, teachers, or pupils of the St. Louis public schools may become life members of said library by paying to the board of trustees the sum of twelve dollars." Other persons "may be annual subscribers under such conditions as the board may determine." Life membership in the library constituted adults members of the society, leaving the board to determine the conditions of membership for minors. By rule the trustees fixed eighteen as the age for membership in the society.

The board consisted of sixteen members. The president of the board of public schools, the superintendent of public schools, and the principals of the High and Normal Schools were ex-officio members, and the first named was ex-officio president of the board. The remaining twelve members were to be elected by the society from its own members for a term of three years; and it was provided that six of them should be women.

The act authorized the school board "to appropriate out of its general fund a sum not exceeding $5,000 for the benefit of said society, to be used exclusively for the purchase of books for said library," and further authorized the school board "to provide rooms for said library."

The charter empowered the board of trustees "to assess all life members any amount not exceeding three dollars per annum." This power, however, was never exercised.

The rules adopted by the trustees provided for the payment of the life membership fee in installments of $1, for which a certificate was given entitling the holder to the use of the library for three months; "and when twelve such tickets shall at any time be presented to the librarian he shall issue for them a life membership certificate." Later this rule was amended by a provision that the partial payments should all have been made in one name, and the further provision that the full amount of twelve dollars should be paid within a period of four years. Persons not connected with the public schools could become annual subscribers by paying $3 a year.

Mr. Divoll, with the active co-operation of Stephen D. Barlow, James Richardson, Thos. Richeson, Morris J. Lippman, Felix Coste, and other public-spirited citizens, at once set to work to raise funds. A canvass of the city resulted in the collection of $2,151. Out of this life membership certificates to the amount of $1,139 were issued, leaving a net donation of $1,012. An allegory, "The Great Rebellion," given under the management of J. M. Hager in the large hall of the Mercantile Library by the pupils of the High School, in May, 1865, netted the sum of $995.15.*

* One or two performances had already been given when the news of the capture of Jefferson Davis received additional lines were hastily written and the c[illegible] de of the capture was represented, the part of the Confe[illegible] te leader being taken by a High School boy who is now pr[illegible] pal of one of the large grammar schools.

On November 1, 1865, Mr. John J. Bailey took charge of the inchoate library, consisting of 453 volumes, chiefly school reports and text books. There was, however, $5,726.65 in the treasury, and large purchases of books were made at once. On December 9, 1865, the library was opened with 1,500 volumes, chiefly juvenile books. These were displayed on rough shelving in the session room of the school board on the second floor of what was known as the Darby building, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Olive Streets. Early in 1866 a large room (130x20 feet) in the same building was leased from Mr. Darby at an annual rental of $800. This room was divided into two nearly equal compartments, in one of which were the bookcases and issue desk, while the other served for a reading room. The latter was opened with appropriate ceremonies October 16, 1866.

In the early years of its existence the library acquired by gift or purchase a number of small collections. In 1866 the Franklin Library Association donated its 1,060 volumes, and the St. Louis German Institute its 676 volumes, life membership certificates being issued to prominent members of those organizations. In the same year the High School Library Association gave its 812 volumes in exchange for thirty perpetual memberships. In June, 1869, the Henry Ames Library of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute (5,631 volumes) became a part of the Public School Library; and in November of the same year the private collection of Professor E. A. Rosmassler (571 volumes) and that of Dr. B. F. Shumard (1,088 volumes) were purchased.

Among the public school teachers who most heartily agreed with Superintendent Divoll, regarding the educational value of a public school library were Chas. F. Childs, principal of the Franklin School in 1860, and of the High School in 1865, and Wm. T. Harris, principal of the Clay school in 1860, and assistant superintendent in 1867. Mr. Childs lived to see the library fairly launched on its career, serving part of the first year as an ex-officio member of the board. Dr. Harris' connection with the institution did not cease till he resigned his position as superintendent of public schools, and left the city in 1878. Besides giving his time and talents to the general affairs of the library, Mr. Harris prepared a scheme of classification so comprehensive and so elastic that it serves as well now for the collection of 120,000 volumes as it did for 20,000. Among the business men and members of the school board who were most active coadjutors of Mr. Divoll were Stephen D. Barlow and Jas. Richardson, respectively, the first and second presidents of the library board; Thos. Richeson, one of the organizers of the Mercantile Library, and a constant and earnest friend of every educational enterprise in St. Louis; Felix Coste, for many years president of the school board; Morris J. Lippman, Carlos S. Greeley, Geo. Partridge, T. B. Edgar, Dwight Durkee, R. J. Rombauer, Eber Peacock, and other well known citizens.

Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, who, during his long residence in St. Louis, was a potent force in all the higher activities of the city, served as a member of the board from 1865 to 1869. In remarks made at the first meeting of the board, February 25, 1865, he congratulated the movers in this enterprise for having undertaken a work which promises most efficient aid to the cause of education and incalculable good to the community. All talk about institutions of a higher grade, without keeping in view from the beginning to the end the system of public instruction as the basis and indispensable support, was utterly futile. By dispensing blessings equitably and justly among all classes and conditions of children, the public schools become the ground-work of our moral, social and intellectual well-being. To enlarge and perfect them and supply them with such agencies and facilities as will make them fully adequate to the wants and necessities of the community was worthy our best thoughts and efforts. He regarded the establishment of the proposed library as evidence of a just appreciation of the exigencies of the hour, and as the dawn of a brighter era in the history of educational enterprise.

The ex-officio members of the board in these early years were Stephen D. Barlow, Felix Coste, Thos. Richeson, and Jas. Richardson as presidents of the school board; Ira Divoll and Wm. T. Harris, as superintendents of public schools; C. F. Childs and H. H. Morgan as principals of the high school, and Anna C. Brackett as principal of the Normal School.

With such direction and with such support in the community the institution needed only a capable executive officer. In John J. Bailey it found the required intellectual qualifications and technical knowledge. Mr. Bailey took up the work with zeal and enthusiasm. He

visited the schools and addressed the children; he got up entertainments, wrote plays and acted in them, and in every way strove to assist the board in raising funds. The enterprise was a success from the start. The end of the first year showed a collection of 9,000 volumes and an issue of 31,000, a membership of 1,925, and cash receipts amounting to $9,478. But initial momentum, however great, is not sufficient. There must be some constant sustaining power. The public school library would doubtless have reached a day of decline before many years if its founders and friends had not succeeded in their original design of securing for it the regular support and control of the board of public schools.

The Library Society, at a meeting, November 21, 1868, adopted resolutions favoring the transfer of the library to the school board, which was effected by a bond of agreement signed April 17, 1869. This deed provided for the transfer to the school board of all the property of the Library Society, the school board binding itself to maintain the library for the use of the public, in suitable rooms, properly heated and lighted, and to appropriate to the library a yearly sum of not less than $3,000, besides the regular library income. In case of failure on the part of the school board to fulfill its contract, provision was made for the reversion of the library to a society to be formed of its life members.

Under this agreement the school board contingent to the board of managers consisted of the president of the school board, superintendent of public schools and principals of high and Normal schools, with a library committee of five members. This rule continued in force until May 13, 1879, when the ex-officio members were dropped, and the representation from the school board made to consist of the president and vice-president and seven other members of that body. The only important change in the regulations of the library made upon the school board's assumption of its maintenance and control was an extension of the privileges of life membership on the same terms to all persons without restriction as to age, sex or occupation. This widened the field of its usefulness, enlisted the interest of other elements of the community and marked the first step toward the ultimate goal of a free public library.

Circumstances greatly facilitated the transfer, and favored the future of the library. The school board had recently purchased from Washington University the "O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute" building. With this were included the Henry Ames Library and the claim of Washington University for $100,000 as a residuary legatee under the will of Henry Ames. It was not till August, 1885, that the school board obtained the money in satisfaction of this claim; but the expectation of the money served as a justification for the annual appropriation of $5,900 for the support of the library. The terms of the legacy were that the interest on the money should be expended for library and polytechnic purposes. There was no specification regarding the amount to be devoted to each object; and the board therefore complied with the provisions by devoting $100 a year to the polytechnic evening school (which was, with entire propriety, maintained out of the regular school funds) and turning over the balance to the Public School Library.

Thus the library came into possession of a beautiful and well-furnished room, with a collection of 5,000 volumes, and an assured income sufficient to provide for a reasonable growth. At the time of its removal to the Polytechnic building the library contained 12,000 volumes. It had a membership of 3,500, an income of $4,340, and its home issue for the year ending May 1, 1869, was over 55,000 volumes. And thus happily ended the first chapter in the history of the Public School Library.

Besides the Ames collection and others already mentioned as given or purchased outright, the library of the St. Louis Academy of Science was stored in Ames Hall from 1869 to 1880, and the books of the St. Louis Law School for a year or two. In October, 1871, the St. Louis Medical Society gave to the library its books, amounting to 56 volumes and 491 unbound pamphlets and medical journals; and, in accordance with an agreement based on reciprocal resolutions, which became a formal contract March 11, 1879, the society made all its members life members of the library, the money thus paid in being expended for medical books and periodicals upon the order of the society. The agreement included a further provision, granting free use of the school board assembly room for the meetings of the society. In December, 1871, a similar arrangement was made with the St. Louis Institute of Architects, and in January, 1872, with the Engineers' Club, the former giving to

the library 13 volumes of architectural works and 20 unbound volumes of periodicals, and the latter 52 bound volumes and 31 unbound volumes. The St. Louis Art Society deposited its pictures, which, under the terms of agreement, became the property of the library.

In 1866 a roughly classified list of the books then in the collection apeared in a pamphlet with the charter, regulations and by-laws. In 1870 a combined alphabetical and classified catalogue of the collection was issued; and a supplement to this was published in 1872.

In September, 1871, was opened the "Collection of Duplicates," which continues to serve its original purpose of supplying multiple copies of new popular books without expense to the library. For many years it was a feature peculiar to this library. It has latterly been adopted by a few other libraries.

In the autumn of 1872 an unsuccessful effort was made to establish a branch in Carondelet; this was accomplished in 1883. The school board granted the use of a room in the Blow school, the shelving being furnished by Mr. Theodore Allen. About 1,500 volumes were sent down, which were gradually increased to nearly 2,000. The branch was in charge of Mrs. S. S. Rector, and was open from 4 to 6 every day, and Saturdays also from 7 to 9 p. m.

On June 9, 1872, the library was opened on Sunday. Results at once justified this new departure, which has since become a general custom in public libraries.

The early part of the year 1874 was marked by two important events. On January 6th was opened with formal ceremonies the large reading room, 100 by 50 feet, which had formerly served as a lecture hall; and on March 27th was signed a bill, introduced and pushed to its passage by Honorable John J. O'Neill, entitled:

"An act to authorize the board of president and directors of St. Louis public schools to maintain a free public library and reading rooms."

This act marked the beginning of the third stage in the library's history.

Proceeding upon the authority thus explicitly granted, the school board made the library free to all for purposes of reading and reference within the rooms, and for the year 1874-5 increased its appropriation from $5,900 to $10,400. The following year there was a further increase to $12,400; and the annual appropriation continued to be about $12,000 until the year 1884-5, when it was raised to $14,000. Upon this sum, with between $4,000 and $5,000 received from subscription fees and fines, etc., the library was supported until it was converted into a free library with an independent revenue.

On January 17, 1877, Mr. Frederick M. Crunden was installed as librarian. Some months before the independent office of actuary had been created, with a view to relieving the librarian of all responsibility connected with the finances of the institution and also of his duties as secretary of the board. After a trial of two years the experiment proved a failure, and the office of actuary was abolished.

Soon after the school board took possession of the library, it began issuing free memberships to evening school pupils as rewards for punctuality and diligence. The temporary certificates thus obtained were exchanged for life membership certificates under certain conditions. This custom, together with the rule bestowing life memberships upon all who continued annual or quarterly subscriptions for a period of four years, tended to fill the list with an increasing ratio of non-paying members. As early as 1875 it appeared that of the total number of members about one-fourth had never paid membership fees, while seven-tenths then paid nothing, being either life members or evening school pupils. To meet this difficulty, on April 22, 1879, the life membership fee was raised to $25, payable in four years at $6.25 a year; and at the same time the annual subscription fee was lowered from $4 to $3. November, 1883, the life membership fee was again made $12, with this important modification of the old rule, that the purchase could be made only by one cash payment. This accomplished the object of securing a revenue from annual subscribers as effectually as the $25 price. Very few life memberships were purchased under either of these rules. It may, indeed, be said that few life memberships were ever purchased. They were given to persons who had continued as annual subscribers for a period of three or four years, and to pupils who attended the evening schools with punctuality for two or three seasons. This large annual addition to the list of free life memberships became a serious burden on the limited resources of the library; and, therefore, the custom of giving free memberships to evening

school pupils was discontinued with the close of the season of 1878-9. February, 1885, the school board offered life membership certificates to all who secured diplomas from the polytechnic evening school. This rule continued in force until the library became free to all. The year 1883 began with a further reduction of the annual fee from $3 to $2; and September, 1885, there was a further reduction to $1 for persons under eighteen years of age.

But through all these changes the institution was proceeding in the path of its "manifest destiny." It was already a free library to some thousands; and its more thoughtful friends believed that what was good for a few thousand was good for all the citizens of St. Louis, and especially for the children who would have to begin to earn their own living at 12 or 14 years of age, and whose parents were too poor or too ignorant to secure for them the opportunities for education offered by the library. Also it was becoming more and more apparent that the institution had outgrown its limitations as merely an adjunct to the public schools. At the same time its friends realized that its name and the original restrictions of membership which the latter indicated were a bar to its widest usefulness to the community as a whole. Accordingly, on December 9, 1884, the name was changed to the Public Library. Not, however, till it was made free, and thus became truly a public library did our citizens note the change of title or realize that the library was open on the same terms to all residents of St. Louis.

In pursuance of its work of popular education the library offered to the people of St. Louis the second University Extension course given in the United States. This consisted of ten lectures on political economy by Dr. Edward H. Bemis, given during February, March and April, 1889. Each lecture was followed by a discussion. The course was attended by people of all creeds and classes, and did much to awaken interest in the study of sociological problems.

As early as 1881 the librarian in his annual report called attention to the inadequacy and inconvenience of the rooms in the polytechnic building and the ever-present danger of a destructive fire.* From that time on he constantly urged the necessity of more commodious quarters in a fire-proof building.

*The building caught fire five times and was finally torn down after a destructive fire in October, 1897.

On October 2, 1891, was laid the corner stone of the "Board of Education Building," on the northwest corner of Locust and Ninth. Very appropriately the ceremony was performed by the Honorable Stephen D. Barlow. The program included music by a band, and a chorus of school children and addresses by Honorable Richard Bartholdt, representing the board of public schools, and Rev. J. C. Learned, president of the library.

On the evening of February 17, 1893, a large audience assembled in "Entertainment Hall" of the Exposition building for the formal dedication of the new quarters. Addresses were made by Oscar L. Whitelaw, president of the library, and by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who had come to St. Louis for that purpose. Dr. Hale, anticipating the success of the free library movement, "congratulated the city of St. Louis, its present inhabitants and its future inhabitants on the birthday of the institution, which will do most for their happiness and intelligence." He said he spoke as a prophet in pronouncing the "institution of a large free public library, the most important event in the education of the community. . . No man can foresee the happiness of homes that is thus made possible. No man can foresee the elevation and advance of social life and public order." He closed with the exhortation to the people of St. Louis to "establish here the freest and best public library in the world."

The new quarters comprising the sixth and seventh floors of the board of education building were handsome, commodious and well-arranged. They would have been entirely adequate for the institution as a subscription library for twenty years or more. But its change of base was near at hand.

In his annual report for 1882, Mr. Jas. Richardson, president of the library, urged that the library be made free. Succeeding presidents and the librarian renewed this recommendation from time to time. Rev. John C. Learned in particular constantly and strenuously advocated the idea. His address at the laying of the corner stone was an earnest appeal for "free reading to all the people in all the homes of St. Louis." On November 8, 1884, a paper on "The Function of a Public Library and Its Value to a Community" was read by the librarian before "The Round Table." The "Post-Dispatch" published the address, and the club printed it in pamphlet

form for distribution. A bill authorizing cities, towns, villages, etc., throughout the State to tax themselves for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries was drafted by the librarian and presented in the Legislature by Honorable James Loring, and approved April 10, 1885. Several efforts were made to induce the school board to increase its appropriation sufficiently and make the library free, but the funds at the disposal of that body did not justify such action. At length the board of managers started the popular movement, which resulted successfully. In October, 1892, the board obtained from F. N. Judson, Esq., an elaborate opinion on the availability of the act of 1885. This was indorsed by Honorable G. A. Finkelnburg. The active campaign began with a small meeting of earnest friends of the project, held in the librarian's office, January 21, 1893. Shortly after a larger meeting was held in the assembly room of the board of public schools. At this meeting the following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee: O. L. Whitelaw, Gist Blair, W. E. Fisse, Chas. Claflin Allen, J. C. Learned, T. A. Meysenburg, Geo. O. Carpenter, Jr.

The committee added F. M. Crunden to their number and appointed Messrs. Whitelaw, Learned, and Crunden a sub-committee to prepare a plan of procedure. A well-planned campaign, vigorously carried out, resulted, April 4th, in a vote of 36,235 votes for the fifth-of-a-mill tax to 6,188 against it.

On May 6th Mayor Walbridge appointed the board of directors. It was a work of months to secure the signature of an overwhelming majority of the life members of the library, consenting to its transfer to the directors of the Free Library. The school board was glad to be relieved of a burden of $20,000 a year, and at the same time to be assured that the object for which the money was expended would be much more effectually carried out. It was not, however, till March 1, 1894, that the transfer was concluded. Throughout these important transactions the board enjoyed the legal counsel and the practical assistance of F. N. Judson, Esq., and Honorable John W. Noble, which these gentlemen gave gratuitously in the interest of the public.

Registration began in May, and on June 1st the library was opened free to all the residents of St. Louis. The most sanguine predictions were realized. At the end of the first year the registration list showed over 26,000 names, more than four times the highest enrollment of former times, with a circulation three and a half times as great as the maximum under the old regime.

On April 30, 1898, the Free Library closed its third complete year, with more than 40,000 card-holders and a total issue of 920,500 books and periodicals. Of this total 647,360 books were drawn for home reading, 212,360 through thirty-four delivery stations.

The collection now (June, 1898) contains 120,000 volumes. For the year just closed $17,000 was expended for books, periodicals and binding, resulting in the addition of 15,500 volumes. The expenditure for maintenance for the year was $58,000. The library is kept open every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. The holiday opening began with Thanksgiving Day of 1890, on the urgent advocacy of Colonel T. A. Meysenburg, then and now a member of the board.

With a small fund to cover the whole range of knowledge and to supply the great demand for books of a popular character, there has been little to devote to building up any special departments. The collection is, however, well balanced throughout, and fairly strong in sociology, history (including biography), and belles lettres, while there are few libraries that have a better juvenile department. During the year just closed 4,800 volumes were sent to our public schools to serve as supplementary reading. Since the institution passed from the control of the school board it has a much closer connection with the public schools. A few years ago not more than one-fourth of the public school teachers were members of the library; now about thirteen-fifteenths have readers' cards, and many are further supplied with special "teachers' cards," enabling them to draw six extra books at a time. In April, 1892, only 671 public school pupils had library cards; the registration list now shows many thousands.

The close of the library year of 1897-8 was signalized by the purchase of a block of ground, 324x282 feet, as a site for a new building. It is evidence of skillful and careful management of the limited fund at its disposal that the board has been able to make a cash payment of $130,000 toward the purchase price of $455,000. The library has been fortunate in having men of the highest ability and character to shape its policy and guard its interests. The present board is made up as fol-

lows: President, Thomas Dimmock; vice-president, T. A. Meysenburg, with Messrs. Amadee B. Cole, Wm. H. Hahn, Chas. W. Knapp, Arthur Lee, John A. Nies, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, and Edward L. Preetorius. The other directors since the establishment of the Free Library were: Mrs. John W. Noble, Mrs. C. I. Filley, Miss Leonora B. Halstead, Messrs. Jacob Furth, E. C. Rowse, Hamlin Russell, Chas. C. Orthwein, Jr., Benjamin Eiseman, F. Louis Soldan, and O. L. Whitelaw. Oscar L. Whitelaw was president for seven years under the former regime, and, being appointed a member of the new board, was unanimously chosen to the same office, which he continued to hold till June, 1897. Colonel Meysenburg has been vice-president of the board of directors from its organization, and he was a member of the old board of managers the last four years of its existence.

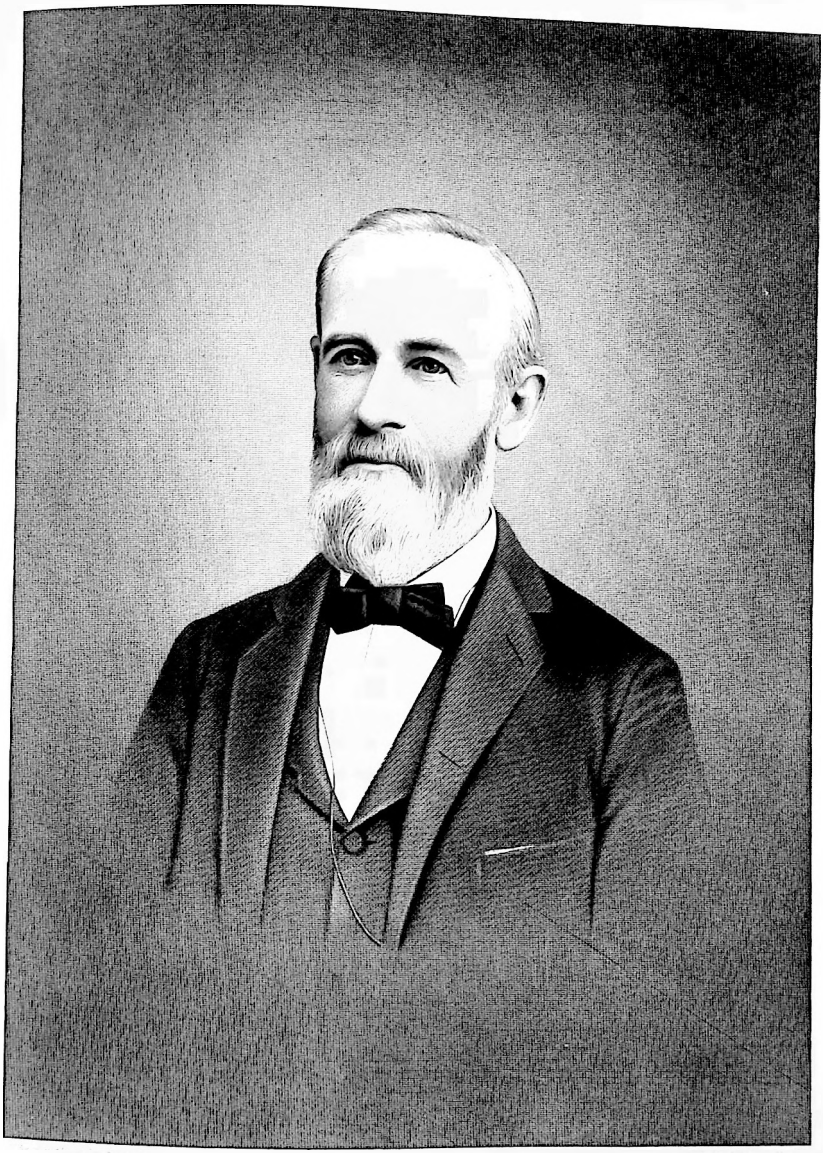
The St. Louis Public Library already ranks among the foremost public libraries of the country. The present generation of St. Louisans can in no other way confer upon their descendants so great a benefit as by making it the "freest and best public library in the world."

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

License Commissioner.—A city officer appointed by the mayor, and holding office for four years. He has exclusive authority in the city of St. Louis to issue all licenses and receipts for license taxes, except water, dramshop, and boat and wharfage licenses. Connected with the office is a board of license revision, consisting of three real estate owners of the city, appointed by the council in the month of May every year, whose duty is to review, adjust and correct the list of persons who are to pay licenses and license taxes. The board meets on the third Tuesday in June every year, and remains in session four weeks, and no longer, and hears and determines, in a summary manner, all appeals, with power to strike off names from the lists and put names on them, according to the evidence; and it has power to examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers. The office of license commissioner was created in the year of 1897, and the first incumbent was Theodore D. Kalbfell. The salary is $4,000.

Liederkranz Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Liggett, John Edmund, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis June 11, 1826, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Foulks) Liggett. His father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to this city in his young manhood and married Elizabeth Foulks, daughter of Christopher Foulks, a New Jersey tobacconist, who came West in 1818, located some time later in St. Louis, and became one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of the West. John E. Liggett attended, as a boy, the first public school established in St. Louis, of which David H. Armstrong—at a later date a United States Senator from Missouri—was principal. He was under Mr. Armstrong's tutorage until he was sixteen years of age, and then pursued an advanced course of study at Kemper College Grammar School. His school days ended when he was eighteen years old, at which time he entered the employ of Messrs. Foulks & Shaw, tobacco manufacturers, the members of this firm being respectively his maternal grandfather and stepfather. About the time he attained his majority, his grandfather retired from the firm and Mr. Liggett became a partner in the business, to which he had, by this time, been thoroughly trained. Hiram Shaw & Co. was the style of the firm which thus came into existence until a year and a half later, when Mr. Liggett's brother, W. C. L. Liggett, purchased Mr. Shaw's interest and the firm became J. E. Liggett & Brother. At the end of five years W. C. L. Liggett sold his interest in the business to Henry Dausman, and for eighteen years thereafter the firm was Liggett & Dausman. In 1873 Mr. Dausman's interest was purchased by George S. Myers, and thus was formed the firm of Liggett & Myers, which has acquired a celebrity equaled by few of the manufacturing tobacconists of the United States. The business was incorporated as the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Manufacturing Company in 1878, and for many years thereafter Mr. Liggett continued to be actively identified with the conduct and management of that corporation. He was one of the builders of a vast manufacturing plant which has constantly furnished employment to a great number of people and sent into the markets of the world products valued at many millions of dollars every year. This plant is the legitimate successor of the plant established by Christopher Foulks during the pioneer period of the city's history, and it may be said to be the parent of the great tobacco



J. E. Singer

manufacturing industry of St. Louis. To the development and up-building of this institution, to the creation of a new industry and the establishment of a tobacco market in St. Louis, Mr. Liggett gave all the more active years of his life, and the magnificent results achieved bear testimony to the effectiveness of his labors. As president of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company he wielded a vast influence in shaping and controlling the tobacco market, and that influence was always exerted in behalf of improved products and thoroughly honorable business methods. His relations with his employes—at times numbering more than a thousand—were always of an exceedingly pleasant character, and he missed no opportunity, apparently, to aid and encourage them and to promote their prosperity. Although, by reason of the fact that his name was coupled with a product which still finds its way into all markets, he became, in the broadest sense of the term, a public man, as well as a man of large wealth, he continued to be to the end of his life the same plain, matter-of-fact man that he was in the days when his business was small and he had no fortune. Simplicity of manner, directness of speech, sterling integrity, and genuine manliness in everything were his distinguishing characteristics. As an investor he became interested in many corporate and other enterprises in St. Louis, with some of which he was officially identified. He had large realty holdings in the city and at the time of his death, which occurred November 23, 1897, he was president of the Liggett Realty Company. His estate was one of the largest which has ever been accumulated by a citizen of St. Louis—being valued in the millions—and the fact that it was accumulated entirely through his own effort, not by fortunate speculation, but by the building up of a great manufacturing enterprise, makes his career one to be studied with profit by young men of the present generation. Mr. Liggett married, in 1851, Miss Elizabeth J. Calbreath, of Calloway County, Missouri, and three daughters and one son were the children born of their union. The son, Hiram S. Liggett, died in 1892. The surviving members of Mr. Liggett's family are Mrs. Liggett, and her daughters, Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick, Mrs. John Fowler and Mrs. Mitchell Scott, all of St. Louis. A thoroughly domestic man, Mr. Liggett was devoted to his home, and during the later years of his life his chief concern seemed to be to provide for the happiness and enjoyment of those endeared to him by family ties.

Little, Patrick Bernard, merchant, was born in Quincy, Illinois, November 1, 1850, of Irish parentage, both his father and mother having immigrated to this country from their native land some years earlier. His father was Edward Little, a prosperous man of affairs in Quincy, and his mother was Miss Alice Gunne before her marriage. Reared in Quincy, Mr. Little was educated in the schools of that city, being a member of the first class graduated from the Quincy High School in 1865. Two years later he was also graduated from Quincy College, and entered upon a business career well equipped to meet its demands, both by natural qualifications and educational attainments. His earliest practical experience in the conduct of affairs was obtained in Quincy as bookkeeper for the firm of J. Jonas & Co., dealers in hides, wool and furs. Leaving the city in which he had been brought up in 1875, he was engaged for two years thereafter in business at Cunningham and Chillicothe, Missouri, as a grain merchant, but in 1877 he returned to his old home in Illinois, and until 1878 engaged successfully in the fruit-shipping business at Quincy. With the capital and experience which he had by this time accumulated, he determined to seek a larger and more promising field of enterprise, and this determination brought him to St. Louis, where he became a member of the firm of Burd & Little, manufacturers and jobbers of glue. This business association continued until 1886 and was attended with the good fortune merited by the careful and sagacious conduct of the enterprise. In the year 1886 Mr. Little became interested in the trade of which he has since been a conspicuous representative, as a member of the hardwood lumber firm of Smith, Jameson & Little, composed of W. H. Jameson, F. H. Smith and himself. Mr. Jameson retired from the firm at the end of a year, and Mr. Little and his partner continued the business, under the name of Smith & Little, until November of 1895, when the firm was dissolved at the end of an existence of nine years. Meantime its business had grown to very large proportions and its career had been in all respects a remarkably successful one. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Little established himself in the hardwood lumber busi-

ness under his own name, later becoming head of the present Little & Borrowman Lumber Company, well known to the trade not only in St. Louis, but throughout the country. The business in which Mr. Little is engaged is a branch of trade which has developed rapidly in St. Louis since he became identified with it and which is constantly growing in magnitude and importance. He has been an active factor in promoting this development and in making St. Louis the great hardwood lumber market of the United States. A large measure of success has attended all his enterprises as a business man and he is a typical representative of that class of men reared in the country adjacent to St. Louis who have wrested favors from fortune as citizens of the metropolis. He married, in 1881, Miss Joanna Fletcher, daughter of John and Ann Fletcher, of St. Louis.

Liggett, Hiram Shaw, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis April 4, 1858, and died at San Antonio, Texas, December 25, 1892. His father was John E. Liggett, one of the most famous of American tobacco manufacturers, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Shaw Calbreath. He grew up in St. Louis and was educated, in part, at Washington University, going from there to the Virginia Military Institute, and later to the Episcopal High School, at Alexandria, Virginia, where he completed his academic studies. Returning to St. Louis when he was eighteen years of age he became associated in business with his father and was soon afterward sent to San Francisco, California, to represent the interests in that city of the corporation of which the elder Liggett was the head. Later he was transferred to the Boston office of the company, and still later, on account of failing health, spent a year on a stock ranch in the mountainous section of Texas. In 1876 he again entered the home office of the company in St. Louis and was prominently identified with the conduct and management of the business, holding the responsible position of secretary, until within a couple of years of his death, when he sought a milder and more equable climate. He died at the age of thirty-three years, at a time when he had taken a conspicuous place among the younger business men of St. Louis and had begun to verify the promises of his youth. Although he was the only son of a man of large wealth, he was singularly free from the follies in many cases attendant upon similar good fortune, and from the enervating effects which wealth sometimes has upon its young possessors. He had the instincts of a man of affairs, rare judgment, a fondness for business pursuits, and a disposition to apply himself closely, with which, however, the delicate state of his health at times interfered. He felt a pardonable pride in the great commercial and manufacturing institution which had been built up under the control and direction of his father, and was ambitious to become the head of the greatest tobacco house in the world, an ambition which promised to be realized had his life been prolonged until his plans and powers had fully matured. Young as he was at the time of his death, he had become widely known not only as a capable man of affairs, but as a genial and accomplished gentleman, fond of refined society and hardly less devoted to literature and art than to his business pursuits. He had traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe. He married, in 1884, Miss Laura K. Colman, daughter of Honorable Norman J. Colman, who entered President Cleveland's cabinet as the first Secretary of Agriculture, and who is widely known also as editor of a leading agricultural journal. Of this marriage one child was born, a son, who bears the name of his grandfather, John E. Liggett, and who survives his father and grandfather.

Light Battery A was formed in 1877, during the railroad riots, by Colonel Squires at the request and on the call of the mayor of St. Louis. Colonel Squires had been major of artillery in the Confederate Army, connected with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. He organized the battery as requested, and it was called the "St. Louis Light Battery." In 1878 the citizens requested the old members to form a battery in the National Guard; this was done, and the organization was called "Battery A, St. Louis Light Artillery," by which name it went until 1888, when it was changed to Light Battery A, National Guards of Missouri. On the 26th of April, 1898, five days after the declaration of war with Spain, Captain Frank M. Rumbold, at that time the commanding officer, received a telegram from the Adjutant-General of the State of Missouri, ordering him to assemble the battery for government service. This order was received at 12 m., and at 2 p. m., of the same day, two hours afterward,

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the men were in camp at the armory on Grand Avenue and Hickory Street. On the 4th of May they removed to Jefferson Barracks, where, on the 9th of the same month, they were mustered and sworn into the United States service. On the 16th the battery left Jefferson Barracks for Chickamauga National Park, in Georgia, where it remained until July 24th, when it started to Newport News, in Virginia. From there it departed, on the 27th of July, for Porto Rico, on the United States transport "Roumanian." In entering the harbor of Guanilca the vessel struck on a reef, and lay there ten hours. On getting off, she landed at the town, and next morning the battery was ordered to march at once to Ponce. On their arrival there they received orders to march, "as quick as possible," to Arroyo, and report to General Brooke. From Arroyo they marched to Guayama, and there formed the second battery in the column to attack the Spanish trenches at the head of the mountain pass leading to Cayai. The battery was taking position ready to open fire when the President's proclamation reached them declaring a cessation of hostilities. From there they marched back to Ponce, a distance of forty-seven and one-half miles, making it in one day and three-fourths, during the rainy season and over bad roads. It took the infantry three and one-half days to make the march. On the 8th of September the battery left Ponce for the United States on the United States transport "Concho," and landed at New York September 15th, reaching St. Louis on the 18th. The men were placed on sixty days' furlough, from September 22d to November 21st, and on November 30th were mustered out of the United States service and returned to the National Guard. The officers of the battery were captain, Frank M. Rumbold; first lieutenants, John E. Weber and Edward B. Eno; second lieutenant, Wm. J. Murray.

Lightholder, William P., who achieved distinction as one of St. Louis' soldiers in the Spanish-American War, and who is also prominent as a business man in this city, was born November 10, 1869, in St. Louis, son of James and Eliza (Williamson) Lightholder. His father was one of the old-time grocery merchants of the city, much esteemed for his strict rectitude and his high character as a business man. After obtaining a rudimentary education at the private school of Miss Susan Nolan, which was then conducted on the north side of Easton Avenue, near Compton Avenue, he was for a time a student at St. Louis University. He then entered St. Mary's College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers at St. Mary's, Kansas, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1886. Returning then to St. Louis he further fitted himself for a business career by a course of study at Jones' Commercial College. After quitting school he was for a time associated with his father in the grocery business, but in 1888 he became connected with the real estate firm of Green & LaMotte. For eight years thereafter this connection continued, and he was thoroughly schooled in all phases of the real estate business. September 1, 1896, he established a real estate business of his own, and a year later formed a partnership with Paul A. Philibert, under the firm name of Philibert & Lightholder. This firm is still in existence and now occupies a prominent position and represents important real estate interests. Notwithstanding the fact that he has been one of the most active of the younger business men of St. Louis, he has for several years devoted a considerable share of his time to military affairs, and Light Battery "A," of which St. Louis is pardonably proud, is indebted to him and other equally patriotic young men for its existence. When the United States declared war with Spain, in the spring of 1898, the services of this military organization were promptly tendered to the Federal government, and, when the battery was mustered into the United States Army, Mr. Lightholder was appointed quartermaster-sergeant. He served in this capacity during the campaign in Porto Rico, and until the battery was mustered out of service toward the close of 1898. Battery "A" enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only Missouri troop which left the United States during the progress of hostilities. While serving in Porto Rico, Mr. Lightholder and his comrades had many interesting experiences, and when they returned to St. Louis they met with a reception such as has not been accorded to any military organization of the State since the close of the Civil War, and one which evinced the public's appreciation of their bravery and patriotism. Mr. Lightholder is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, treasurer of the Real Estate Exchange, secretary of the Kenrick Club, chancellor of Unity Council of the Legion of Honor and a member

of the Young Men's Institute, the Young Men's Sodality of the College Parish and of St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Jefferson Club.

Lighthouse Engineer.— An officer of the United States engineer corps, stationed in St. Louis, whose duty is to make surveys for and establish "light posts" on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, for the protection of navigation.

Lighthouse Inspector.—The seacoast lighthouse is a more or less stately structure illuminated by the brilliant Drummond light or electricity. That which subserves the same purpose on our Western rivers is a wooden post, about sixteen feet high, upon the top of which is placed a large square lamp, filled with oil, affording an illumination sufficient to show the pilot the proper channel at night. The system was authorized by Congress in 1874, which established this as the fifteenth district, under the supervision of a lighthouse inspector, who has an office in the customhouse building in St. Louis. This district extends from St. Paul to Cairo on the Mississippi; on the Missouri River to Rockport, and on the Illinois River to Sand Point, above Peoria. One boat is employed in the district for placing lights and paying and supplying the keepers. There are about 525 light posts in this district, of which 465 are on the Mississippi, and thirty each on the Missouri and Illinois rivers. Engineers are employed to find the channels and place the lights. There are no lighthouses in the district.

Lightner, Calvin Runge, physician, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Stryker) Lightner. His antecedents in the paternal line were English and his immigrant ancestor settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. The Stryker or Strycker family, to which his mother belonged, was of remote antiquity in Holland. A genealogy of the family, which has been prepared by William Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, with much care, shows that one branch of it has been seated near the Hague for more than eight hundred years. In the middle of the seventeenth century Jan and Jacobus Van Strycker, received from the States General of the Netherlands, a grant of land in the colony of New Amsterdam, upon the condition that they took out with them to America twelve other families at their own expense. Eight years later Jacobus Van Strycker came to this country, and a year afterward he was joined by his brother Jan. These brothers, who dropped the prefix "Van" from their name, were the founders of the Stryker family at New Amsterdam, which later became New York. To the seventh generation of the descendants of Jan Stryker belonged the mother of Dr. Lightner, whose parents removed from New Jersey to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1818. Dr. Lightner's father was a farmer, and he himself grew up on a farm. As a boy he attended the country schools and his scholastic education was completed at a somewhat noted academy at Bell's Mills, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. T. Davis, a typical physician of the old school, who had a large general practice at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and at the end of a three years' course of study he received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1880. Immediately after his graduation from the medical college he began practicing with his old preceptor, Dr. Davis, at Lancaster, and had three years' experience as a general practitioner. At the end of that time he came to St. Louis, and for fifteen years he has practiced in this city, giving special attention to diseases of the eye. These years have been years of careful conscientious labor, painstaking research and close application to professional duties, and his reward has been the building up of a lucrative practice and the establishment of an enviable reputation within the field of practice in which he has made use of his talents and skill. Dr. Lightner married, in 1893, Miss Attie Elliot, daughter of Henry Elliot, a well known manufacturer of St. Louis.

Liguest.—See "Pierre Liguest Laclede."

Lincoln Memorial Services.—President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in Washington, April 14, 1865, and St. Louis at once received intelligence of the event. April 15th, as soon as the news of the President's death was confirmed, the entire city was draped in mourning. April 17th a meeting of merchants and business men was held at the Merchants' Exchange, at which there was a

large attendance. At this meeting resolutions were adopted paying tribute to the patriotism and ability of the Nation's chief magistrate, who had fallen a victim to the hand of the assassin in the hour of his greatest triumph and at the close of the war which insured the perpetuity of the Union. April 18th similar resolutions were adopted by the common council of St. Louis. The same day Mayor Thomas issued a proclamation calling on the various religious denominations of the city to meet in their respective places of worship at twelve o'clock on the following day for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate services. He also called upon all citizens to suspend business on the day of the funeral, and requested all theaters and other places of amusement to remain closed until the 24th of April following. On May 4th, the day of the President's burial at Springfield, Illinois, religious exercises were held in different churches, and the bells of the city were tolled. By order of the county court a cenotaph was erected in the courthouse rotunda which symbolized the remains of the President lying in state, and was kept in place during the period of mourning.

Lindell Hotel.—In 1855 a corporation known as the Laclede Hotel Company of St. Louis was chartered by the Legislature of Missouri, and in 1857 began the erection of a hotel on the block bounded by Washington Avenue, Sixth, Green and Seventh Streets. Jesse G. and Peter Lindell were the owners of the ground and became large shareholders in the hotel enterprise. Other stockholders and promoters were Levin H. Baker, J. T. Swearingen, Charles H. Peck, Gerard B. Allen, S. H. Laflin, D. K. Ferguson and D. A. January. The hotel was completed in 1863 and formally opened on the 25th of November, 4,000 guests being present at the ball and banquet given on the occasion of the dedication of what was then the largest hotel in the United States. On the night of March 30, 1867, fire destroyed the building and contents, entailing a loss of more than a million of dollars on the owners and lessees. The destruction of "the old Lindell" was regarded at the time as a great calamity and much public interest was taken in its rebuilding. It was not, however, until 1872 that arrangements were completed for the erection of a new structure, Levin H. Baker, William Scudder and Charles Parsons being the moving spirits in the enterprise. The new hotel was completed and opened for the reception of guests September 28, 1874. It has a slightly smaller number of guest-rooms than the old Lindell, but devotes more room to public uses and has a greater quantity of floor space than its predecessor.

Lindell, Peter, pioneer merchant, was born March 26, 1776, in Worcester County, Maryland, and died October 26, 1861, in St. Louis. Until he attained his majority he worked on a farm and attended the schools of his native county, in Maryland. When he was twenty-one he had his first experience in merchandising as the proprietor of a general store in the neighborhood of his early home. In 1811 he came west, and in December of that year settled in St. Louis. Here he established a general store which was larger than any which had previously existed in the town. The business grew rapidly, and in process of time Mr. Lindell and his brothers, who were interested with him, became owners of boats, which they used in the transportation of goods, and they established the first packet line between St. Louis and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He continued his merchandising operations until 1824, when he began investing the means he had accumulated in the purchase and improvement of real estate in St. Louis. He became the owner of a vast quantity of realty, and at his death left a very large estate. He was one of the incorporators of the old Missouri Insurance Company and was a director of the Branch Bank of the United States. He was also one of the promoters of the first Lindell Hotel enterprise and his name and that of his brother Jesse Lindell is perpetuated in this connection, and also in the name of Lindell Boulevard, Lindell Street Railway Company, and various other enterprises. His brother, JESSE LINDELL, was born December 16, 1790, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and died in St. Louis, February 2, 1858. Through the kindly assistance of his brother, Peter Lindell, he enjoyed excellent educational advantages and after completing his studies he came to St. Louis and became a member of the merchandising firm which Peter Lindell had established. In 1825 he abandoned merchandising and engaged in real estate operations in which he was remarkably successful. Like Peter Lindell, he was connected with nearly all the important enter-

prises of his day in St. Louis. He was a director in the old Missouri Bank, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and many other enterprises which helped to develop the resources of St. Louis and the Southwest during his lifetime. He married, in 1825, Mrs. Jemima Smith, who survived him many years.

Lindenschmit, Joseph, merchant, was born May 1, 1830, in the city of Mainz, on the River Rhine, Germany, son of Henry and Theresa (Lurz) Lindenschmit. His father was a gunsmith by occupation, who acquired considerable wealth and especially enjoyed the distinction of having once been requested to make a gun for the private use of the great Napoleon, a request which he complied with. Reared in a comfortable home, Joseph Lindenschmit enjoyed excellent educational advantages, mastering the Latin, French and English languages, in addition to his native tongue. He was fitted by education for the Roman Catholic priesthood, but as he grew to manhood found himself disinclined to take holy orders, and very much inclined to engage in trade. Coming to the United States when he was nineteen years of age, he found a home in St. Louis, and first entered the employ of Francis Obert, a retail grocer, who then did business at the corner of Second and Elm Streets. After spending five years as an employe of this store he became junior member of the wholesale and retail grocery firm of Blome & Lindenschmit, which did business at the corner of Fourteenth and Market Streets. In 1866 he purchased his partner's interest in this establishment and continued the business alone until 1881. In 1860 the firm had purchased one hundred and five feet fronting on Olive Street, west of Leffingwell Avenue, on which two brick dwellings and a store were built. In June of 1881 Mr. Lindenschmit established a grocery store at 2802 Olive Street, to which he gave a share of his personal attention until his death, which occurred December 30, 1886. In 1887 the Joseph Lindenschmit Grocer Company was incorporated, with Mrs. Lindenschmit as president, Charles Lindenschmit as vice-president, and George Lang as secretary and treasurer. Besides his connection with the merchandising interests of the city, Mr. Lindenschmit was connected with the West End Narrow Gauge Railroad enterprise as a stockholder and vice-president, was interested in the East St. Louis Coke Works, and was vice-president of the German Bank. He was thoroughly identified with the business interests of St. Louis for many years, and was known also as a man of scholarly attainments and numerous and varied accomplishments. April 12, 1856, he married Miss Theresa Wagenmann, who died June 27, 1898. The surviving members of their family are Charles Lindenschmit, Mrs. George Lang, Mrs. F. C. Ameiss, Mrs. A. E. Dore, and Henry Lindenschmit.

Lindley, James J., lawyer, Congressman and jurist, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, January 1, 1822. He was educated at Woodville College, in Ohio, studied law and began the practice of his chosen profession at Monticello, the county seat of Lewis County, Missouri. Within two years thereafter he was elected State's attorney for a circuit which embraced eight counties. In 1853 he was elected by the Whig party to the Thirty-third Congress, defeating Claiborne F. Jackson. He was re-elected to Congress from the same district and ran for that office a third time but was defeated. From 1857 until 1863 he practiced law at Davenport, Iowa. He then practiced a year in Chicago, and in 1864 came to St. Louis. In 1871 he was elected judge of the circuit court of this city and held that office one term. Afterward he removed to Kansas City and died there in 1889.

Lindsey, Andrew J., who served with distinction in the United States and Confederate Armies, and who was long a familiar figure in the best social circles of St. Louis, and is remembered still as a gentleman of the old Southern school, was born in 1822 in the State of Alabama, and died in St. Louis, June 3, 1895. He came of the patrician stock of Virginia and was a descendant of Colonel William Lindsey, who served with distinction in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary War. The Lindseys of Virginia came of Scottish antecedents and their ancestors belonged to the Scottish nobility. The history of the family is traced through authentic records to as remote a period as the thirteenth century, and among its historic representatives have been Sir Alexander Lindsey, the fourth Earl of Crawford, who was surnamed the "Tiger Earl"; Sir Alexander Lindsey, who was vice-chamberlain to King James VI; Sir David Lindsey, the Scottish poet; and Sir Alexander

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Lindsey, the sixth Earl of Balcarres and twenty-third Earl of Crawford, who was also a general in the British Army. Reared under favorable auspices, Andrew J. Lindsey was admitted in his youth to West Point Military Academy and completed his education at that institution. He was then assigned to duty in the government service, and at the beginning of the Mexican War was commissioned by the President lieutenant of a company of mounted riflemen. He was later promoted to captain, and after the Mexican War served some years on the Texas frontier. He also saw service in Oregon, being one of the young officers in command of the troops sent to the Northwest when the boundary line controversy between the United States and Great Britain threatened to embroil the two countries. At the beginning of the Civil War he found himself in sympathy with his kinsmen of the South, and resigning his commission in the United States Army, entered the Confederate Army with a major's commission. He was later promoted to colonel of a cavalry regiment, and still later was made chief of ordnance, serving in that capacity in Louisiana and Texas until the close of the war. After the war he established his home in St. Louis and spent the remaining years of his life in this city, in the enjoyment of an ample fortune and social amenities agreeable to his genial and sunny nature. In the circles in which he moved he was noted for his charming courtesy and polished manners and his gracious hospitality. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Democrat when that party passed out of existence, but during the earlier years of his manhood his duties as a soldier kept him from participation in politics, and in later years he had little inclination to activity in this direction. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic Church. In 1860 he married Miss Jane Delaney, and nine children were born of their marriage. These children were Martha Newton Lindsey, who became the wife of Henry VonPuhl Taylor; John Delaney Lindsey, Henry S. Lindsey, Marion Lindsey, Catharine Graham Lindsey, who married James Franciscus; Mary Alice Lindsey, William Richard Lindsey, Bryan Mullanphy Lindsey and Andrew Jackson Lindsey, Jr.

Lindsley, De Courcey B., merchant, was born in the year 1830, at Round Hill, Fairfax County, Virginia, on an estate adjoining "Mount Vernon," and which was originally purchased by the Lindsley family of George Washington. His parents, A. B. and Sarah (Jamesson) Lindsley, removed from this estate to Washington City when D. B. Lindsley was a child, and it was at the national capital that he obtained an education which fitted him for commercial pursuits. When he was seventeen years old he came west, and first made his home at Burlington, Iowa, where he was for a time clerk in a general store. Going from Burlington to Frankford, Pike County, Missouri, he clerked there in a country store until 1853. In that year he came to St. Louis and found employment here in the wholesale establishment of E. C. Yosti, located then on Main Street. A year later, through the admission of a partner to this house, the firm became Yosti & Shields, and in the autumn of 1855, after the death of Mr. Yosti, who was killed in the Gasconade disaster, John R. Lionberger, of Boonville, Missouri, became head of the firm, which then took the name of Lionberger & Shields. A little later Mr. Lionberger became sole proprietor of the establishment and built up one of the famous wholesale houses of the West, which was conducted under his name until January 1, 1863. Meantime Mr. Lindsley had become recognized as an accomplished young merchant, had rendered valuable services to the house, and at the beginning of the year 1863 was given an interest in it. At the same time William C. Orr purchased an interest in the business, and the firm thus constituted became John R. Lionberger & Co. When Mr. Lionberger became president of the Third National Bank, in 1867, he sold his interest in this house to his partners, and the firm of Orr & Lindsley thus came into existence. They continued to operate together as partners sucessfully until January 1, 1886, when they incorporated the Orr & Lindsley Shoe Company, of which Mr. Orr became president and Mr. Lindsley vice-president. Mr. Orr died in 1888 and Mr. Lindsley succeeded him in the presidency of the corporation and occupied that position until his death, which occurred December 8, 1893. He was a fine type of the self-made man of affairs, a merchant and citizen of high character, and left to his family the heritage of a good name, as well as a handsome fortune, accumulated as a result of his sagacious enterprise. He married in 1863, Miss Fannie M. Anderson, and the children born of this union were Guy Lindsley,

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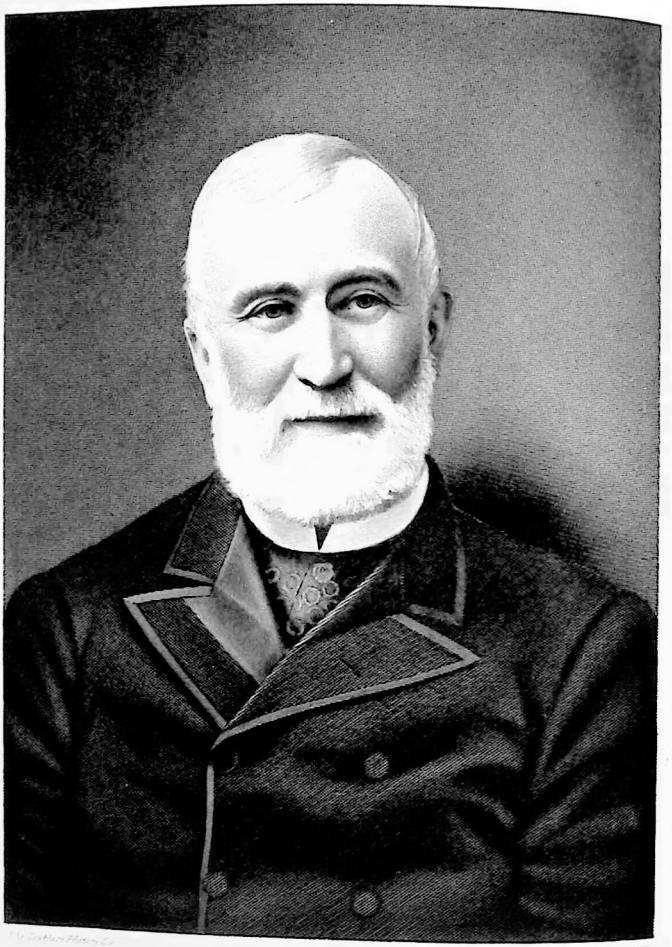
Dr. DeCourcey B. Lindsley, Mary A., and Aubrey C. Lindsley. Mrs. Lindsley is a native Missourian, born in Knox County, and her family goes back to a point beyond the beginning of the State, her maternal grandfather, Major Henry Willis, having come from Kentucky with his family when Missouri was yet a Territory. This was before there were any established methods of travel in the West, and journeys had to be made on horseback and in wagons. Her father, Kemp Parley Anderson, was a Virginian, and her mother, Mary Ann Willis, a Kentuckian. Her father, a well known and popular lawyer, was for a time the law partner of Samuel T. Glover. Mrs. Lindsley inherited rare intellectual talents from her parents, and not only exhibits sound judgment in the successful management of the liberal estate left her by her husband, but is held in high esteem for her social graces in the cultivated circle of which she is a member.

Link, Theodore C., architect, was born March 17, 1850, near Heidelberg, Germany. His scholastic education was obtained in part at Heidelberg, and in part at London, England, and he studied architecture and engineering at the Ecole Centrale, of Paris, France. He came to this country when he was twenty years of age, and during the first three years after his arrival in the United States practiced his profession in New York and Philadelphia, except during one year, when he was employed by the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at Sherman, Houston and Jefferson, Texas. He came to St. Louis in 1873 as an attache of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, in connection with its bridge and buildings department. Quitting the service of this railway company some time after his coming to this city, he accepted the position of assistant chief engineer at Forest Park, and later was appointed superintendent of the public parks of the city, holding that position until the Scheme and Charter went into effect, in 1876. After that he practiced his profession in Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York, until 1883, when he returned to St. Louis and opened an architect's office in this city. Within the next ten years he designed and superintended the construction of many handsome public and private buildings in St. Louis and in neighboring towns and cities, among them being Monticello Seminary, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the Alton Public Library, the East St. Louis Ice & Cold Storage Building, and the residences of John Tracy, at Nicholson Place and Lafayette Avenue; E. H. Warner, on Grand Avenue; J. W. Buel, Grand and Lafayette Avenues; L. B. Tebbetts, in Portland Place, and many other attractive and artistic homes. When plans were solicited for the new Union Station in St. Louis he was one of ten architects who submitted designs for the structure to the board of experts designated to pass upon such plans. After a careful examination of plans submitted by leading architects from all parts of the United States, that submitted to the board by Mr. Link was approved and the work of superintending the construction of the building in accordance with his designs was committed to his charge. The splendid structure, which is the pride of the city, and in many respects, the finest railway station in the world, is a proud monument to his artistic skill and professional ability, and his work in this connection—to say nothing of much other meritorious work—entitles him to a place among the leading architects of the United States. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Architectural League, of New York, and has served two terms as president of the Missouri State Association of Architects. He is an accomplished gentleman, as well as a master of his profession, is much esteemed in social circles, and is a member of the Mercantile and Noonday Clubs. September 22, 1875, he married Miss Annie Fuller, daughter of Honorable Lyman and Louise (Carey) Fuller, of Detroit, Michigan. Their children are Carl Eugene, Theodore Herman, Edwin Carey, Clarence Vincent and Louise Link.

Linn, John H., clergyman, was born in Lewisburg Virginia, February 12, 1812. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1836. In 1842 he was transferred from Kentucky to Missouri to establish Centenary Church. Under his ministry that church was organized and a two-story church building was reared on the southwest corner of Place and Broadway. After two years with that congregation, he became agent for St. Charles College, Missouri. He served the Fourth Street Church two years and thence went to Louisville and served the Fourth Street Church there. He went from Kentucky to Baltimore, and from Baltimore he came to St. Louis, and became the first pastor of the pres-



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ent Centenary Church at Sixteenth and Pine in 1871. After a pastoral term there he was transferred to the Louisville Conference, where he died in December, 1876, while presiding elder of the Louisville district.

Linn, Lewis F., United States Senator from Missouri, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, November 5, 1795, came to Missouri and located at Ste. Genevieve in 1815. He studied medicine and was a remarkably successful practitioner. In 1832 he was appointed one of the commissioners to investigate and report on French and Spanish claims, but when the cholera appeared in Ste. Genevieve in 1833, his old friends there sent him an earnest request to come and treat them. He did so, and showed his usual skill in the treatment of the dreaded disease. On the death of United States Senator Alexander Buckner, in 1833, Governor Dunklin appointed him to the vacancy. In 1844 he was elected to the place and re-elected in 1836, and again in 1842, serving the State with fidelity and great usefulness until his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1843.

Lionberger, Isaac H., lawyer, was born August 30, 1854, in Boonville, Missouri, son of John R. and Margaret (Clarkson) Lionberger. His father removed to this city in 1855, and the son was reared in St. Louis. After attending Washington University for a time he completed his scholastic training at Princeton University, of Princeton, New Jersey, and then entered upon the study of law. After graduating from the St. Louis Law School he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1879. For some years, beginning with 1891, he has been a lecturer in the St. Louis Law School. During the years 1896 and 1897, he served as assistant Attorney-General of the United States by appointment of President Cleveland. He has coupled with a thorough knowledge of the law a large measure of practical business ability inherited from his father. In 1899 the bar of St. Louis gave formal expression to the esteem in which he is held by electing him president of the Bar Association of this city. He is a member of the board of directors of Washington University, and is identified in an official capacity with various corporations. June 6, 1886, he married Miss Mary Louise Shepley, daughter of John R. Shepley, of St. Louis.

Lionberger, John R., merchant and banker, was born in Luray, Page County, Virginia, August 20, 1829, and died in St. Louis, May 20, 1894. His paternal ancestors immigrated to this country from Switzerland toward the close of the eighteenth century, and settled in Page County, Virginia, and his father, Isaac Lionberger, was born there. Isaac Lionberger became one of the pioneers of Missouri, removing to this State with his family in 1836. He settled in Boonville, Cooper County, and was prominent as a general merchant and man of affairs in that portion of the State for many years. He also served the public as sheriff of Cooper County and judge of the county court, and was the local director of the old State Bank of Missouri, in its day the most important banking house west of the Mississippi River. His wife — the mother of John R. Lionberger—was Miss Mary Tutt before her marriage, and she was a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Ashby) Tutt, natives of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish antecedents. Her maternal grandfather was Captain John Ashby, and her paternal grandfather Lieutenant Charles Tutt, both of whom served in the Virginia line during the War of the Revolution. Physical and intellectual vigor came to John R. Lionberger as a legitimate inheritance from worthy ancestors, and he was fortunate enough also to have the advantage of superior educational training in his youth. He was fitted for college at the noted Kemper Academy, of Boonville, and when sixteen years old entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri. After taking a classical course at the University he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, and for several years was engaged in merchandising at Boonville. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, a well educated, well trained and well balanced young man, admirably equipped for larger activities in a broader field of commerce and enterprise. Establishing here the wholesale boot and shoe house of Lionberger & Shields, he at once impressed his individuality upon the trade of the city, and soon came to be recognized as a merchant possessed of much sagacity and very superior business qualifications. Two years after his coming to St. Louis he purchased his partner's interest in the business which they had established, and for a time conducted it as sole proprietor, but later junior partners were admitted, and as the firm of J. R. Lionberger & Co. it became widely

known. Under this name the house continued in existence until 1868, when Mr. Lionberger severed his connection with it, retiring with the well earned distinction of having been one of the most successful of St. Louis merchants, and equally conspicuous for his high character and exact rectitude. When he ceased to be a merchant he at once became actively identified with various enterprises, all of which contributed greatly to advance the business interests of St. Louis, and some of which were semi-public in character. He was especially active in aiding to develop the transportation system of St. Louis, and in connection with the banking interests of the city. He was a prime mover in bringing about the construction of the Eads Bridge, serving as a director of the bridge company from the inception of the enterprise, and as a member also of the executive and construction committees. Later, in company with other gentlemen, he took hold of the North Missouri Railroad, and completed it to Kansas City and the Iowa State line, and he was for many years president of the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad Company. As early as 1857 he was one of the organizers of the old Southern Bank, and served as member of the directorate and vice-president of that bank. In 1864, when this institution was reorganized under the national banking law as the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Lionberger continued to be a large shareholder in the bank, and in 1867 became its president. He continued to hold that position until 1876, when he resigned for the purpose of making an extended trip abroad. When he returned he was elected to the vice-presidency of the bank. While identified with the banking interests of the city, he was one of the founders of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, and was a member of its first committee of management, serving as chairman of that committee. He was a director also of the Chamber of Commerce Association, and was a member of the building committee which had the supervision of the erection of the Merchants' Exchange. He was a member in high standing of the Board of Trade of St. Louis, and twice represented the local board as a delegate to the National Board of Trade. An important enterprise with which he was identified during the later years of his life was the Union Depot Storage & Shipping Company, which, in 1881, erected an elevator having a capacity of 760,000 bushels of grain. He helped to organize the St. Louis Safe Deposit Company, and was closely identified with the earlier development of the street railway system of St. Louis, becoming a large owner of street railway stock. He was a man of very superior attainments in many respects, and left upon the city the impress of his vigorous intellectuality, and of his activity in the various fields of enterprise in which the operations of able and sagacious men have contributed to the upbuilding of a great city. Firm in his convictions, he had well defined religious and political views, and was a staunch Presbyterian churchman, and an equally staunch Democrat of the old school. Charity was one of the "virtues of his heart," and his was one of those truly benevolent natures which Horace Mann has described as identifying its existence with the existence of others and finding "its own happiness in increasing and prolonging their pleasures, in extinguishing or solacing their pains." His friends knew that he was a believer in silent and soft-handed charity, but the extent of his benefactions was known only to Him who knoweth the secrets of all hearts. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Margaret Clarkson, daughter of Dr. Henry Clarkson, of Columbia, curator of the State University of Missouri. The children born of this union were Marion Lionberger, now Mrs. John D. Davis; Isaac H. Lionberger, Margaret Lionberger, now Mrs. Henry S. Potter, and Mary Lionberger.

Liquor Legislation.—At a general quarter session of the peace (District of Louisiana, St. Louis district), holden March 19, 1805, at the house of Emilien Yosti, in the town of St. Louis, in the District of Louisiana, Charles Gratiot presiding, eight associates being present, it was decided at a special session of the court (to regulate taxes and licenses) that the license for keeping a tavern should be twenty-five dollars. It was further ruled that taxes could be paid in "shaven" deerskins, at the rate of three pounds to the dollar, from October to April, after that time payments were to be in cash. For several years after being admitted to the dignity of statehood Missouri was content to live (so far as liquor legislation was concerned) under the old laws enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana, dating as far back as July 9, 1808, and which reappeared in the revised and di-

gested laws of the State of Missouri, published according to an act of the General Assembly, passed February 21, 1825. Owing to the multiplicity of public houses of entertainment, and in order to prevent disorders and mischiefs arising therefrom, the Legislature of the Territory of Louisiana enacted, on the date first above cited (July 9, 1806), "An Act to License and Regulate Taverns." By this law no person or persons, after the first day of November, 1806, were to keep any public inn, tavern, dramshop or public house of entertainment, in any town, place or district, unless first licensed therefor by the court of quarter sessions (county court), under penalty of ten dollars for every day so transgressing—such penalty being recoverable, with costs, before any two justices of the peace of the district (county) in which the offense shall have been committed, one-third going to the party prosecuting and two-thirds to the local treasury. Any person so licensed knowingly suffering any disorder, fighting or drunkenness in his or her premises was to forfeit and pay to the local treasury the sum of two dollars. Any person keeping a disorderly or irregular public house, or not providing good entertainment for man and horse, might have his license annulled at the discretion of the court. The annual license fee was placed at not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars, at the discretion of the court, which, in making assessment, was to take into consideration the stand and the business probably done therein. The money was paid into the district treasury. No unlicensed person was, on any pretense whatever, to sell, barter or deliver any wine, rum, brandy, whisky, or other spirits, strong water, beer, cider, or any mixed or strong liquors to be used or drank within his, her or their houses, yards or sheds, with his or their knowledge, consent or privity, or to be used or drank in any shelters, places or woods, near or adjacent to them, by companies of servants, slaves or others, nor to retail or to sell to any person or persons, any rum, brandy, whisky, or other spirits, or strong water, by less measure than one quart, nor of wine by any less quantity than one quart, nor of any beer, etc., by any quantity less than one gallon, to one person at one time, without collusion or fraud contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act. Fine for so offending, five dollars, recoverable by indictment, and to be paid into the treasury of the proper district (county). Any one selling spirituous liquor, etc., to a bond servant or slave, or non-commissioned officer or private soldier of the United States Army, or harboring same, without license obtained from master or mistress of servant or slave, or from a commissioned officer in case of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, was liable to a penalty of ten dollars. As to minors, their serving was not forbidden, but no tavern or inn expenses were recoverable from them, their parents or guardians, unless such minor had been permitted and used to conduct business for himself and on his own account. The first measure directly originating in the Missouri Legislature, dealing with intoxicating drinks, was incidental to an act to restrain intercourse with Indians within this State (December 9, 1824), under which any one selling, exchanging, furnishing or giving any spirituous liquor, etc., to an Indian was liable to a fine of not less than thirty dollars, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, or to a term of imprisonment, not less than ten, nor more than thirty, days. The General Assembly passed, and there went in force, February 15, 1825, a more comprehensive measure, known as "An Act to License Retailers of Wines and Spirituous Liquors." Under this act anyone selling wine at any one time of less quantity than thirty gallons was to be regarded as a retailer of wine; or of spirits of less than twenty gallons, as a retailer of spirituous liquors. Under the act anyone after February 15, 1825, selling, etc., without a license was to forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs. The license was not to exceed thirty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for every six months, as the court having jurisdiction should, in their discretion, deem reasonable and just. It was the duty of the collectors, in their several counties, to grant a license to anyone applying for same, provided he or she had not incurred any of the penalties under the act. The clerks of the courts issued to the collectors blank licenses, which were charged up to them; the collectors, from time to time, rendering an account and settling with the auditor of public accounts. All moneys received were paid to the State, in the same manner as other taxes. It was the duty of the collectors, besides collecting the tax, to prosecute for recovery of any sums forfeited by this act, which they could do in the name of the State, by action of debt or indictment in any court of record, or, the amount being

within his competence, before any justice of the peace. Any licensed person selling wine or spirituous liquor to a slave not only forfeited his license, which was thereupon unrenewable, but incurred, for every such offense, a fine of fifty dollars, recoverable with costs. Any such person thereafter venturing to sell liquors, etc., incurred for every such offense a fine of one hundred dollars. It was declared to be the duty of all grand jurors and civil officers in this State, at each term of the circuit court, in their respective counties, to give information of all violations coming within their notice; failure or refusal to give such information, within six months after such offense, entailed a penalty of ten dollars, recoverable by action of debt or indictment. It was incumbent upon the several collectors to make out and deliver to each grand jury impaneled in their respective counties a list of all licenses granted and in force. This act did not extend to tavern-keepers licensed under the old act of the Territory of Louisiana, already alluded to. Nor did it extend to surgeons, apothecaries, and others using wines and spirituous liquors in their preparations, nor to the sale of domestic distilled spirits, sold in quantities not less than one quart at any time, at any place which was at least three miles from any town or village.

In the Revised Statutes of 1835 the liquor laws were extended, under the "Act to Regulate Inns and Taverns." The distinction is now, for the first time, formally made (in this State) between those two kinds of resorts; and thus, being regarded as houses of accommodation for travelers, etc., are favored in the amount chargeable for license. A radical departure is also made in the matter of limitations as to quantities of drinks servable. By this act no one within the State might, without a tavern license, sell wine or spirituous liquor by less quantity than one quart, or any composition of which these are a part by less quantity than one gallon, without collusion or fraud. Anyone so offending forfeited a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. Licenses were for a year, application to be in writing; and instead of being granted to anyone (as former act seemed to require), were considered by the court, which might, in its discretion, grant or refuse the application. A tavern license to an innkeeper was not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars (the old rate), but to one not an innkeeper not less than ten nor over one hundred dollars. No one was to have a tavern license as an innkeeper until he had first thoroughly satisfied the court that proper accommodation for guests was to be forthcoming within the true meaning and intent of the act. The minimum requirement was placed at, at least, two good beds for travelers, and suitable food, etc., and stabling and good provender for horses. Provision was, at the same time, made (for the first time) that applicant should enter into a bond with the State, for a sum in the discretion of the county court. Bond subject, under certain conditions, to forfeiture, in addition to other specific fines. The protection to minors was made more formal and complete, it being expressly stated that if any licensed keeper received, harbored, entertained or dealt with any "minor," apprentice, servant, or slave, he was liable to fine, not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars to the parent or guardian of such minor or others. These offenses constituted keeping a disorderly house, and conviction rendered the keeper liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both; and license could be revoked, in which event it could not be recovered for two years. The several county courts could issue tavern licenses within their respective counties, and all fines, etc., unless otherwise specially provided for, went into the treasury of the county in which conviction was obtained. It was the duty of the county clerk to make out and deliver to the Attorney-General, or circuit attorney prosecuting for the circuit, at the commencement of each term of the circuit court of the county, a list of all tavern licenses in force, these being the officers to prosecute in all cases of violations of the provisions of the act not otherwise provided for. It was finally the duty of all civil officers to report to the proper parties all violations within their knowledge. Special provision was made for other kinds of trading in liquors, under a separate act concerning grocers, entitled "An Act to License Grocers." Under this act (which may be regarded as a modification and extension of a previous act approved as early as December 12, 1820, and appearing under the heading of "Grocers," though entitled "An Act to Regulate Retailers of Wines and Spirituous Liquors," and amended June 22, 1821), any one selling wines and spirituous liquors in less quantities than fifteen gallons, or of distilled spirituous liquors

in less quantity than twenty gallons at any one time, and who dealt in sugar, tea, crockery, woodenware, hardware, cotton, tobacco, flour, etc., etc., was declared a grocer and must take out a license, not exceeding one hundred dollars or less than five dollars, according to probable amount of business to be done for every six months; also pay one-eighth of one per cent upon amount of all groceries, excepting such as were the growth, product or manufacture of the State. Selling to slaves without written authority entailed fine and forfeiture of license, prosecution and recovery being by the collectors of the respective counties; and grand jurors and civil officers were required to report all breaches of the law under the act. Surgeons, apothecaries, and chemists were exempted as to their preparations; also the selling of domestic spirituous drinks in quantities not less than one quart at places where same had been distilled, or at any place at least three miles from any town or village. This last privilege was conferred upon all free white persons by law approved December 1, 1821.

Under the Revised Statutes of 1845 the act concerning inns and taverns remained substantially unchanged, but the former act to licensed grocers was changed to an act to regulate grocers and dramshops. By this act it was provided that no one should sell, directly or indirectly, intoxicating liquors without first taking out a license. A grocer was not to sell in less quantities than one quart, and was forbidden to permit consumption of same upon premises. A dramshop-keeper was defined as one selling in any quantity less than a quart. Debts incurred to a dramshop-keeper for liquor were declared not recoverable at law. No free negro or mulatto was permitted to obtain a license for a dramshop, or sell any intoxicating liquor, either directly or indirectly. The grocer's license was changed to not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for "State purposes," for every period of six months; that of a dramshop, not less than fifteen dollars nor more than fifty dollars for six months. Intoxicating liquor might be sold in any quantity not less than one quart, at place where made, but not consumed on premises, nor at any place under control of either maker or seller. Any slave selling, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquor could be prosecuted in a summary manner before a justice of the peace, and, if convicted, receive not more than thirty-nine lashes, and his master or owner was to pay the costs. The proper authorities of incorporated towns and cities were empowered to impose a tax on licenses to grocers and dramshop-keepers within their limits, "not exceeding the amount levied for State purposes." The term "intoxicating liquors" was defined to mean wine and spirituous liquors, and any composition of which wine or spirituous liquor formed a part. There was enacted by the General Assembly, and approved February 15, 1843, "An act to regulate the licensing of grocers in the city and county of St. Louis." It was brief, and, as the formal origin of specific (local option) liquor legislation in the good city of St. Louis, we reproduce it in full:

"(1) That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the county court for the county of St. Louis to grant to any person a license to keep a grocery, tavern or dramshop in the city or county of St. Louis, unless such persons shall have resided in the State for two years and in the county three months prior to his application for license. (2) Before a license shall be granted to any person to keep a grocery, dramshop, or tavern in the city or county of St. Louis, such person shall get a majority of the householders in the block, if in the city, or township, if in the county, where such grocery, dramshop, or tavern is to be kept, to sign a petition to the county court to license such persons for the term of twelve months. (3) The number of householders of any block, or township, in the city and county of St. Louis to be ascertained by the assessor in his annual assessment. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The "Act to regulate inns and taverns," previously referred to, together with all acts amendatory of same, were repealed under the Revised Statutes of 1855; and the liquor trade thereupon became substantially controlled by "an act to regulate dramshops," grocers under this revision becoming licensed as merchants. Under the new act the term dramshop-keeper is extended to include any person licensed to sell intoxicating liquors "in any quantity not exceeding ten gallons." The license was fixed at not less than fifteen nor more than one hundred dollars, for State purposes, for every period of six months; and proper authorities of incorporated towns or cities might impose a tax not exceeding that of the State. Before license issued, it was required that applicant

give bond in sum of one thousand dollars to county, with two or more approved securities. The provision of the old act, as to slaves and minors, substantially reappeared, as also those regulating the issuance of licenses, prosecuting, etc. Under the new act no county court could grant a license to a dramshop-keeper whose license had been revoked, or who had ever been convicted under any of the provisions of the act. "Intoxicating liquor" was defined as "fermented, vinous, or spirituous liquor, or any composition of which fermented, vinous, or spirituous liquors is a part." Sunday trading was prohibited, it being provided that a dramshop-keeper selling, etc., "on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall, upon conviction thereof, in addition to the penalty now provided by law, forfeit such license, and shall not again be allowed to obtain a license to keep a dramshop for the term of two years next thereafter." Finally, the act was to be considered a remedial act, and to be liberally construed. Under the Revised Statutes of 1866, the sum payable for a license was enlarged from twenty-five dollars to not exceed two hundred dollars, for State purposes, for every period of six months. The issuing of licenses in incorporated towns and municipal townships was vigorously controlled, any such issuance, unless preceded by a majority petition (as already referred to), being a misdemeanor, entailing a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and voidance of any license so issued. A dramshop-keeper was required to make written returns, verified by affidavit, of all intoxicating liquors received at his stand during preceding six months, in order to assist court in fixing the license fee. The power of issuing licenses between sessions was curtailed and further safeguarded and subjected to fine, not less than forty nor exceeding two hundred dollars. Serving minors without consent of parents, etc., was finable for every offense fifty dollars, recoverable at law, provided action was commenced within one year. Houses to be orderly at all times, or license to revoke. The attention of the Legislature having been attracted to the growing habit of adulteration in connection with strong drinks, they passed, in 1861, an act controlling same. The adulteration of spirituous or vinous drinks, by the use of "strychnine or other poisonous liquids or ingredients," was made a felony, punishing with not less than two nor more than fi years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. A parties at wholesale or retail rectifying, manu facturing, offering or selling, etc., intoxicati liquors in the State, were required to appe before the proper county court clerk and ta and subscribe an oath not to adulterate, o suffer to be adulterated, etc., and failing to d so were guilty of a misdemeanor, and, up conviction, fined not less than fifty nor mo than five hundred dollars. No spirituous o alcoholic liquors were to be imported fro outside the State without being first inspec by a competent chemist, specially appointed fo that purpose; any one so failing to be deem guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, up conviction, fined not less than one hund nor more than one thousand dollars. Befo any person, or copartnership of persons, co be authorized to sell, an affidavit had to b made and filed with the clerk of the coun court to the following effect: "I, ——, t solemnly swear that I will not mix or adulte ate, with any poisonous substance whatev any distilled or fermented liquor, or any co position of which distilled or ferme liquors form a part; nor will I mix the diffe ent kinds of liquors together, for the sake profit, nor dilute the same with water; nor w I permit the same to be done." The state provided that the judges of the several coun courts should, at the May term, 1866, appo a competent chemist as liquor inspector; h to hold office for a term of four years, and u til his successor had been appointed. Th judges were required at same time to regul fees of inspector. Section 57, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of 1865, declared that owner, proprietor, or keeper of a dramsh etc., where spirituous liquors were sold at r tail, should employ any female (other th wife, daughter, mother or sister of the owne as a servant, bartender, waiter, dancer, singer in said dramshop; offense, misd meanor, and subject, upon conviction, to s less than three nor more than twelve mont imprisonment, with fine of not less than fi nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or bo with forfeiture of license entered upon rec By law of 1874, any dramshop-keeper or dr gist selling to any habitual drunkard after n tification by wife, father, mother, brother, sis or guardian not to sell, was guilty of a misd meanor, and, upon conviction, was fine not less than forty nor exceeding two hund

dollars. By law of 1877, any selling to a student of State University, or any school in the State, was declared a misdemeanor, finable not less than forty nor exceeding four hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor exceeding one year, or both. The issuance of colorable medicinal prescriptions was dealth with, and the forging of a prescription severely punished. In 1875 the General Assembly enacted a law whereby no one thereafter should receive a license to sell intoxicating drinks, in any quantity less than one gallon, at any place within three miles from the State University of Missouri.

By a law approved March 24, 1883, the liquor traffic was further materially restrained and taxed. The dramshop-keeper had to furnish a bond for two thousand dollars in place of one thousand dollars, and the old license "not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, for State purposes" had attached to it "nor less than two hundred and fifty nor more than four hundred dollars, for county purposes, for every period of six months. The principle of local option was enlarged and made to apply immediately, it being declared that thereafter it was not lawful for any county court in this State, or clerk thereof in vacation, to grant any license to keep a dramshop in any town or city containing two thousand five hundred persons, or more, until a majority (local) had signed petition; any one disregarding this law was liable to a fine of not less than fifty nor exceeding five hundred dollars, for the use of the county school fund; and licenses so granted were voided. The penalty for selling liquor upon a Sunday was placed at not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars; and the section was made to take in "the day of any general election in this State." Under the old law of 1874 the serving to a habitual drunkard was severely dealt with, but was further strengthened by the law of March, 1883, under which any dramshop-keeper, druggist, or merchant selling to such party, after being notified (which was regarded as continuous notice) by wife, father, mother, brother, sister, child, or guardian of such party, forfeited to such wife, etc., for every such offense, not less than two hundred and fifty nor over five hundred dollars; his license to forfeit and not to be renewed. A wife might sue as a "feme sole." To check tippling under guise of medical treatment, a law was passed March 29, 1883, amending the act of March 26, 1881, regulating the sale of medicines and poisons by druggists and pharmacists. For the establishing of better order in saloons, a new section was included in the Revised Statutes of 1889, whereby a dramshop-keeper was prohibited from keeping in his dramshop any piano or musical instrument for performing thereon, and prohibited to permit boxing, sparring, etc., nor might he keep, or permit the keeping of, any billiard table, bowling alley, etc., or any cards or gaming devices whatever, under penalty of fine and forfeiture of license. Provision was made under a law, approved in 1887, for the application of the revenues derived from dramshop licenses, with special regard to the improvement of roads. On April 5th of the same year was approved a local option law as to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; in other words, an act for the preventing of the evils of intemperance by local option in any county in this State, and in cities of twenty-five hundred inhabitants or more, by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to the qualified voters of such county, etc., etc. Under this law, one-tenth of the qualified voters could petition for an election within forty days (and obtain it) "against the sale of intoxicating liquors." The question could not again be submitted for four years, the majority having once decided at the polls.

As will be seen the liquor laws of the State of Missouri leave little room for amendment in the way of further stringency. There are local option laws for such limited areas as blocks, as well as for such larger areas as counties and cities. Ample protection, particular as well as general, is accorded against adulteration. Gambling is prohibited, and boxing, dancing, and even music forbidden, lest they should degenerate into undesirable forms of attraction. Minors are protected, and the serving of spirituous liquors to habitual drunkards, after notice, is subjected to heavy fines, in addition to forfeiture of license. In this respect even druggists and physicians are restrained. The employment of women around a saloon is surrounded with all necessary safeguards, and the observance of the Sunday legislated for. As to the enforcement of the laws affecting the liquor traffic, that is another question; it is largely a local matter, for which each community must take merit or blame according to the circumstances.

Lisa, Manuel, fur trader and explorer, was born in the Island of Cuba, September 8, 1772, and died at Sulphur Spring, Cheltenham, near St. Louis, August 12, 1820. His parents were Spanish, and it is probable that he came from Cuba first to New Orleans, and lived there several years before coming to St. Louis in the year 1807. He was a brave, daring, enterprising man, but prudent withal, and it is probable that while living at New Orleans he first learned of the fur trade and the Chouteaus through the fur packs and persons in charge of them, taken from St. Louis to New Orleans in barges. At that time this trade was attracting many a daring and adventurous spirit, and Lisa possessed the qualities required. He came to St. Louis four years after the cession of Upper Louisiana to the United States, and at once embarked in the trade. He must have brought some money with him, or else have had good credit, for the very year that he arrived he went in partnership with George Drouillard, who had just returned from accompanying the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific. These two took out a stock of goods valued at $16,000 to the upper Missouri region. Lisa's courage and enterprising spirit attracted the attention of the Chouteaus, the great chiefs of the fur trade, and when the Missouri Fur Company was organized in 1808 by Pierre Chouteau and William Clark, Lisa was taken in. The following year the American Fur Company was organized by William Clark, Manuel Lisa, and Silvestre Labadie, each of them putting $9,000 into the venture. The next year he went in with the Chouteaus, and seems to have remained with them to the end, as we find him frequently leading their expeditions into the Indian country. In 1811, when Wilson P. Hunt set out from St. Louis with seventy men and three barges, on the journey to the mouth of the Columbia River, which was attended with so many hardships, he was overhauled by a party commanded by Lisa, which had left St. Louis the following year, and the two parties for a time traveled near together. On one occasion, when the Indians showed some signs of hostility to the Hunt party, Lisa warned them that they were his friends, and he would treat an act of hostility to them as if it were offered to himself. Lisa was an explorer and fighter, as well as trader, and his friendship was sought by adventurers and scholars, who desired to make a visit to the Rocky Mountains or to the Indian tribes under the protection of his well-armed and equipped expeditions. Brackenridge, the author, accompanied him in 1811, and Bradbury and Nutall, the English botanists, enjoyed the hospitalities of his trading post in the Mandan country the same year. His several posts located in the upper Missouri River region were a shelter to traders, trappers, hunters, and all others when in need; and it was in one of them that John Colter, naked, starving and exhausted, found refuge after his escape from the Blackfeet Indians. In September, 1819, the "Western Engineer," the first steamboat to enter the Missouri River, tied up at Lisa's post, five miles below where Council Bluffs now stands, and passed the winter there. Lisa took part in forming the first bank in St. Louis—the Bank of St. Louis—in 1813, having been named one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock. He married Mrs. Mary Hempstead Keeney, widow of John Keeney. She was the daughter of Stephen Hempstead, and sister of Edward Hempstead, delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. He died at his home at Sulphur Spring, near St. Louis, at the age of forty-eight years.

"Little Jerusalem."—The name given to that portion of St. Louis east of Seventeenth Street, on Morgan Street and Franklin Avenue. It is so called because of its being chiefly inhabited by Jews.

Little Sisters of the Poor.—In May, 1868, several French Sisters arrived in St. Louis and established the order of Little Sisters of the Poor. The location of their first house was on Morgan Street, near Eighteenth, but it was subsequently removed to its present location, at Nineteenth and Helena Streets. The incorporators were Hortense Marie, Marie Barnard, Barbara Vackenier, Elizabeth Vergne, Elizabeth M. Neville, Frances Schever, Elizabeth Stern, Marie Brown, Marie Garabalda, and Anselme Bouvidase.

The object of the institution is to aid the poor and care for the aged and infirm. The institution was chartered July 14, 1870, and the corner-stone of the present building was laid in the following year. The structure was finished in 1875, and dedicated October 24th of the same year. Although commodious, it was insufficient on account of the increasing num-

ber of poor and infirm inmates, and in September, 1882, the corner-stone of an addition, which nearly equals the original house, was laid, and the building was completed the following year. Sister Hortense Marie became first president of the board of officers.

Live Stock Agent, United States.—An officer of the general government, stationed at the St. Louis stock yards since 1893, and acting under the control and direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. His chief duties are the inspection of live stock passing through the city, with a view to preventing the spread of contagious diseases.

Live Stock Exchange.—An association having for its object the regulation of the business of dealing in live stock, the preventing of disreputable practices, the encouragement of shipments of animals to the St. Louis market, and inviting purchasers, the facilitating of intercourse among the dealers and purchasers, and, in general, the building up of the trade. It was first organized in 1874, and for a time held regular monthly meetings, but these came to be thinly attended, and at last abandoned, and the Exchange had little more than a nominal existence. In 1897 the increasing importance of the live stock business compelled a reorganization. Charles James was chosen president, and D. P. Richardson secretary. The regular meetings were resumed, the interest revived, and the Exchange became an active, vigorous, and useful business association.

Live Stock Trade.—The boundless grazing grounds offered in the prairies of what are now the Central Western States invited and encouraged the raising of farm animals at the very beginning of settlements west of the Alleghany Mountains. The ease with which Indian corn could be cultivated, together with the abundant successive crops which the generous soil yielded of this cheapest and best of feed for these animals, still further encouraged this feature of agriculture, until what were called the Western States before 1860 became such breeding grounds for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs as could not be found anywhere else on earth, and the handling of live stock of necessity grew into one of the leading features in the business of every ambitious Western city. As soon as this trade began to develop, St. Louis merchants recognized its importance and value, and sought to cultivate it, and their persistent and intelligent efforts have been signally rewarded. The live stock interest of this city has reached a value of over $47,000,000 a year, and is recognized as one of the chief sources of its prosperity. Of course the beginning of it was humble, and the trade consisted of such supplies of hogs and cattle as might be driven in from adjacent counties of Missouri and Illinois and brought down the Missouri and Illinois Rivers by boat, for consumption in the city and shipment to New Orleans. A few slaughtering and packing houses were established for operations in the winter months, which, at that time, was the only season in which meat could be cured, and these did what was considered a large and profitable business in curing hams for the local trade and packing beef and pork for the South. In 1843 there were 16,000 head of hogs packed in the city; in 1844, 13,000 head; in 1845, 31,000 head, and in 1846, 20,053 head. In 1848 these establishments had multiplied into thirteen, which was considered a good enough showing for a city of 48,000 population; and it is mentioned, as evidence of the enterprise exhibited in the business, that in the three months of the packing season, from November 1, 1848, to February 1, 1849, four of these packing-houses slaughtered and packed 2,148 head of beeves. The building of railroads westward and the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska greatly stimulated the business, and the extension of railroads into Southwestern Missouri and into Southern Kansas a few years later began that drawing of Texas cattle and sheep to St. Louis which marks the substantial development of the St. Louis live stock trade into its present character. In 1867 the receipts of cattle in the city were 74,146 head; five years later, in 1872, they were 263,404 head; five years later still, in 1877, they were 411,969; seven years later, in 1884, they were 450,717 head; five years later, in 1889, they were 508,190 head; five years later still, in 1894, they were 773,571 head; and in 1897 they were 960,763 head, showing an increase of more than twelve-fold in the thirty years. The shipments increased from 26,799 head in 1867 to 251,566 head in 1877, to 277,406 head in 1887, and to 465,328 head in 1897—an increase of nearly eighteen-fold in the period of thirty years. The receipts of

hogs in 1867 were 298,241 head; in 1877 they were 896,319 head; in 1887 they were 1,052,-240 head, and in 1897 they were 2,065,283 head, showing an increase of over six-fold in the thirty years. The shipments, which in 1867 were 28,627 head, in 1877 were 314,287, in 1887 were 324,735, and in 1897 were 838,-319—an increase of nearly twenty-nine-fold in the thirty years. The receipts of sheep in 1867 were 62,974 head; in 1877 they were 200,-502 head; in 1887 they were 417,425 head, and in 1897 they were 660,380 head—an increase of over nine-fold in the thirty years. The shipments in 1867 were 19,022 head; in 1877 they were 87,369 head; in 1887 they were 287,-018 head, and in 1897 they were 212,759, showing an increase of over ten-fold. The receipts of horses and mules were not reported until the year 1874, when they were 27,175 head; in 1884 they were 41,870 head; in 1894 they were 59,822 head, and in 1897 they were 105,-570—an increase of nearly three-fold in the twenty-three years. In 1867 there were 460,-324 head of farm animals of all kinds, included in the term live stock, received in the city; in 1897 there were 3,791,996 head. In 1867 there were 99,448 head of farm animals of all kinds shipped from the city; in 1897 there were 1,516,290 head. In 1867 the value of all the live stock received was $6,309,000; in 1897 it was $47,428,111.

The great difference between receipts and shipments of live stock at St. Louis reveals a very important interest growing out of, and connected with, this trade—the slaughtering and packing and dressed meat interests. The total receipts in 1897 of 3,791,996 head of live stock, and shipments of 1,516,290 head, give 2,275,706 as the number of head left in the city. All these went to the abattoirs and slaughtering establishments and refrigerating houses, from which they emerged in the shape of meats prepared for the market. Of course a considerable portion of this dressed, cured, and packed meat was consumed by the six hundred thousand people of St. Louis, but not all of it. There were shipped, in 1897, 259,-002,550 pounds of fresh beef, mostly in refrigerator cars, to Eastern points; 3,046,600 pounds of canned beef; 230,914,601 pounds of cured hog meats; 10,176 barrels of pork; 98,-828,778 pounds of lard; 10,218,100 pounds of tallow, and 88,908,100 pounds of hides—the aggregate value of shipments being $45,-000,000.

It is not without interest to observe the sources from which the farm animals that make up the live stock trade of St. Louis come. More than nine-tenths of them are brought from regions west of the Mississippi River. More than one-half the cattle come from the Southwest, chiefly from Texas and the Indian Territory. The receipts of hogs are mainly from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Texas. The sheep come from Texas and other Southwest regions; the horses from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois, and the mules from Missouri and Illinois. Of the shipments, much the largest proportion of the cattle, sheep, and hogs go eastward to Atlantic ports, from which choice export steers, as they are called, are shipped to Europe. Most of the horses and mules go to the Southern States, though a considerable number of horses, choice animals, are sent to the Eastern States.

Of the 960,763 head of cattle brought to St. Louis in the year 1897, 218,248 head were brought by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 185,439 head by the Frisco Road, 157,566 head by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 84,121 head by the Missouri Pacific, 81,741 head by the Wabash (west), 58,56[illegible] head by the Mobile & Ohio, 50,957 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 3[illegible] 846 head by the Illinois Central, 17,793 head by the Louisville & Nashville, 10,305 head by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, 12,9[illegible] from the Lower Mississippi on boats, and 11[illegible] 507 head were driven in. Of the 2,065,28[illegible] head of hogs received, 369,909 head were brought by the Frisco Road, 369,855 head by the Wabash (west), 286,804 head by the Missouri Pacific, 172,413 head by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, 136,502 head by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 1[illegible] 632 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 54,868 head by the Illinois Central, 47,193 head by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, 40,211 head by the Chicago & Alton, 35,517 head by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 32,417 head by the Louisville & Nashville, 17,343 head by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 60,094 head from the lower Mississippi by boats, 14,050 head from the upper Mississippi by boats, and 1[illegible] 025 head were driven in. Of the 660,3[illegible] head of sheep received in 1897, 267,103 head came by the Frisco Road, 78,372 head by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 75,547 head by

the Wabash (west), 69,116 head by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 35,180 head by the Missouri Pacific, 22,175 head by the Illinois Central, 18,624 head by the Mobile & Ohio, 15,953 head by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, 12,217 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 10,200 head from the lower Mississippi by boat, and 4,408 head were driven in. Of the 105,570 head of horses and mules received in 1897, 28,022 head came by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 24,162 head by the Wabash (west), 8,816 head by the Missouri Pacific, 8,327 head by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 3,753 head by the Chicago & Alton (Missouri division), 3,693 head by the Frisco, 3,483 head by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 3,059 head by the Chicago & Alton, 2,597 head by the Wabash (east), 1,573 head by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, 1,316 head by the Vandalia & Terre Haute, 1,197 head by the C., C., C. & St. L., 1,138 head by the Illinois Central, 1,107 head by the Louisville & Nashville, 1,433 from the upper Mississippi River by boats, and 7,963 were driven in.

Formerly it was the rule for only shippers of live stock or butchers to attend the sales at the stock yards and make purchases, but now it has become the habit of a certain class of farmers to attend and make purchases also. These buy in the thin cattle, known as "stock steers," "stock heifers," and "feeders," take them to their farms, where, after having been grazed for a time and fattened, they are returned to the market and sold at an advance which yields a good profit to the farmer.

Livre.—In all records of financial transaction among the French settlers of St. Louis, the word "livre" is of frequent occurrence, and its significance is therefore of interest in this connection. The "livre" was an ancient French coin—derived from the Roman libra—which was succeeded by the franc in 1795. While few of these coins were ever in actual circulation in this region, and the currency of the pioneers was almost exclusively peltries, the "livre tournois"—livre of Tours—was the monetary unit to which all values referred. Its value was a trifle less than that of the present franc, and it was approximately equivalent to eighteen and a half cents in American currency.

Lockwood, Richard J., merchant, was born in Kent County, in the State of Delaware, September 6, 1808, and died in St. Louis, June 17, 1870. He was the son of Caleb and Araminta J. Lockwood, and grandson of Richard Lockwood, who served as a member of the convention which framed the original constitution of the State of Delaware and organized its State government. His mother died in 1829, and in the spring of 1830 he accompanied his father and two sisters to St. Louis, which was his place of residence thereafter until his death. The elder Lockwood was a substantial pioneer citizen, who took some part in the conduct of public affairs and was a representative in the city council of St. Louis when there were but three wards in the village. Richard J. Lockwood first became known in the business circles of St. Louis in connection with the river trade. In the year 1836 he took a position as clerk on a river steamboat, and two years later became master of the same boat. He was thus identified with river transportation until 1842, when he ceased to run a boat and engaged in business in St. Louis as a ship-chandler and grocer, retaining, at the same time, an interest in certain transportation lines. In his merchandising operations he was, first, junior member of the firm of Hill & Lockwood, later head of the firms, successively, of Lockwood, Voorhes & Co., Lockwood, Pierson & Co., and Lockwood & Wider, and after the dissolution of this partnership he did business under the name of R. J. Lockwood until his retirement in 1870. He was a fine type of the sagacious, honorable and high-minded merchant of the olden times; was much esteemed by all with whom he was brought into contact, and is kindly remembered by those of his contemporaries who have survived him. He was reared in the Methodist faith, his paternal grandfather having been a member of the first Methodist Church erected in the State of Delaware, and his maternal grandfather having been a minister of that denomination. He, however, became a Protestant Episcopal churchman, and was a devout and exemplary Christian, evidencing his faith by his works and in numerous acts of charity and kindliness. His portrait in oil is among those of prominent citizens of St. Louis which have been given a place in the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society. Mr. Lockwood married, in 1845, Miss Jane Berenice Morrison, youngest

daughter of Major James Morrison, of St. Charles, and sister of William M. Morrison, of the old-time firm of Morrison & Lackland, and a sister also of Mrs. George Collier and Mrs. William G. Pettus, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Yosti, of St. Charles. In 1848 Mrs. Lockwood died, leaving one son, William M. Lockwood, and in 1851 Mr. Lockwood married for his second wife Miss Angelica Peale Robinson, daughter of Archibald Robinson, of Jefferson County, Virginia, and sister of George R. and Archibald Robinson, of St. Louis. The children born of this union were George R., Richard R., James Y., Archibald R., Jane M., Charles A., and Sarah Bell Lockwood.

Long, Edward Henry, educator, was born in Livonia, New York, October 4, 1838, son of John and Elizabeth (Bean) Long. His great-grandfather in the paternal line came from Germany to this country during the Revolutionary War as a Hessian soldier. He, however, was not a Hessian, but was one of the soldiers furnished to the British army by one of the German principalities. After the war he settled in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, and one of his sons, Christopher Long, grandfather of Edward H. Long, settled in Western New York in 1806. John Long, the father of Edward H. Long, and the eldest son of Christopher, was a prosperous farmer, intensely religious, thoughtful and conscientious. His wife had been a school-teacher before her marriage, and under the guidance of these intelligent parents, Edward H. Long obtained the rudiments of his education. His mother taught him arithmetic, reading, and geography, and also instilled into his mind a deep sense of right and devotion to duty. The education thus begun was continued at the district school, and later he entered the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlottesville, New York, and subsequently completed his studies at Genesee College, of Lima, New York, the last named institution being now known as Syracuse University. After leaving school he was for several years a student of the higher mathematics and natural sciences. The early death of his father made it necessary for him to provide for himself, and during the winter of 1855-6 he taught his first school. After that he taught school and attended school alternately for six years, and then began teaching as a permanent occupation in the village school of Mumford, New York. His work in physics and chemistry during this and the three subsequent years attracted the attention of the school authorities of Buffalo, New York, and he was invited to take charge of the new physical and chemical laboratory of the high school of that city. This flattering offer he declined, and from the autumn of 1867 to the spring of 1869 he taught in the Heathcote School and in the Briggs Classical School of Buffalo. He then became principal of one of the Buffalo public schools, and held that position until 1870, when he came to St. Louis and was made principal of the Carr Lane School. In 1874, during the superintendency of Dr. William T. Harris, he was elected assistant superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, and held that position until May of 1880, when he was elected superintendent, holding the last named position until July of 1895. From 1874 to 1880 he was a member of the famous "Kant Club," led by Dr. Harris, and has since then been a close student of psychology and speculative philosophy. His administration as superintendent of schools in this city was eminently successful, and he has taken high rank among Western educators. He is the author of several valuable papers on educational topics, the most notable of which are entitled "The Relations of the School to the Family," "Intellectual Training in the Schools," and "The University of Kindergarten Principles." Mr. Long has been a firm supporter and staunch defender of the kindergarten, and has labored earnestly for the realization of the best results from the use of Froebel's method in the primary and intermediate grades of the district schools. The fifteen annual reports of the St. Louis public schools published by Mr. Long contain many valuable discussions on educational subjects. Although never a politician, he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a Republican voter since that time. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. July 13, 1864, he married Miss Elvira J. Wilcox, a descendant of one of the early immigrants from England to the colony of Massachusetts.

Longitude of St. Louis.—The longitude of St. Louis is 90 degrees 11 minutes 19.35 seconds west from Greenwich, or 13 degrees 8 minutes 19.35 seconds west from Washington. Expressed in time, it is 6 hours

Edward H. Long

0 minutes 49.11 seconds west from Greenwich, or 52 minutes 37.07 seconds west from Washington. The longitude was accurately determined by Professor H. S. Pritchett, of Washington University, in connection with the measurement of the distance from the Golden Gate, of San Francisco, to the mouth of the Chesapeake, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The second railroad time meridian runs a few miles east of St. Louis, near Belleville, Illinois.

Lord, Charles B., lawyer and jurist, was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1810, and died in St. Louis, in 1868. He was educated in New York State, studied law at Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He came to St. Louis in 1843 and practiced in the courts of this city until 1855, when he was appointed judge of the land court. After holding that office two terms he was chosen judge of the circuit court in 1866 and held that office until his death. He was a man of no ordinary qualities of mind and was peculiarly fitted for the bench, possessing a clear, analytical, unwarped judgment and a remarkable perception.

Lord Coleridge's Visit.—June 27, 1883, John Duke Coleridge, then Lord Chief Justice of England, visited St. Louis while making a tour of the United States. He was entertained by the bar and leading citizens of this city in a manner befitting his high station.

Loring, James M., lawyer, was born May 16, 1840, in St. Louis County, son of Charles E. and Mary (Young) Loring, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His father settled in St. Louis County in 1820 and died in St. Louis city, in 1887. Mr. Loring obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and was graduated from Harvard College at the end of a classical course, in 1862. Returning then to St. Louis he studied law in the office of Glover & Shepley and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Since then he has practiced his profession in this city, and has also been identified at different times with the "Republican," "Democrat" and "Times" newspapers as editor. He has also been a contributor to the press on scientific subjects and is the author of several works, the most notable of which are entitled "Robert Ruby," "Locked In," "The New Woman," "Commentaries on Shakespeare," "Private Economy," and "Origin of Man." He has written a play called "Cisneros," "The Unsafe Deposit," "Ottille," and other sketches published in the "St. Louis Magazine" and in other magazines. In his professional capacity he has been administrator, guardian and curator of over one hundred estates in St. Louis. He is president of the Loring Real Estate Investment Company, which he organized in 1892. From 1870 until 1872 he was superintendent of public schools in St. Louis County, and as a member of the Thirty-third General Assembly of Missouri, he served on the committees of public improvements, public schools and constitutional amendments. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat and he is a member of the Evangelical Protestant Church. He was married, in 1864, and has three living children, two sons and one daughter. His elder son, Casimer, is a practicing physician, and the younger son, Hayden, is an architect. His daughter, Ethel, is a teacher in the public school.

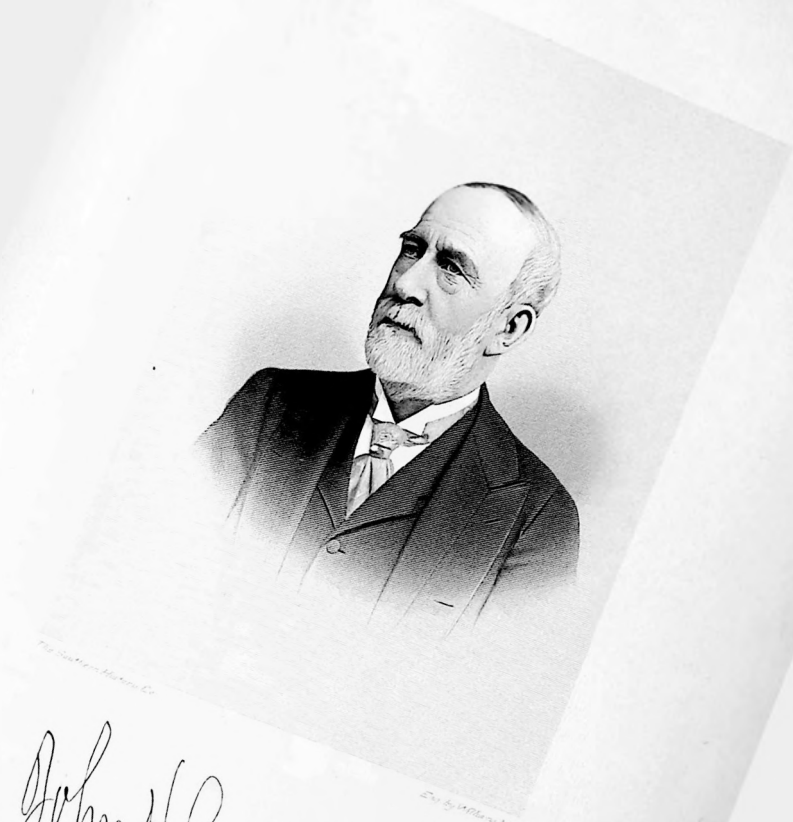
Lotteries.—In early days the odium now attaching to lotteries had little existence, if any at all, in the general public mind. Disposing of articles by chance was a common adjunct of the church fair, and was adopted in various forms of charity. In the 50's "gift enterprises," as one form of lottery was called, flourished on a grand scale. Among these, the Chicago Opera House project attracted much interest, the prize being won by a Mr. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, who invested part of the proceeds to build the Masonic Temple, corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis. Going back still further, the Sisters' Hospital, one of the most famous institutions of its class, which formerly stood on the corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets, was partially sustained by a lottery organized and chartered for that purpose. The lottery was conducted by James S. Thomas, afterward mayor. Some discussion as to the methods of the management having occurred, a committee, composed of Bernard Pratte, John F. Darby, George K. McGunnegle, David H. Hill and others, examined into the matter, and finding everything correct, so reported. The term of the charter was a short one and the benefit to the hospital overshadowed any idea of criticism. The Missouri State Lottery was chartered by the Legislature for the purpose, as avowed, of

building a plank road from the Missouri River to the town of New Franklin, a small place a few miles back, in the central part of the State. A few thousand dollars economically expended by the county court would have accomplished the object, but long before the expiration of half the period covered by the grant, the treacherous waters swept off not only the grading which had been done, but the town itself. In one guise or another, by agreed cases between lawyers, professedly on opposite sides, but really retained by the lottery company; by legislative amendments to the charter pretending to limit its operations, but actually extending the time, this monster fastened itself upon the body politic until the Constitution of 1876 took it by the throat and choked out its life forever. Besides wresting millions of dollars from its victims, it exercised the most malign influence, by bribery and corruption, upon politics as much as ethics. A strong but unavailing effort was made to prevent the Constitutional Convention of 1876 from inserting a prohibition against lotteries, and a futile attempt was made to steal out this clause. A scheme to build an "academy of music" by lottery had been organized to fill the place of the Missouri Lottery, but this was frustrated by the clause referred to. Soon after the United States government began to take notice of the misuse of the mails to further the Louisiana, Havana and other chartered lotteries, as well as the kindred schemes of foreign governments to extricate themselves from debt. The closing years of the century find the official seal linked to the public condemnation of this species of gambling.

Louderman, John H., who has been prominently identified with business interests for a half century, was born May 29, 1824, at Baltimore, Maryland, son of Henry R. and Leonora (Rabb) Louderman. Both his parents were born in Baltimore and both died there. His paternal grandfather, John Louderman, who was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, also died in that city, as did his maternal grandfather Rabb, who came to that city from Germany when a young man. Mr. Louderman was educated in Baltimore, and in the year 1841, when he was seventeen years of age, came from there to St. Louis. Here he gained his earliest experience in business and his training for commercial pursuits as a member of the clothing and carpet house of J. C. Louderman & Co. In 1855 he became a partner with John J. Roe in the pork-packing business under the firm name of John J. Roe & Co. This business Mr. Roe and Mr. Louderman developed to very large proportions, their packing house being, in its day, one of the largest houses of its kind in the West. Until 1864 Mr. Louderman was identified with the pork-packing business, contributing largely by his enterprise to the development of agricultural interests of the Southwest, as well as to the up-building of commercial interests in St. Louis. Having accumulated a fortune, he retired from the pork-packing business in 1864, and since then has devoted his time to the care of his estate, to travel and intellectual pursuits. Being a large property owner, he has evidenced his faith in the future of St. Louis, and also his pride in the city of which he has so long been a resident by making many handsome improvements, and he is the owner of some of the finest business blocks in the city, situated on Olive Street, Washington Avenue, and other thoroughfares. His home is a spacious and elegant residence on Lindell Boulevard. While he has never taken an active interest in politics, he has been a member of the Democratic party since he became a voter, being identified at the present time with that branch of the party which regards the monetary problems of the present day as issues of supreme importance and the maintenance of the gold standard as essential to the well-being of our country. He is a Unitarian churchman, and a member of the Church of the Messiah, of this city. June 25, 1849, Mr. Louderman married Miss Georgiana Canter, daughter of Emanuel Canter, of this city. Of six children born of this union, one son, James H. Louderman, survives, and is a resident of St. Louis.

Louisbourg.—See "Carondelet."

Louisiana.—When Robert Cavelier de LaSalle completed the discovery of the Mississippi in 1682 and planted the fleur de lis at the mouth of that great river, he took nominal possession of all the country drained by the river and its tributaries in the name of the King of France. To this vast region he gave the name of "Louisiana," in honor of Louis XIV, who then occupied the French throne. The territory thus claimed and so named was bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and



John Houdeman

the Spanish possessions—or, according to some authorities, by the Rocky Mountains and the Spanish possessions—on the north by Canada and the Great Lakes; on the east by the Alleghany Mountains, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The boundary line between Louisiana and the Spanish possessions of the West was the Rio Grande, according to French claims, and the River Sabine, according to Spanish concessions. LaSalle's project was no ordinary scheme of adventure undertaken for mere personal gain or aggrandizement. His plan was as vast as the territory to which he laid claim in the name of the French crown. The empire of France in America was to be extended from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; the advance of Spain eastward and northward from Mexico was to be forever checked. English possessions were to be confined to the country east of the Alleghanies, and French dominion over the heart of the continent was to be firmly established. This was the magnificent project which he laid before the court upon his return to France, and it was to forward his designs that a French fleet was placed at his disposal in 1684. This fleet was wrecked upon the coast of Texas, LaSalle was later assassinated by mutinous members of his party, and the expedition failed entirely of its purpose. Engaged in wars and political intrigues, the French government did nothing thereafter toward the advancement of LaSalle's project until 1699, in which year Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville entered the mouth of the Mississippi with a fleet of two frigates and two smaller vessels, bearing a company of marines and two hundred colonists, and planted the first colony in Louisiana, on the north shore of the Bay of Biloxi, eighty miles northwest of the site of New Orleans. This was the beginning of French settlement and civilization in the Mississippi Valley, and for sixty-five years thereafter the French were nominally in possession of the Province of Louisiana. Under a vacillating and erratic colonial policy French colonization in this region progressed slowly, and in 1710 there were but five settlements in Louisiana, with a population of less than four hundred persons. Government schemes having failed, colonization through individual enterprise was next attempted, and Anthony Crozat and John Law were granted the concessions which made them, in the order named, practically rulers and owners of Louisiana from 1712 to 1732. Under this regime, settlements more or less flourishing were established at the mouth of the Yazoo, on the Arkansas River, Red River, Rio Grande and Rio Bravo, and at Natchez, Nashville and Baton Rouge. Some progress was made in agricultural development in the Illinois country and elsewhere, and the lead mines of Missouri were opened. Slavery was also introduced into the province, negroes being brought hither from Santo Domingo and other West India islands. In 1720 Law transplanted fifteen hundred German immigrants from Alsace to a tract of land on the Arkansas, and the same year nearly six hundred immigrants arrived, who came from France, among them being a considerable number of women, said to have been gathered mainly from houses of correction, who were thought to be good enough to become wives of the colonists. In 1728 another company of young girls was brought over from France, who had not been taken, like their predecessors, from houses of correction, and who became known as the "casket girls," from the fact that Law's company presented to each of them before leaving France a casket containing articles of dress. In later years it became a matter of some importance in the colony to trace one's origin to the "casket girls," rather than to the "correction girls." When Law's "Company of the West" surrendered its charter in 1732 the population of Louisiana had increased to more than seven thousand, and agriculture had become the established pursuit of the people. large crops being produced in the Illinois and Wabash regions. The trade in furs and peltries had also developed to a considerable extent, and along various lines commercial as well as agricultural development had begun. From this time to the close of French domination there was a gradual but steady progress of civilization in Louisiana. The "Seven Years' War," which embroiled Europe, grew out of controversies between France and Great Britain relative to their colonial possessions in America, and under the treaty of Paris, entered into by France, Spain, England and Portugal, at the close of that prolonged struggle, France gave up all her possessions in America, those east of the Mississippi, excepting New Orleans, to England, and those west of the Mississippi and New Orleans to Spain. The treaty of Paris was signed in 1763, but it was not until 1766 that the Spanish attempted

to take actual possession of the newly acquired territory in America, and not until 1769 was the Spanish authority fully established. The French colonists on the lower Mississippi did not acquiesce readily in the action which made them the subjects of Spain, and the short-lived republic of New Orleans intervened between the French and Spanish colonial governments of this region. O'Reilly, an Irish-born general in the Spanish service, established Spain's authority in 1769, and Louisiana continued to be a colonial possession of Spain until its retrocession to France and purchase by the United States in 1803. Under Spanish domination the region called Louisiana was bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north by Canada, on the west by the Rocky Mountains and Texas, and on the south by Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. It was this region which passed to the United States by purchase, and it embraced, in whole or in part, the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and Oklahoma and Indian Territories. March 26, 1804, soon after the formal transfer of the territory to the United States, Congress passed an act dividing the Province of Louisiana into two parts, the thirty-third parallel of latitude—the present northern boundary of Louisiana—being designated as the line between the two divisions. Under this enactment, the southern division was given a territorial form of government and named Orleans, while the northern portion was formed into a district, attached to the Territory of Indiana, and called the "District of Louisiana." By act of Congress of March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was segregated from Indiana, erected into a territory, and designated the "Territory of Louisiana." For seven years thereafter the name "Louisiana" clung to the territory, of which the present State of Missouri formed a part, and then it was given back to the southern division of the original province, which was erected into a State and formally admitted into the Union April 8, 1812. When the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, what had been the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri, and out of this territory was carved the present State, bearing the same name, in 1820.

The first seat of government of the Province of Louisiana was at Biloxi, that place having been the earliest headquarters of D'Iberville, commandant of the French colony. In 1702 the seat of government was removed to Mobile, and in 1718 New Orleans was founded, and became the capital of the province in 1723. After that the entire province was governed from New Orleans, but in process of time Lieutenant-Governors were appointed to act in a subordinate capacity and administer the government in the northern portion of the province, which became known as "Upper Louisiana," the southern portion being designated as "Lower Louisiana." The earliest seat of government in Upper Louisiana was at Kaskaskia, and from 1766 until the cession to the United States it was at St. Louis. The dividing line between Upper and Lower Louisiana appears to have been approximately the same as the present northern boundary of the State of Louisiana. (See also "Domination, French and Spanish;" "Governors, French and Spanish," and "Treaty of Paris.")

Louisiana, Cessions of.—Thrice was the Province of Louisiana ceded by one government to another, and in neither instance were the colonists of that region consulted or considered in the transfer of their country and their allegiance. France conveyed it to Spain; Spain reconveyed it to France, and France then sold it to the United States, and in each instance the conveyance of the country and its people was such as might have been made "of a desert island and its goats." France ceded it to Spain as a result of the fortunes of war in 1763. The irresistible genius of Napoleon wrung from Spain its retrocession in the treaty of Ildefonso, ratified at Madrid in 1801, but kept secret until 1803. Napoleon had hoped to occupy Louisiana with an army of twenty-five thousand men, and to send there a fleet to guard the coast, but "England discovered his design and thwarted it." Embarrassed by wars and political complications at home, he was in no condition to undertake an American enterprise, and his need of money at the time was great. He was preparing to resume war with Great Britain, and, to raise needed revenues, opened negotiations, proposing to sell Louisiana to the United States. England was willing that the United States should acquire the territory, and, although Spain was hostile to the idea, Napoleon found means to compel acquiescence in the arrangement on the part of that government. Presi-

dent Jefferson had been for some time looking longingly toward the Southwest, and as early as the spring of 1802 had written a letter to Robert R. Livingston, United States Minister at the French court, urging him to take steps for the acquisition of a portion of Louisiana—or, at least, to obtain free access to the ocean through the Mississippi—using in his letter this language: "There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will before long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half of our inhabitants." When Livingston, in pursuance of instructions from his government, proposed to purchase a town in Louisiana, Napoleon surprised him by proposing to sell the whole province. On both sides of the Atlantic conditions favored the rapid progress of further negotiations. James Monroe was sent out with fuller powers to represent the United States in this transaction, sailing from New York March 8, 1803. He arrived in Paris April 12th following, and the next day a series of conferences began between Livingston and Monroe, representing the United States government, and M. Marbois, representing Napoleon. The negotiations were concluded and the treaty of cession signed April 30, 1803. It was ratified by Napoleon in May, and by the United States Senate in October of 1803, and the Province of Louisiana was formally transferred by the representative of France to the representatives of the United States at New Orleans December 20, 1803. The ceremonial transfer of Upper Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, took place in St. Louis March 9, 1804. The price paid for Louisiana by the United States was eighty million francs, of which twenty millions was withheld to pay claims of citizens of the United States against the French government.

Louisiana, Colonial Capital of.—The capital of the Province of Louisiana was first established at Biloxi—where D'Iberville planted his earliest settlement—in what is now the State of Mississippi, in 1699. In 1702 the capital or seat of the colony was transferred from Biloxi to Mobile—site of the present city of Mobile, Alabama—and remained there until 1723, when New Orleans was made the capital. From that date until the cession of the territory to the United States New Orleans was the seat of government for the Province and the Governor-General's place of residence. St. Louis was the seat of government for Upper Louisiana after 1770, at which time Captain Pedro Piernas was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Louisiana, Formal Transfer of.—When the treaty under which Spain retroceded Louisiana to France was made public, in 1803, Manuel de Salcedo was Governor of the Province, with his official residence at New Orleans, and Charles Dehault Delassus was Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, with his official residence at St. Louis. The French government designated Clement de Laussat, who arrived in New Orleans in the spring of 1803, to act as colonial prefect, and on the 30th of November following Governor Salcedo transferred the Province to him as the representative of the French government. December 30th of that year Salcedo forwarded a letter to Lieutenant-Governor Delassus, at St. Louis, apprising him of the fact that he had formally surrendered his authority and the Province of Louisiana to Laussat, as the representative of the French government, and directing him to deliver to the agent or officer designated by Laussat the posts under his command in Upper Louisiana. In the meantime Laussat, acting in pursuance of his instructions from the French government, had, on December 20th, surrendered the Province and the posts under his immediate command to General James Wilkinson and Governor William C. C. Claiborne, commissioners appointed by President Jefferson to receive the purchased territory on behalf of the United States. Laussat, in a letter bearing date of January 12, 1804, notified Delassus that he had authorized Captain Amos Stoddard, of the United States Army, to take formal possession of Louisiana in the name of the French republic. On the 18th of February following Captain Stoddard forwarded to Delassus from Kaskaskia dispatches from the Spanish and French commissioners relating to the transfer, and in a courteous communication notified the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor that in a few days he would send the troops under his command to St. Louis by boat, and would proceed before them by land, "to make necessary arrangements before their arrival." Delassus

replied to this letter, February 20th, tendering to Stoddard "the most gracious reception which will be possible to bestow upon you in the name of the King, my sovereign." Captain Stoddard arrived in St. Louis in due time, and on February 25th addressed a letter to Governor Delassus, making a formal demand on him, in the name of the French republic, for possession of the territory under his command. Delassus replied on the same date that Stoddard's demand complied with instructions which he had received from the King of Spain, that it was also in accord with the requisition of the French colonial prefect, Laussat, and that he was ready to give possession. On the day preceding this he had issued an order to the Spanish troops under his command directing the observance of certain ceremonies, and when Stoddard's troops arrived they were quartered at Cahokia to await the date of formal transfer. In pursuance of instructions from Governor Salcedo and Laussat, Delassus and Pierre Chouteau made an inventory and appraisement of "the buildings and houses belonging to his Catholic Majesty," and by Salcedo's order also Delassus made preparations to turn over to Stoddard the archives concerning only the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana and their property, and to forward the artillery and munitions of war in his possession to New Orleans. These preliminary arrangements being completed, on the 9th of March the American troops were brought over from Cahokia under command of Lieutenant Worrall, acting as adjutant to Captain Stoddard, and accompanied also by Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the United States Army, they marched to the government house, at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. There they were formally received by Lieutenant-Governor Delassus in the presence of other officials and prominent citizens of St. Louis. Addressing the assembled citizens, Delassus said: "Inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, by the King's command I am about to deliver up this post and its dependencies. The flag under which you have been protected for a period of nearly thirty-six years is to be withdrawn. From this moment you are released from the oath of fidelity you took to support it. The fidelity and courage with which you have guarded and defended it will never be forgotten; and in my character of representative I entertain the most sincere wishes for your prosperity." Following this Delassus addressed Captain Stoddard briefly, placing him in possession of the territory which had been under his authority. At the conclusion of this ceremony the Spanish troops at the fort on the hill began the firing of a national salute, which was continued at intervals until completed. The official document testifying to the transfer was then duly signed by the representatives of the French and Spanish governments, and witnessed by Meriwether Lewis, Antoine Soulard, and Charles Gratiot. This document was made out in triplicate, one copy being designed for the French government, another for the Spanish government, and the third for the United States government. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony at the government house, the American troops marched up to the fort on the hill, where they were received in due form by the Spanish troops. The Americans then entered the fort, while the Spanish soldiers marched out and sought temporary quarters pending their transportation to New Orleans. Captain Stoddard had received Upper Louisiana as the representative of the French government, and when the Spanish flag was pulled down the French flag was run up over the fort. He had been authorized, however, by the President of the United States and by the colonial prefect, Laussat, to accept and retain possession of this territory in the name of the United States, and the French flag only floated over the fort until March 10, 1804, when the "stars and stripes" took its place, and the formal act of taking possession of Upper Louisiana in the name of the United States government was completed.

"Louisiana Purchase."—A name by which the territory purchased by the United States from Napoleon in 1803 has since been popularly known. Under the headings "Louisiana" and "Louisiana, Cessions of," full information will be found concerning the boundaries of this territory and the price paid for it.

Louisiana Purchase Centennial Celebration.—The movement to commemorate in some fitting manner the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase had for its beginning a desire on the part of Pierre Chouteau, Esq., of St. Louis, to provide for the Missouri Historical Society a permanent home and safe repository for its collections, at the same time perpetuating some of the

landmarks, early history, and scenes of St. Louis.

St. Louis having been the central point of what was the Louisiana Territory, the seat of government under French and Spanish domination of Upper Louisiana, and also the place where the final acts transferring forever this vast territory to the United States, were consummated, the centennial anniversary of this purchase and transfer would, it was thought, appeal to the local pride of St. Louisans, who would respond to a commemoration purely local in character. It was determined to secure the block of land bounded by Walnut, Market, Main Streets and the river, the site of the landing of the founder of St. Louis—Pierre Laclede Liguest—and of the first structure erected. Mr. Chouteau had plans and drawings made, proposing to dedicate this block of ground as a public park, embellishing the site by reproductions of Laclede's residence—for the Historical Society's use—the colonial government building, the old Spanish fort, and the first church, together with statues of Jefferson and Laclede.

This plan met with approval by those who were apprised of the movement, and considerable interest was aroused. Upon suggestions from prominent citizens the idea was enlarged, other plans made, ways and means considered for the purchase or condemnation of the land on the river front from Elm to Chestnut and between Walnut and Market Streets to Fourth Street, the whole to be dedicated as a Historical Park, embellished by the erection of buildings and statuary of historic interest.

This idea of doing something which would tend to improve the general appearance of this almost abandoned business district met with such favor by all to whom the subject was mentioned that it was determined to still further enlarge the plan and make the commemoration worthy of its name. The entire river front was to be condemned to the use of the public, a sea wall along the water's edge, and viaducts spanning the space allotted to railroads were to be built, the various blocks of ground, as many as there were States in the Louisiana Purchase, to be dedicated to these States, provided they suitably improved the same—one block being reserved for the Federal government—the whole to stand as a permanent exposition of the greatness of the region west of the Mississippi River. The matter had now reached the stage that public notice by the press and otherwise was taken thereof. The Historical Society was asked to take some action, thereby putting the project on a firm footing.

About this time a bill was introduced into Congress by the Honorable Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, providing for an appropriation and pre-empting, as it were, the site for the commemoration of St. Louis. The Historical Society, under a resolution "to devise ways and means for a centennial memorial at St. Louis in honor of the Louisiana Purchase," appointed Messrs. Pierre Chouteau, Charles F. Bates, Goodman King, Isaac W. Morton, Joseph B. C. Lucas, and William J. Seever, secretary, a committee to confer with other organizations relative to the matter. The Business Men's League were requested to name a committee, and appointed Frank Gaiennie, Clark H. Sampson, George W. Brown, Cyrus P. Walbridge, and Lewis D. Dozier. A conference of these two committees resulted in a call to all chartered organizations to meet and consider the project. On July 2, 1898, some twenty representatives of various interests met at the Historical Society's quarters. An organization, with Professor Marshall S. Snow, president; Pierre Chouteau, vice-president, and William J. Seever, secretary, was effected.

A committee with Frank Gaiennie, James A. Waterworth, and William J. Seever was named to invite general co-operation and representation of individuals and organized bodies. There was also appointed at this meeting a committee on resolutions, consisting of William Hyde, Edward C. Kehr, and Theophile Papin, Sr., and, without being committed to any definite plan of celebration, the movement was launched.

On June 18, 1898, a call for a meeting of prominent citizens was issued by the organization, which resulted in an enthusiastic meeting at the Historical Society's rooms, at which the following resolutions, the work of the committee, were adopted:

"Resolved, That the wonderful progress of the region embraced in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 marks an era of civilization deserving grateful commemoration by the States and people; that the one hundredth anniversary of this noble achievement is a suitable occasion, and that St. Louis, the metropolis of

the Western American Empire, is the appropriate place for such historical celebration.

"Resolved, That a committee of fifty citizens be appointed to effect a permanent organization to carry out a plan for the celebration at St. Louis of this centennial anniversary."

An appointing committee was named at this meeting to select the "committee of fifty." This work was both arduous and delicate. To make the committee a representative one, after much labor and consideration, these fifty names were selected: Honorable E. B. Adams, Robert S. Brookings, George W. Brown, Adolphus Busch, Pierre Chouteau, Seth W. Cobb, George O. Carpenter, Murray Carleton, H. I. Drummond, William Duncan, Edward Devoy, James J. Early, W. S. Eames, Benjamin Eiseman, David R. Francis, Jacob Furth, Frank Gaiennie, August Gehner, William Hyde, Henry C. Haarstick, Daniel S. Holmes, Henry Hitchcock, Anthony Ittner, Halsey C. Ives, L. D. Kingsland, E. C. Kehr, S. M. Kennard, George E. Leighton, F. W. Lehman, Geo. D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Charles Nagel, F. G. Niedringhaus, Peter Pitzman, Charles Parsons, William J. Seever, secretary; H. W. Steinbiss, Christopher Sharp, A. L. Shapleigh, E. O. Stanard, William H. Thomson, John H. Terry, John W. Turner, Dr. William Taussig, Professor S. Waterhouse, J. A. Waterworth, Festus J. Wade, C. P. Walbridge, C. G. Warner, M. C. Wetmore, John C. Wilkinson.

A meeting of this committee was called for July 23, 1898. The responses were gratifying, and the earnestness with which the "committee of fifty" went to work gave to the undertaking an assurance of success. Pierre Chouteau was elected chairman, and William J. Seever, secretary. This committee held weekly meetings, and many suggestions and plans were submitted, all of which embodied more or less permanent features of benefit to the city, and it seemed to be the universal sense of these meetings that something on a permanent order should be undertaken.

The Historical Park idea was placed before this committee and duly and favorably considered, the projector stating that he would cheerfully lend his energies to any scheme adopted; that in no way was he or the Historical Society committed to a prearranged plan, but it was hoped that some permanent building would result for the society's sole use. The "committee of fifty" determined, for the purpose of giving just consideration to all plans proposed and to facilitate the selection of some fitting mode of celebration, to appoint Pierre Chouteau, Frederick W. Lehman, David R. Francis, Wm. Hyde, H. W. Steinbiss, W. S. Eames, Julius Pitzman, John H. Terry, Sylvester Waterhouse, William J. Seever, secretary, a committee on design, form of celebration, and permanent organization. These gentlemen were authorized to give the matter of this celebration all publicity possible, to solicit suggestions from everybody and from everywhere, and after due deliberation to report what was best to be done, and to outline in their report the character of the celebration. The committee on design at once issued an appeal to the public press, requesting them to open their columns to the fullest discussion of the subject and requesting suggestions, with the view of adopting the best method of making the occasion worthy of the historic event and of the prosperous millions that inhabit that region of our country. Many hundreds of suggestions were received, the greater number of which, however, were favorable to an exposition. Weekly sittings were held, at which the press, the State representatives in Congress, and the business interests of the city were heard, and it was finally concluded, in fact, forced upon the committee on design that an international exposition, a world's fair, was the only fitting celebration worthy of the event. This conclusion was reached November 26, 1898. A report was prepared and placed in the hands of each member of the "committee of fifty." On November 28th, two days afterward, the fifty met. The following report was received and the resolutions were adopted:

"Your committee beg leave to report That they have had a meeting every week since they were appointed, and at such meetings have had conferences with persons representing the different interests of the city, and have in other ways, and especially through the medium of the press, sought to gain as thorough a knowledge as possible of the desires of our people concerning the proposed commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

"There is a general accord of opinion that the occasion should not be permitted to pass without some mark of recognition befitting its great historic interest and importance.

"The Declaration of Independence, which determined the character of our institutions, must always remain the great political event of our history, but next to that stands the acquisition of the Louisiana territory; for by that the empire of the United States was determined, and the great temperate belt of North America was dedicated to institutions of freedom.

"The city of St. Louis can not afford to be indifferent to the centennial anniversary of so great an event—the greatest with which its history is intimately associated.

"Various modes of commemoration have been proposed, among them a statue of Thomas Jefferson, or a great historical museum to bear his name, as a permanent memorial of the great statesman who rendered such signal service alike in making this country free and in making it great; but it is objected, and your committee believes properly, that if nothing more is done the celebration will be essentially local in its character, while nothing less than a general celebration, in which all the States that have been created from the Louisiana territory should take active part, will be adequate.

"In such a general celebration the general government could be relied upon for participation and aid, and foreign nations, and especially France, should be invited to take part.

"For the purpose of a general commemoration, your committee is of opinion that only some form of exposition will serve, at which the development and progress of the arts of civilized life in the territory during the last hundred years shall be appropriately displayed.

"Many objections have been made to an exposition, but no substitute, regarded as sufficient even by the objectors, has been yet proposed.

"Your committee is of opinion that the objections to an exposition are not well founded. The experience of the cities which have undertaken expositions since the year of the World's Fair, and especially that of Omaha, proves that the undertaking is a perfectly feasible one, and also that the interest in them has not been exhausted. Indeed, so long as the world shall last the story of its progress will always be an interesting one.

"We have to deal with a territory that a hundred years ago was, throughout almost its entire extent, a wilderness and a desert. The white settlements within its borders were not of our nationality. The people spoke not our language, nor did they profess our laws. In no spirit of boasting may we say that now no portion of the United States is more thoroughly American than the Louisiana territory. In public spirit and in private enterprise it stands with the first. The achievements of this people during the hundred years that have passed since the American flag was planted here, may well challenge the attention of the world, and an exposition of them must prove to be an object lesson of universal interest

"We believe, too, that St. Louis is the place for such an exposition, and that, once determined upon, our people would make it worthy of themselves and of the great occasion.

"But the exposition should be in no sense a local one. It should be not by the city of St. Louis, nor even by the State of Missouri, but by the entire Louisiana territory. That it may be so, nothing should be forestalled. All those who are to take part in it should have a voice in determining where it shall be held and what shall be its characteristics.

"To this end we recommend that there be called a convention of representatives from all the States in the Louisiana Purchase to meet in St. Louis at an early day to determine the time, place and manner of commemorating the acquisition of this territory by the United States, and we submit herewith a resolution to that effect for the consideration of the committee of fifty.

"Respectfully submitted,

"PIERRE CHOUTEAU, *Chairman.*

"WILLIAM J. SEEVER, *Secretary.*"

The resolution submitted and adopted was as follows:

"Resolved, There should be held a convention of delegates from the several States and territories in the Louisiana Purchase, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, not later than the 10th of January, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of determining the time, place and manner of fittingly commemorating the centennial anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana territory; such convention to be made up of delegates appointed by the Governors of the several States and Territories, on the basis of one from each congressional district, and two at large.

"Resolved, That Honorable L. V. Stephens, Governor of Missouri, be requested to make the appointment of delegates from the State

of Missouri, and to take all necessary steps to invite and secure the co-operation of our sister States in this movement."

For the purpose of carrying out these resolutions, David R. Francis, F. W. Lehman, and Pierre Chouteau were selected as a committee of arrangements, to have charge of all matters pertaining to the convention and entertainment of the delegates. No time was to be lost. The Legislatures of the interested States would all be in session during the present year, Congress as well, and co-operation from these bodies was all-important. Governor Stephens, of Missouri, was apprised of the action of these meetings, and he at once issued the call for the convention. Responses were prompt, proving the interest which the plan evoked. Much earnest work was done by this arrangements committee and those whom they called to their assistance, which resulted in the assembling at St. Louis on January 10, 1899, of ninety-four out of a possible one hundred and fifteen representatives from nearly every State and Territory within the original purchase.

The work of the convention resulted in an expression of sentiment as follows:

First—"That the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase should be commemorated by an international exposition in the years 1903-4.

Second—"That such exposition should be held at some suitable and most accessible place within the purchase.

Third—"That the United States government, the States and Territories, and all foreign nations and countries should be invited to participate in such exposition."

Upon vote for choice of locations, St. Louis was the unanimous choice of each delegation, and the time of holding the exposition set for the years 1903-4. This convention further decided that in order to insure the success of the undertaking on a scale worthy of its importance, an appropriation of five millions of dollars from the National government be requested, upon a subscription of a like sum from St. Louisans and others, and that the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis jointly appropriate five millions, an aggregate of fifteen millions of dollars, which sum could be largely augmented from other sources. The holding of this convention and matters pertaining thereto was planned and carried through without the asking of subscriptions to defray its expenses, or without cost to the several States and Territories in sending their delegates to St. Louis. These delegates were brought from and returned to their homes and entertained without the expenditure of a single dollar on their part.

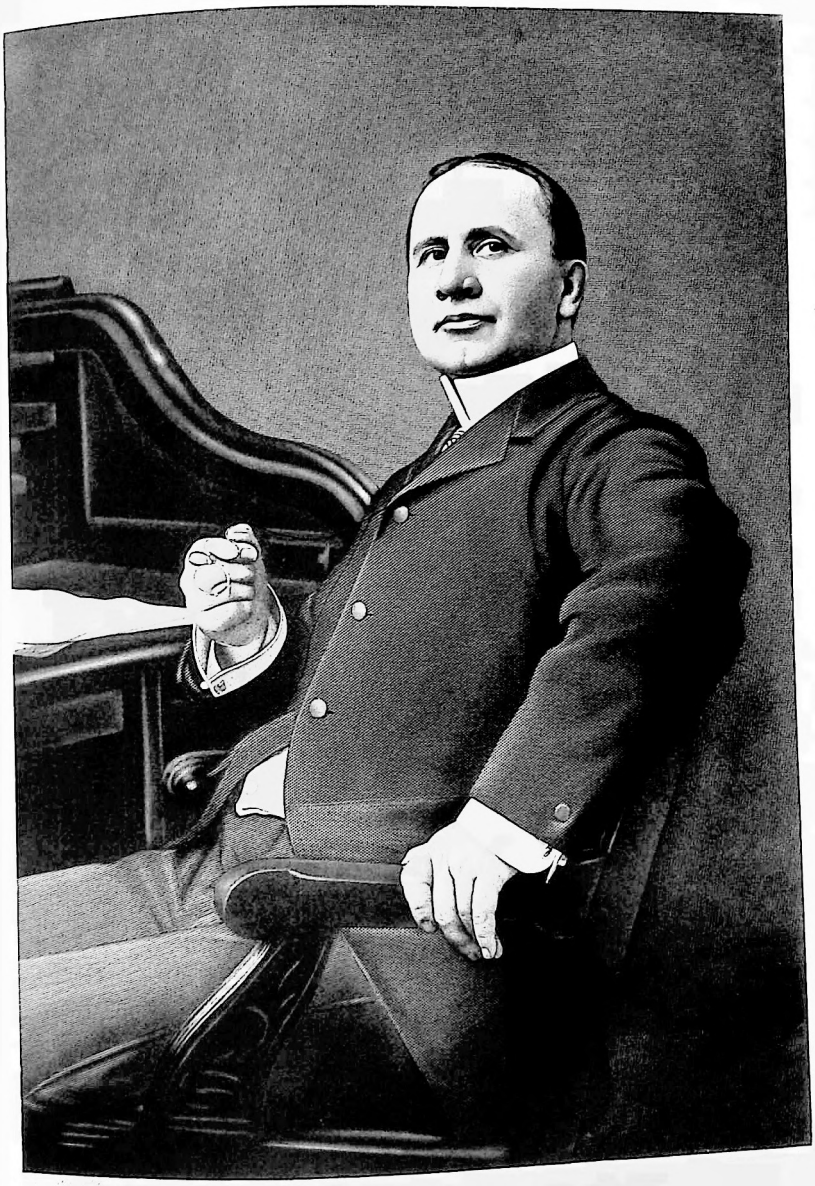
Subsequent meetings of the local committee and citizens indorsed the convention's work, and unanimity of purpose on the part of the city and State will carry it through and make the centennial exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase the grandest in the world's history.

WILLIAM J. SEEVER.

Louisiana, Spanish Expedition Against.—"The Americans claimed that the boundary between Louisiana and Mexico was the Rio Grande, while the Spaniards limited the territory acquired from France to a narrow strip along the western bank of the Mississippi. Both sides had hitherto regarded the Sabine as a sort of provisional boundary, but the Spanish commander in Texas crossed that river with a body of irregular cavalry, in 1805, and occupied the settlement at Bayou Pierre, on the Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches, the westernmost American military station. It was deemed necessary to repel this aggression, and orders were sent to General Wilkinson, at St. Louis, then commander-in-chief of the American Army and Governor of the District of Louisiana, to re-enforce, from posts in his territory, the five hundred regulars in the Orleans territory, and himself to take the command, to drive back the Spaniards. Wilkinson went to the Sabine and made a peaceful arrangement that stopped the invasion. It was at this crisis that Burr's mysterious enterprise was undertaken."—(Harper's "Cyclopedia of United States History.")

Louis Philippe, Visit of.—The "Citizen King" of France, during the twenty years of his exile from his native land, lived four years—1796 to 1800—in America, and is said to have visited St. Louis about 1797.

Love, Isaac Newton, physician, editor and educator, was born in Barry, Pike County, Illinois, September 13, 1853. His parents were Isaac N. and Nancy (January) Love, the father a native of Virginia, of English antecedents, and the mother born in Kentucky, of French parentage. He was left a



J. N. Lor

half-orphan at two years of age by the death of his father, and his mother died when he was twelve years of age. Prior to his mother's death he attended the schools of his native town, and soon after her death he came to this city, where his education was completed. Here he became a member of the household of Dr. John T. Hodgen, his near relative, then one of the most celebrated of Western surgeons. The bent of his intellect was toward the study of medicine, and the intimate relationship which he sustained to Dr. Hodgen not only strengthened this inclination, but enabled him to begin and continue this study under the most favorable auspices. He received his doctor's degree, and immediately afterward, as the result of a competitive examination, was appointed assistant physician to the City Hospital, a position which he held for two years thereafter. Under the administration of Mayor James H. Britton, he served one year as city physician, but since then has devoted himself to private practice and to educational and journalistic work in connection with his profession. Very early in his career he began giving especial attention to the diseases of children, and, while his practice has since been to a considerable extent general in its character, he has gained wide celebrity in the treatment of these diseases. While he has been the author of several brochures, all of which have attracted attention and received commendation from the medical profession, that which has been most widely read and circulated is one entitled "Practical Points in the Management of Some of the Diseases of Children." To the journalistic literature of his profession Dr. Love has been a voluminous contributor. In addition to being the editor and proprietor of "The Medical Mirror," established in 1890, he has contributed many valuable papers to other medical journals of the country, and is known to the profession at large as a writer peculiarly entertaining, as well as instructive. "The Medical Mirror," which has been under his sole control and management, has taken high rank among the medical journals of the United States, and is noted alike for its literary excellence and as being a representative of the advanced thought of the medical profession. As an instructor in the science of medicine, Dr. Love was first connected with the St. Louis Medical College as adjunct professor of physiology. He is now, and has been for some years, professor of clinical medicine in the Marion Sims College of Medicine, and, as a teacher, has the happy faculty of entertaining and instructing at the same time those who come under his preceptorship. He has long been very prominently identified with hospital practice in St. Louis, and is physician to the City Hospital and Hospital for Females, and consulting physician also to the Rebecca Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and in all these professional organizations has labored earnestly and effectively to elevate the character of his profession and to improve the attainments and extend the usefulness of medical practitioners. He was a delegate to the ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington City in the year 1887, and served as secretary of the section on diseases of children in that congress. The same year he was president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which held its first session in Washington, D. C., in September of 1893. He was assistant secretary-general of the body and honorary president of the section on diseases of children. He is now (1897), and has been for ten years, a member of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association. In addition to his professional attainments, he is known as a close student of general literature, whose wide general reading is not only evidenced in his writings, but in his intercourse with men in the affairs of every-day life. Genial in manner and a charming raconteur, he is under all circumstances a most companionable man, alike at home, in professional, literary and social circles. He married, in 1878, Miss Florence N. Williams, daughter of Judge John F. W. Williams, of Marshall, Texas.

Lovejoy, Elijah Parish, who began in St. Louis his brief career as an anti-slavery agitator, which ended in his death at the hands of a mob in Alton, Illinois, was born at Albion, Maine, November 8, 1802, graduated at Waterville College in 1823, came to St. Louis in 1827, taught a school for a time, and in 1828 connected himself with a Whig journal called "The Times." Being converted to Presbyterianism, he took a course at Prince-

ton Theological Seminary, and in 1832 was licensed to preach, but returning to St. Louis in the fall of that year, he, with the aid of his friends, established "The Observer," a religious paper. In 1834 he began writing emancipation articles, and was warned by prominent citizens to desist. As the opposition to his course grew stronger, he determined to move "The Observer" to Alton. Before going, however, his office was visited by some lawless persons and a part of his type and fixtures were seized and thrown into the Mississippi. At Alton the publication was continued nearly a year, when, August 21, 1837, a mob seized and destroyed the press and entire outfit. Another press was procured and stored, but on the night of its arrival the warehouse was broken into and the machine broken up and pitched into the river. As Lovejoy had announced his firm purpose not to be deterred by these outrages, and as still another press had been ordered, a meeting of citizens was held to remonstrate, at which Lovejoy spoke, reiterating this purpose. The press was safely landed and housed at night under the protection of the mayor and a volunteer company. About 10 o'clock the next morning, when most of the protecting force had gone home, believing the crisis past, an armed mob of sufficient numbers appeared. A shot was fired from within the warehouse, by which a man on the outside was killed. The mob retired for a few minutes, but returned and stormed the premises, firing the roof. Some of the guards, including Lovejoy, ventured outside, and, after discharging a few shots, went back to reload. Again appearing, Lovejoy was fired upon, and five bullets struck him, by which he was mortally wounded; but he was able to retreat to the warehouse, where he soon expired. In the melee, which lasted nearly two hours, two others of the guards were wounded. The mob then entered the building and broke up the press. Lovejoy was buried the next day, just thirty-five years of age. Chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Dimmock, of St. Louis, the Illinois Legislature appropriated $25,000, increased by private subscriptions to $37,500, for a monument to be erected at Alton to the memory of Lovejoy and his defenders, and in 1896 it was accepted by the Governor of Illinois and the Lovejoy Association. It is ninety feet in height and is suitably inscribed.

Lowell.—A town or real estate addition, laid out in 1849 by E. C. Hutchinson, Joseph-ine Hall, Edward F. Pittman, Robert Hall, William Garnett, and others. It was located between the river and Bellefontaine road, and extended from Grand Avenue to O'Fallon—now Adelaide—Avenue. It became a part of St. Louis in 1876.

Loyal Legion, Military Order of.—On the 15th of April, 1865, was instituted in the city of Philadelphia the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Its membership is composed of commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular and volunteer, who served during the Civil War, and their eldest male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture. There is also a very limited membership of the third class among those who, in civil life, rendered conspicuous service to the government during the war. Mr. James E. Yeatman, Mr. Carlos S. Greeley, and Mr. Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis, are members of this class. The objects of the order are to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the republic, strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms, enforce unqualified allegiance to the general government, protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain national honor, union and independence. The holding of a commission as an officer of the army or navy confers no right excepting that of eligibility. Each applicant for membership is required to give fully his military history, campaigns, battles, etc., and his statements are verified by the records of the War Department. He is vouched for by three members in good standing, one of whom must further indorse his application by a personal letter. His name is then published and sent to every commandery of the order, and if anything to his discredit, either as an officer or a gentleman, be developed, he is excluded from companionship. By reason of its exclusiveness and rigid requirements as to service and character, it bears the same relationship to the military and naval service of the United States as the Legion of Honor to France, and the various military orders of Europe to other nations, and is so recognized the world over.

But one commandery is permitted in each State. The commandery of the State of Missouri was organized December 5, 1885. Its membership — June, 1897 — was 317, which represents nearly as many military organizations and war vessels, the largest representation from any one organization being five from the Third United States Cavalry. Its roster shows a large proportion of the officers of the army and navy, who achieved distinction in Missouri during the war, or who have taken up their residence here since that period, are or have been among its members. The commanders of the Missouri Commandery have been General E. A. Carr, Colonel W. G. Bentley, Colonel J. F. How, Colonel Nelson Cole, Major Charles Christensen, Major J. G. Butler, Major H. L. Morrill, Captain L. G. Harris, Major Charles E. Pearce, General John W. Turner, Colonel Wells H. Blodgett, Captain Charles G. Warner and Captain William R. Hodges. The commandery has beautiful quarters in the Laclede Building, St. Louis, which embraces the most extensive military library in the State, as well as the largest collection of war relics and military trophies. The rooms are open during business hours, and guests are always welcome.

Lubke, George W., lawyer and jurist, was born February 22, 1845, in St. Louis. His parents were William and Catherine (Penningroth) Lubke, both natives of Hanover, Germany, who met and were married in Louisville, Kentucky. His father crossed the plains and went to California in 1849, and shortly afterward his mother and other members of the family perished in the cholera epidemic of that year. George W. Lubke was then taken into the family of relatives, who lived in Washington County, Illinois, and there he received his earliest education. He completed his academic studies in the public and private schools of St. Louis, and then read law under the preceptorship of Honorable Henry Hitchcock. In the autumn of 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and began practicing in this city. As a member of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment of militia he saw some active military service about this time, and marched with General Smith's army corps to repel the Confederate invasion under General Sterling Price. During the years immediately succeeding the war he was in active practice, and the reputation which he established as an able lawyer and safe counselor caused him to be elevated to the bench of the St. Louis Circuit Court, in 1883. He served one term on the bench, and then returned to the practice of his profession with the enviable reputation of having made one of the best circuit judges St. Louis has ever had. Judge Lubke married, in 1868, Miss Henrietta Luttercord, whose father was a prominent merchant of St. Louis.

Lubke, George W., Jr., lawyer, was born December 14, 1869, in St. Louis, son of George W. and Henrietta (Luttercord) Lubke, both of whom were also natives of St. Louis. In his early boyhood he attended the public schools; later he was a student at Smith Academy, and completed his academic studies at Washington University of St. Louis, and the State University of Missouri, at Columbia. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law in his father's law office, and completed his preparation for admission to the bar at the St. Louis Law School, the law department of Washington University. He was admitted in February of 1891, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Since then he has taken high rank among the younger members of the bar, and the steadily increasing number of his clients bears testimony to his integrity, skill, fidelity and good judgment in the guardianship of their interests. He is prominently connected with various city charities, and with the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Missouri. June 29, 1892, Mr. Lubke married Miss Berenice Woods, daughter of D. M. Woods, treasurer of the Post-Dispatch Publishing Company.

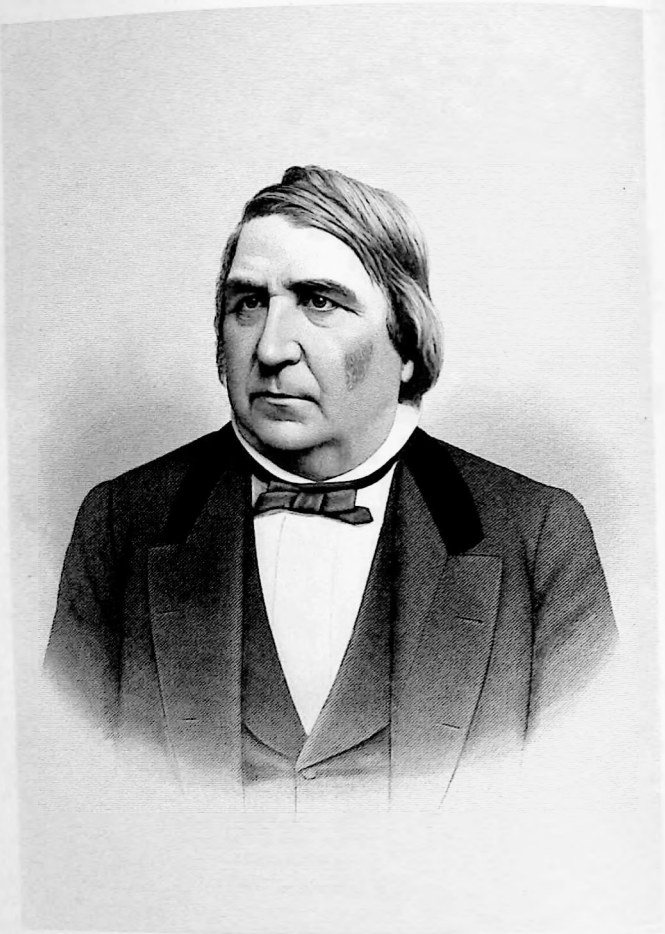
Lucas, Jean Baptiste Charles, founder of a family which has been among the first in St. Louis for nearly a century, was born August 14, 1758, in the ancient town of Pont-Audemer, Normandy, France, and died in St. Louis, August 18, 1840. He came of an old Norman family, and the names of the Lucases appear in the English Domesday Book, in the roll of Battle Abbey, in Holinshed, in Joinville, in Camden, Leland and Froissart. The father of Jean B. C. Lucas was procureur du roi, or King's attorney, and his mother was a Mademoiselle de l'Arche before her marriage. Educated for the law, and with the intention that he should become his father's successor in office, Mr.

Lucas enjoyed the best advantages. His education was at once liberal and exact, classical and technical, and was received in part at the university founded in Caen by King Henry VI of England, and in part at the Honfleur and Paris law schools. At Honfleur he met and married Mademoiselle Anne Sebin, daughter of a cloth manufacturer. There also he became acquainted with Jacques le Roy de Chaumont, son of the landlord at Passy, with whom Franklin and Adams sojourned while seeking to enlist the sympathizers of France in the struggle of the American Revolutionists. Le Roy was coming to America to settle in Western New York, and at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, who was then minister to France, Lucas decided to accompany him. He arrived in this country in 1784, and later was joined by his wife. Albert Gallatin, the eminent statesman, who became his lifelong friend, induced him to settle near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm. A man of very superior attainments and active temperament, he began at once to take part in public affairs, and acquired great influence among the settlers of Western Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1795, and in 1801 President Jefferson sent him west on a confidential mission, the object being to ascertain the temper of the French and Spanish residents of Louisiana. In 1803 he was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and after the cession of Louisiana to the United States he was at once appointed by President Jefferson commissioner of land claims and judge of the Louisiana Territorial Court. In 1805 he removed his family to St. Louis, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. At the same time he began investing his means in lands and lots in St. Louis and adjacent thereto, and thus laid the foundation of a splendid family fortune. He was in all things a leader during the years of his residence in St. Louis, and helped to lay not only the foundation of the city, but the foundation also of the commonwealth of Missouri. He died full of years and honor, and left a vast estate to his son, James H. Lucas, and his daughter, Anne L. Hunt. His other children, all of whom died in early life, were Robert, who was educated at West Point and died in the service of his country in 1813; Charles, of whose career an account is given farther along; Adrian, a planter, who was drowned while crossing Loutre Lake on the ice in 1804, and William, who died in 1837. His wife died in St. Louis in 1811. CHARLES LUCAS, the second son of J. B. C. Lucas, was born September 25, 1792, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He came with his parents to St. Louis in 1805, and after remaining here for a time was sent back to Pennsylvania to receive a classical education at Jefferson College. As a student his unremitting application was rewarded by rapid progress. His conduct was chaste and irreproachable, and he was the close friend of a number of men who afterward became distinguished in public life. He returned to St. Louis in 1811, and in the summer of 1812 he entered a volunteer company formed in St. Louis for service in the second war with England. He participated in the campaign up the Illinois River, and later became a member of a company of artillery, which tendered its services to the Governor of the Territory of Missouri. This company was placed with some artillery on an island near Portage des Sioux, and while in active service was commanded by Charles Lucas, who was commissioned captain, as successor to his eldest brother, Robert Lucas, who resigned to enter the United States Army. In the spring of 1814 Charles Lucas was admitted to the bar, and toward the close of that year he was elected one of the representatives for the County of St. Louis in the Legislative Assembly. Later he was appointed United States attorney for Missouri Territory. Prominent in public life and distinguished at the bar, he was at that time one of the most promising young men in all the region west of the Mississippi River. This promising career was cut short by one of the tragic events in the history of St. Louis. At the October term of the St. Louis Court, in 1816, he was opposed as counsel to Thomas H. Benton in a case then tried. Benton made a statement to the effect that certain evidence had been presented to the jury, and Lucas declared that no such evidence had been presented, a declaration which was sustained by the subsequent action of the jury. Benton thereupon sent Lucas a challenge to mortal combat, which Lucas declined in the following letter.

"ST. LOUIS, November 15, 1816.

"*T. H. Benton, Present:*

"Sir—Your note of this afternoon was received. On proper occasions or for proper



James H. Lucas.

causes I would give the kind of satisfaction you appear to want, but for such causes as the one you complain of, under all the existing circumstances, I would not feel justified in placing myself in such a situation as to be under the necessity of taking your life or jeopardizing my own.

"I will not suffer the free exercise of my rights or performance of my duties at the bar to be, with me, the subject of private disputes, nor will I allow it to others for doing my duty to my clients, more particularly to you in this case, who made the first breach of decorum, if one was made.

"You complain of my having given you the lie direct, and have as much right to complain of the whole jury, who on their oaths found a verdict in direct contradiction to what you stated to be the evidence. My object was that no misstatement of the testimony should be made in hearing of the jury without being contradicted. This was my duty to my client and to myself.

"The verdict of the jury verified the statement made of the evidence, and I will not, for supporting that truth, be in any way bound to give you the redress or satisfaction you ask for, or to any person who may feel wounded by such exposure of truth.

"Yours, etc.,

(Signed) CHARLES LUCAS.

After this Benton and Lucas had no intercourse except on business until the 4th of August, 1817, when they had a controversy at the election held on that day. Benton was harsh and abusive in his language to Lucas, and a duel resulted. They met on the 12th of August, on Bloody Island, Luke E. Lawless and Major Pilcher acting as Benton's seconds, and Joshua Barton and Colonel Clemson as seconds for Lucas. At the first fire Lucas was severely wounded. Benton thereupon demanded that Lucas should continue to fight or pledge himself to come out again as soon as his wound should be in a state to permit him. Mr. Lucas recovered rapidly, and in the meantime unavailing efforts were made by friends of both parties to bring about a reconciliation, the failure of these efforts being due to the implacable hostility of Colonel Benton. On the 27th of September following Benton and Lucas again met on Bloody Island, and at the first fire Lucas received a mortal wound, and died in half an hour. He was at the time of his death twenty-five years of age, and the duel to which he fell a victim, and which may be regarded as a political duel, colored and affected St. Louis politics for a third of a century afterward. JAMES H. LUCAS, the fourth son of J. B. C. Lucas, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1800, and died in St. Louis, November 9, 1873. He was five years of age when his parents moved to St. Louis, and may, therefore, be said to have been reared in this city. He first attended St. Thomas College, in the State of Kentucky, at which institution he had for schoolmates, among others, Jefferson Davis, Louis A. Benoist, Bernard Pratte, Gustav Soulard and Bion Gratiot. Afterward he attended Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, and then studied law at Hudson, New York. In 1813 he returned to St. Louis, and soon afterward started for South America, going down the Mississippi River, accompanied by two other young men, in a keelboat. They landed at Montgomery Point, on the White River, and changing their destination, went up White River in a pirogue and passed through the "cut-off" to Arkansas Post, where Mr. Lucas remained for a time. Later he went to Little Rock. During the early years of his residence in Arkansas he taught school a portion of the time, and the rest of the time practiced law. Then he became the owner of a plantation, interested himself in public affairs, and was appointed probate judge by Governor Miller. While acting as probate judge he solemnized the marriage of Albert Pike, the poet, lawyer and statesman. He also served, during his residence in Arkansas, as major in a regiment of territorial militia. In May, 1832, he married there Miss Mary E. Desruisseaux, who was the daughter of an early settler of Arkansas, but a native of Cahokia, Illinois. In 1838, at the request of his father, who desired to have his only surviving son near him, he removed to St. Louis, and thereafter, until his death, he was a resident of this city. Upon his arrival here his father gave him a farm, and also placed him in charge of his estate. The elder Lucas died five years later, and James H. Lucas then became the head of the Lucas family, and the manager of a vast estate, which was constantly increasing in value. To the care, conservation and development of this property he devoted the remaining years of his life, and he was also identified with many public enterprises. He was among the original

subscribers toward the building of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in which he took $100,000 worth of stock, and he was the second president of that company. In 1868 he was again elected president of the road, and he was instrumental in purchasing the State's lien at $7,500,000, and with James Harrison negotiated a loan on the bonds. He was the first president and organizer of the St. Louis Gas Company; was also a director in the Boatmen's Savings Institution, and was interested as a stockholder and director in many other financial enterprises. He was a member of the banking firm of Lucas, Symonds & Co., of St. Louis, and also of the firm of Lucas, Turner & Co., of San Francisco, California, both of which failed as a result of the financial panic of 1857. Although under no moral obligation to do so, he assumed the entire liabilities of these banking institutions, and paid every creditor in full, with 10 per cent interest, at a personal loss to himself of half a million dollars. In later years he traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, and purchased the old homestead of his family at Pont-Audemer, in France. His large holdings of real estate in St. Louis were improved during his lifetime to a great extent, and in 1872, previous to his making a division of his property, he was the owner of two hundred and twenty-five dwellings and stores. His residence was for many years on the southeast corner of Ninth and Pine Streets, but the last years of his life were passed in a handsome home on Lucas Place, which bore his name. He projected and built Lucas Market, donated a lot valued at $10,000 to the Missouri Historical Society, gave to the city Missouri Park, and in various other ways evidenced his generosity and his loyalty to St. Louis. ANNE LUCAS HUNT, the only daughter of J. B. C. Lucas, was born September 23, 1796, in Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, April 13, 1879. She was carefully educated, and in a lovely young womanhood married Captain Theodore Hunt, who had been a United States naval officer, but had resigned his commission and settled in St. Louis. Captain Hunt died in 1832, and in 1836 his widow married Wilson P. Hunt, who was a cousin of her first husband, and who achieved distinction as a member of "Lewis and Clark's Expedition" to the Northwest. In 1842 she was again left a widow, and thereafter managed the large estate which she had inherited from her father with excellent prudence and judgment. Seeming to look upon herself chiefly as an almoner of her large income, she gave generously to charities, some of which she planned and brought into existence. Among the institutions founded by Mrs. Hunt were the Sisterhood and House of the Good Shepherd, and the church and school of St. Mary's. She also aided materially the Little Sisters of the Poor, and in money and real estate devoted nearly a million dollars to philanthropic and humanitarian purposes. JOHN B. C. LUCAS, son of James H. Lucas, and grandson of Judge Jean B. C. Lucas, was born December 30, 1847. Mr. Lucas was born to the inheritance of a good name and an ample fortune, and his lines were cast in pleasant places from his youth up. He was educated at Washington University and at Eastern institutions of learning, and in his young manhood assumed, and has since worthily borne, all the responsibilities which rest upon those favored by fortune. Becoming the executor and principal manager of his father's vast estate, he has always been one of the largest representatives of real estate and other property interests in St. Louis. While the numerous and varied ramifications of his business have kept him in close touch with the industrial and commercial development of St. Louis in all its phases, he was most prominently identified for some years with the banking interests of the city, and devoted a large share of his time to the affairs of the Citizens' Bank, of which he was president, prior to its consolidation with the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank, in 1897. As a banker he coupled judicious conservatism with that degree of public spirit and enterprise which makes a banking house a prime factor in promoting the growth and development of a city. His father and grandfather were conspicuous for their loyalty to the city and their devotion to its interests. They were pioneers in the establishment of public institutions, and the making of improvements calculated to accelerate the growth, to add to the attractiveness, and to increase the prestige and importance of St. Louis as a center of trade, commerce and manufactures. They were, from the start, leaders in the great work of building a metropolis, and broad development followed in the wake of their enterprises. The same spirit which actuated his sire and grandsire has governed J. B. C. Lucas in all the relations which he has sustained to St. Louis as a business

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man and citizen. His father, whose ideas were broadly liberal, and whose instincts were generous and philanthropic, planned for the future, and left much important work to be carried forward by the son for the public good. These trusts and obligations he has discharged in strict accordance with the spirit of their conception, and through him his illustrious ancestors still continue to be public benefactors. In tastes, manners and disposition Mr. Lucas is much of an old-school gentleman, easily approached, genial in his intercourse with friends and business associates, and always kindly and sympathetic in his dealings with those who enjoy few of fortune's favors. Fondness for outdoor sports is one of his distinguishing characteristics, hunting and fishing being his favorite recreations, and he indulges his tastes in this direction with a regulation governed by the seasons for such sportsmanlike pastimes. He married, in 1876, Miss Mary C. Morton, of Louisville, Kentucky, and after her death was wedded to her sister, Miss Isabel Lee Morton. His children are three daughters and two sons.

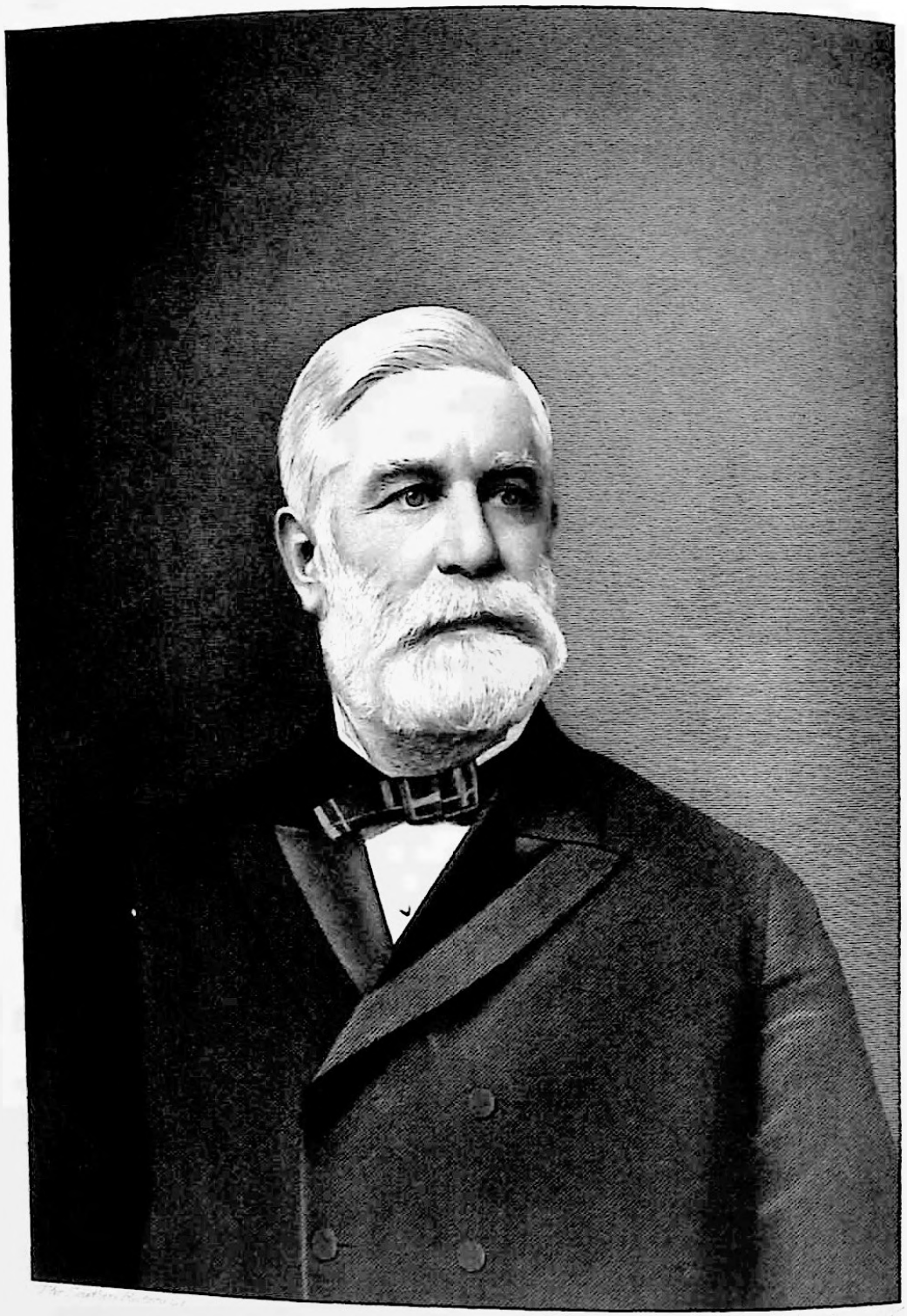
Lucas Place.—The name by which that portion of Locust Street, lying between Fourteenth Street and Jefferson Avenue, was formerly known. The name was officially changed from Lucas Place to Locust Street by city ordinance, which bears date of March 22, 1893. The street was laid out and designated as Lucas Place by James H. Lucas some time prior to the year 1853. Originally it extended from Fourteenth to Seventeenth Street, and there is evidence of an intention to extend it from Thirteenth Street westward. A plat discovered in the street department of the city government shows the street extending through the site of the Exposition Building to Thirteenth Street, but this plat appears never to have been duly recorded. In 1859 Lucas Place was extended by James H. Lucas and his sister, Mrs. Anna L. Hunt, from Seventeenth Street to Jefferson Avenue, then called Pratte Avenue. The original plats of the street show that the building line was fixed twenty-five feet back from the street line, and the intent was to make it a handsome residence street. For many years it was the favorite place of residence for the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis.

Lucas Spring.—This was a large spring near the intersection of Market and Twentieth Streets, which was a favorite resort of the pioneers of St. Louis. It was surrounded by a fine grove, and in village days, and for several years after St. Louis became a city, this grove was an attractive place for picnic parties, Fourth of July celebrations and outdoor gatherings of various kinds. It was for many years also a Methodist camp-meeting ground.

Luckey, Edwin Dunn, educator, was born June 8, 1860, in Rock County, Wisconsin, son of Aaron J. and Ruth (Cooper) Luckey, the father a native of Orange County, New York, and a descendant of Aaron Burr. Of English origin, the Luckey family was transplanted to this country, in colonial times. In the maternal line Mr. Luckey is descended from ancestors who were distantly related to Peter Cooper, the eminent New York philanthropist. When Mr. Luckey was about five years of age his parents removed from Wisconsin to Mexico, Missouri, and after residing there a year they removed to Jerseyville, Illinois. From Jerseyville they removed a year later to Jefferson County, Missouri, where they resided for twenty years thereafter. In Jefferson County Mr. Luckey attended what was known as the Luckey School, which was located on his father's farm. He was one of a family of six boys and two girls, all of whom attended this school, and each of whom in turn was a teacher in the school. In 1885 Mr. Luckey left home to prepare himself for the profession of school-teaching, and after taking the full course at the Missouri State Normal School of Kirksville, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1887. He had the honor of being valedictorian of his class, and also stood first in the elementary, or two-years' class. In 1885 he was elected county school commissioner of Jefferson County, receiving twice the number of votes given to the Democratic candidate for that office, notwithstanding the fact that he was a Republican, and the county was largely Democratic. In 1890, he was one of the census enumerators of Missouri, and received credit for making one of the best reports returned to the government authorities from this State. In 1891 he came to St. Louis, and has since been connected with the public schools of this city. He is now principal of the Elleardville School, which is one of the largest in the city, and he

is one of the most popular and efficient educators identified with the public school system of St. Louis. For three years he was president of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy. While president of this society he was instrumental in having the famous Arctic explorer, Fridtjof Nansen, entertained by the organization, and to whom the society presented a handsome gold medal because of his great services to education. In 1898 Mr. Luckey was honored with the presidency of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and for eighteen years he has been a member of the Masonic order, in which he has served in official capacities. October 8, 1885, he married Miss Rebecca A. Patton, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Mrs. Luckey is a sister of Judge W. J. Patton, who has been a prominent figure in the politics of Arkansas for many years, and who was, during the lifetime of General James A. Garfield, a close personal friend of that distinguished statesman. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Luckey have been Edwin Patton Luckey and Edwina Patton Luckey, of whom the last named only is living.

Lange, Louis, editor and publisher, was born September 29, 1829, in Zennern, Germany, son of Andrew and Anna (Stiel) Lange. His father was a farmer by occupation, and the son was reared in the midst of rural environments, receiving in country schools such an education as would correspond to a common school training in the United States. He immigrated to this country when a youth seventeen years of age, and immediately after landing in New York City began serving an apprenticeship to the printer's trade in the composing rooms of the New York "Staats Zeitung." In his case, as in many others, it was demonstrated that the printing house is one of the best of educators, and within a few years he developed into a capable and intelligent young man, well fitted to take care of himself, and equipped for a useful and honorable career. In 1848 he went to Detroit, Michigan, and worked for a year on the "Volks Zeitung" of that city. At the end of that time he came to St. Louis, and became manager of and chief editorial writer on the "Missouri State Journal," then published at the corner of Third and Pine Streets. At the breaking out of the Civil War the sympathies of the owner and editor of this paper with the secession cause led to its being suppressed by the Federal authorities, but Mr. Lange continued his connection with it until April 1st of 1863. Meantime the owner and publisher of the "Journal" had purchased a small literary journal, called "Die Abendschule," which had previously been published at Buffalo, New York. Anxious to dispose of a property which he had taken for debt, and which he considered of little value, he sold it to Mr. Lange in the spring of 1863, for $200. It had then a subscription list containing only about five hundred names, and gave little promise of becoming a journal of any consequence, but from this small plant has grown up one of the leading literary periodicals published in this country in the German language. At the beginning Mr. Lange established a job printing office in the attic of his home, and with the proceeds of this establishment managed to support his journal until it became self-supporting. It was ably edited and well managed, and in a comparatively short time began to attract the attention of the German-speaking people, not only of St. Louis, but of the country at large. As its resources increased its character improved, and "Die Abendschule" is now, to the best class of German-speaking Americans, what the "Century," "Harper's" and "Lippincott's" magazines are to the thoughtful and cultivated English-speaking people of this country. It is a publication which not only reflects the greatest credit upon its founder, but upon the city of St. Louis as well. To the management and up-building of this journal Mr. Lange gave the best years of his life, and abundant success, financial and otherwise, crowned his efforts. Notwithstanding the fact that he had pronounced political views, he felt that such views had no place in a purely literary magazine, and "Die Abendschule" was kept free at all times from political bias. After this paper had become so firmly established, and his corps of editorial writers had been so well organized that he found leisure for other affairs, he established a small paper, called "Die Rundschau," which was political in character, and was published for a time in St. Louis. Later it was transplanted to Chicago, where it was published and edited by his eldest son, and has become an important factor in German-American politics. The elder Lange died September 26, 1893, leaving to his sons Theo. and Ernest



J. N. Ludlington

Lange a splendidly equipped publishing house, and a journal of the highest character, which they have continued to conduct in accordance with the plans and policies which made his life work eminently successful. In 1894 they established, in connection with "Die Abendschule," the "Illustrated Home Journal," a semi-monthly publication, which has already attained a large circulation. The elder Louis Lange married, in 1851, Miss Margaret Schmidt, who survives her husband. Their children are Louis Lange, Jr., publisher of "Die Rundschau," and United States consul at Bremen, Germany; Rev. August Lange, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Theodore Lange and Ernest Lange, managers of the Louis Lange Publishing House, in St. Louis, and Pauline, now the wife of Otto Dolderlein, ex-United States consul at Leipzig, Germany, now of St. Louis.

LeGast, Auguste, woodcarver, was born near Havre, France, September 25, 1833, and died in St. Louis, June 1, 1898. His parents were Jean Francois and Jeanne LeGast, both of whom died before the son was six years of age. He was reared and educated by near relatives and obtained his education through the instruction of private teachers. When he was sixteen years old he went to Havre, and from there to Paris, where he served a five years' apprenticeship to the woodcarver's trade. In 1855 he came to this country an accomplished workman, but, having a fondness for the agricultural pursuits to which he had devoted himself in his early youth, he first engaged in farming near Springfield, Illinois. Tiring of this occupation, however, in two years, he came to St. Louis in 1857, and from that time until the beginning of the Civil War he worked at his trade in this city. Early in the year 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company G of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he served first under General Sigel, and later under General Grant. He was a participant in numerous battles and skirmishes in the early part of the war, and made an excellent record as a soldier. After being mustered out of the military service he made a trip overland to California in 1864, and the year following returned by sea voyage to the States, arriving in New York City on the night of President Lincoln's assassination. From New York he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he did some famous woodcarving in the interior of the Peabody Hotel of that city. In 1867 he again came to St. Louis, and from that time until 1888 was engaged in woodcarving, and in the business of furniture manufacturing in this city. He retired from active business on account of failing health, in 1888, and lived thereafter until his death in the quiet enjoyment of a modest fortune. He was prominently identified with the social organizations of the French people of St. Louis, being a member of the Societe Francaise d'Aide Mutuelle. He was also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. April 16, 1868, he married Miss Reine Bachs, then a resident of St. Louis, but a native of Lorraine, France. The surviving members of his family are his widow, Adolph F., Urban A., Marie Jeanne and George Theodore LeGast.

Loader, John W., merchant, was born March 4, 1846, in Hertfordshire, Great Berkstead, England, son of Frederick Loader, who was the keeper of an inn known as "The Castle," at that place. When he was ten years of age, he came to this country with his father, who settled in Texas. In 1860 he came to St. Louis and began clerking for John N. Conn, who was one of the old-time hat merchants of the city, with a place of business on Fourth Street. For seventeen years thereafter he was a clerk and salesman in this house, and at the end of that time he purchased the hat store which had previously been conducted by Albert Harag, and began business on his own account. He was on Fourth Street until 1891, when the building which he had previously occupied was torn down, and he removed to 517 Olive Street. In 1896 he returned to Broadway, and since then has done business on that street, being known to the public as one of the leading hatters of the city, an accomplished and successful merchant, and a genial gentleman.

Ludington, Francis H., manufacturer and merchant, was born September 3, 1836, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was educated in the schools of Boston. At sixteen years of age the death of his father threw him upon the world, and put a sudden stop to the university

career which he had mapped out for himself. Young Mr. Ludington accepted the situation with good grace, and secured a position in a Boston grocery at a nominal salary. He did not limit his labor by his stipend, and his employers, soon seeing his ability and faithfulness, rapidly advanced him in their establishment. As soon as he had saved sufficient money from his earnings he entered the Phillips Exeter Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and later the Normal College at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he studied for three years, graduating with honors at the age of twenty-three. He taught school in Massachusetts for the next five years, during which period he continued his studies in his leisure time, and made a number of valuable acquaintances, including Messrs. Chase Brothers, at Boston. These gentlemen saw in the young school-teacher the making of a first class business man, and when, in October, 1866, Messrs. H. & L. Chase perfected their arrangements for a St. Louis branch, they sent Mr. Ludington here and placed him in charge, to care for and develop the Western interests from this city. Since that time the St. Louis business has been under Mr. Ludington's management. After a few years Mr. Ludington's talent and hard work were recognized and appreciated, and he was taken into the firm, his partners being at the time Henry L. Chase, H. Lincoln Chase, and later William L. Chase, son of the senior member, all of Boston. In 1896, his partners having died, Mr. Ludington severed his connection with the Boston house, and organized his business into a corporation as the H. & L. Chase Bag Company, with headquarters in St. Louis, which, under his intelligent and vigorous management continues a prosperous and useful house. Mr. Ludington has been, and is still, identified with banking and insurance corporations in St. Louis, and is also connected with other prominent business institutions. He is a member and active officer of the Second Baptist Church, and devotes a large share of his time and means to the advancement of that church, and the religious and benevolent enterprises of which it is the center. Mr. Ludington married, in 1862, Miss Laura G. Willis, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who died in 1873. In 1874 he married Mrs. Almaria Forbes, of Campello, Massachusetts. She died in 1876, and the following year Mr. Ludington married Miss Hattie N. Kingman, the sister of his deceased second wife. He has one son, Elliot K. Ludington, who inherits his father's good habits and talent for business, and who is connected with the H. & L. Chase Bag Company.

Ludlow, Noah Miller, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, July 4, 1795, and died in St. Louis, January 9, 1886. He began his theatrical career in the melodrama of "The Two Thieves," shortly afterward joining, at Albany, New York, under Alexander Drake, the first company that undertook a tour of the Western States. Their first appearance was at Olean, New York, where they acted by candlelight in a barn, and afterward, descending the Allegheny in a flatboat, they played in the small settlements on the banks of the Mississippi, as far as New Orleans, where they arrived in 1817. In 1819 Ludlow came to St. Louis from Nashville, Tennessee, bringing with him the first dramatic company which came to this city. Here he established what was known as the "Old Salt House" Theater, which he opened in December of that year. During the following year he presented at this theater a series of standard dramas, which greatly delighted the people of primitive St. Louis. Afterward he was associated for a time with J. Purdy Brown in the management of Brown's Circus in the South and West, and still later was associated with Sol. Smith and the Field brothers in theatrical ventures. After being absent from St. Louis some years, he returned to this city and set on foot the movement which resulted in the building of a new theater at the corner of Third and Olive Streets, which was opened in 1837. His last appearance on the stage in St. Louis was in 1868, when he took part in a benefit performance. He was one of the most widely known of the stage favorites of the West during the early half of the present century, and was the author, also, of a book entitled "Dramatic Life as I Have Found It," published in St. Louis in 1880.

Ludwig, Charles V. F., physician, was born May 5, 1836, in Landau, one of the fortified cities of Rhenish Bavaria. His father was Dr. John V. Ludwig, a surgeon in the Bavarian Army, and his paternal grandfather, also named John V. Ludwig, was for many

years royal procurator, or royal attorney, in Nuremberg, Bavaria. His mother's maiden name was Josephine J. Bellon. After graduating from the High School at Landau, Dr. Charles V. F. Ludwig entered the university in the famous old city of Speyer, capital of the Rhine Palatinate of Bavaria, and was a student at that institution until his parents immigrated to the United States. The family settled in St. Louis and he continued his studies here, fitting himself for the medical profession and graduating from St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1858. Soon after his graduation from the Medical College he was appointed resident physician at the O'Fallon Dispensary, connected with the St. Louis Medical College, and assistant to Dr. Charles A. Pope, dean of the faculty and chief surgeon at that institution. He was also made curator of the college and was holding that position when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the uprising of the Southern States. Responding to this call, Dr. Ludwig enlisted in the Union Army and was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied the regiment through all its engagements in the Southwest under Generals Lyon and Sigel, and was a participant in the hard-fought battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek, Missouri. He was promoted to surgeon of the First Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, was assigned to duty as surgeon-in-charge of the hospital at Pacific, Missouri. After the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of medicine and has since attained high standing among his professional brethren. He has given much attention at one time and another to matters of sanitation, and, in 1866, invented a system of water filtration for cities, the merits of which were generally recognized. He has since made improvements in this process of purifying the water taken from rivers and lakes, and has applied to the government for a patent on the same. He has always been not only a close student of medicine, but a student of nature as well, being infatuated with its laws and forces. A favorite field of investigation with him has been that of aerial navigation, and he claims priority of discovery for some important developments in this field of scientific experiment. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis Medical College, and of the Missouri State Medical Society, and affiliates with non-professional organizations as a member of the order of Knights of Honor, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Masonic order, and the Grand Army of the Republic, being at the present time—1898—past post surgeon to F. P. Blair Post, No. 1, of the last named organization. Politically he has been identified with the Republican party since early manhood, and in 1860 was president of the Fifth Ward "Charcoal Club," one of the famous Lincoln clubs of that campaign. September 22, 1858, he married Miss Emily Gantie, only daughter of Theodore Gantie, of St. Louis. Both the parents of Mrs. Ludwig were natives of Paris, France, and her father was for many years a prosperous merchant and importer of fine cloths, with a place of business on Main Street, between Market and Walnut Streets in St. Louis. Four daughters were born of this marriage, one of whom is now Mrs. Louis Barklage, and another Mrs. Frederick Smith, both of St. Louis. Of the other two daughters, who are unmarried, Josie Ludwig, who has studied under the most distinguished teachers of Paris and other European cities, has attained celebrity as a singer and there is every reason to believe that the highest lyric honors are in store for her. Emily Ludwig has also musical talent of a high order.

Lumbermen's Exchange.—The St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange is an organization of which R. N. Fry was first president, William Druhe vice-president and W. E. Barns secretary. Its purposes are to maintain honorable and equitable regulations and methods for the conduct of the lumber trade, secure low rates both by river and rail for the carriage of lumber, and promote the growth of the trade. This exchange, composed of the principal dealers, has of late years directed its efforts to the South, in some parts of which section there are forests of yellow pine, cypress, poplar and the hardwood trees that have hardly been touched, and from which enormous supplies of timber and lumber are now being drawn. Through the efforts of the Lumbermen's Exchange, seconded by the enterprise of the leading dealers, St. Louis has been made the principal hardwood lumber market in the world, its shipments going as

far in one direction as Australia, and in the opposite one, as Berlin, the capital city of the German empire.

Lumber Trade.—It might be expected that the manufacture and distribution of lumber would be an important interest in St. Louis, not only because it is a large and growing city, needing a considerable supply of all kinds of lumber for its own use, but because, also, it possesses such complete and admirable railroad and river advantages for sending it to all the States of the Mississippi Valley; and the actual history and statistics of its commerce show that these advantages have been improved to the utmost. The first recorded receipt of lumber in the city was the arrival of flat-boats, owned by Lavielle & Morton, from Pittsburg, in 1819. The boats were loaded with lumber and plunder, the latter belonging to emigrants who came along. The owners of the boats and the cargo were carpenters, and it was not long before they became prosperous builders. Afterward, considerable supplies of lumber were received from the Missouri River, coming in rafts out of the Big Piney, a branch of the Gasconade River, which penetrates the pineries of Southern Missouri, and along whose banks saw mills had already been erected. In 1825 Lavielle & Morton began to do a regular business in bringing lumber from Pittsburg, and in 1844 the lumber trade between Western Pennsylvania and St. Louis had assumed considerable proportions. Not long afterward St. Louis men began to establish mills in the great pineries of the upper Mississippi, floating the lumber down the river in rafts. In 1843 a great quantity of logs from a broken boom on one of the upper Mississippi tributaries were caught floating down above St. Louis, made into rafts and brought down to the city and sold to mill owners, who sawed them up into boards. Two years before this Westfield & Vandeventer had built a mill, called the Pine Mill, which they supplied with logs by sending men into the upper pineries to chop down the trees and float the logs down the river in rafts. Other enterprising mill owners followed their example, and in a few years some of them established great mills in the Wisconsin pineries, sending down the rafts loaded with shingles and lath to the city. These mills did not supply the local demand, however, and for many years enormous shipments of lumber were received by rail from Chicago. In the course of time also the boats began to bring up cypress lumber from the lower Mississippi, poplar out of the Tennessee, and cottonwood from Southeastern Missouri. In the year 1853, the receipts of lumber were 36,412,451 feet; of shingles, 30,462,700; laths, 6,947,000; and cedar posts, 22,748; and in the same year the manufacture in the city was 23,095,545 feet of lumber, and 7,975,500 laths. In 1868 the receipts of lumber were 35,000,000 feet, and in 1869, 32,500,000 feet. In 1875 the receipts were 141,857,000 feet of lumber, and the shipments were 56,643,000 feet. In 1890 the receipts were 681,810,588 feet, more than five-sixths coming by rail; in 1891 they were 865,398,011 feet, seven-eighths coming by rail; in 1892 they were 883,943,163 feet, seven-eighths coming by rail. In 1890 the receipts of shingles were 64,173,150, and of lath, 16,336,650; and in 1891 they were 73,980,750 shingles, and 20,231,000 lath; and in 1892 they were 171,942,500 shingles and 22,205,000 lath. In 1896 the total receipts of lumber were 795,373,000 feet, seven-eights coming by rail; and the shipments were 397,852,000 feet, nearly all by rail. In the same year the receipts of shingles were 80,528,000, and of lath 13,416,000.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Lumsden, John, capitalist and manufacturer, was born July 24, 1824, at Southampton, England, son of Colonel James and Henrietta (Jones) Lumsden. His father was a colonel in the British Army, and saw many years of active service in that connection. The son was educated at Southampton, England, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States. After spending some time in New York City he went to New Orleans, where he became senior member of the firm of Lumsden & Mann, engaged in the hide and leather trade. Later he established a hide and leather house in Nashville, Tennessee, which conducted its business under the name of J. Lumsden & Co., and prior to the Civil War built up a large fortune through his mercantile operations. The war destroyed his business and dissipated his fortune, but when peace was restored, he soon became once more a prosperous man of affairs. He established his home in Nashville and became identified with the banking interests of that city as president

of the Second National Bank, a stable and eminently successful monetary institution. He was also made president of the State Insurance Company, of Nashville, and continued to occupy a conspicuous position among the business men and capitalists of that city until 1885, when he removed to St. Louis. Here he became interested with his son-in-law, Jesse French, in the piano and organ business, an association which led later to his embarkment in the manufacture of pianos. In 1892 he became president of the Starr Piano Company, of Richmond, Indiana, assuming control of the business of that corporation when it was operating a small factory of very limited capacity. He afterward developed this manufacturing plant into one of the largest of its kind in the country, its capacity at the present time —1898—being one hundred pianos a week. He was a stockholder also in the Jesse French Piano & Organ Company, and was prominent among the capitalists of St. Louis, having large real estate and other investments. He married, in 1848, Miss Lucetta Cristman, of Dayton, Ohio. Three children were born of their union, of whom Callie Lumsden is now the wife of Jesse French; Maria Lumsden is the wife of Oscar A. Field; and Alice is the wife of Henry Gennett, president of the Starr Piano Company. On the 15th of February, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding and at that time a large company of friends and acquaintances gathered at their ideal homestead to congratulate them on having reached the semi-centennial of their happy wedded life. Mr. Lumsden was then in excellent health and seemed to have before him the promise of many years of continued usefulness, but it was decreed otherwise, and on the 30th day of April, 1898, death claimed him and he passed to a good man's reward. There were many features of interest in his successful business career and much that is worthy of admiration and emulation. While business was a gratification to him and he had a genius for commercial and financial affairs, he was also a student of both men and books, and a philosopher in both temperament and disposition. He looked always on the bright side of things and inspired those who came in contact with him with a love of the beautiful and the good. He never asked others to share his burdens, but bore them manfully alone; looked upward and not downward; was always ready to lend a hand to those in need, and entered into the future life ripe in experience and crowned with the love and honor of his fellow-men, many of whom have been made better by his exemplary habits, and who learned lessons of wisdom as a result of their association with him.

Lungstras, Eugene, was born May 17, 1837, in the city of Cologne, Prussia, son of Peter and Louise Lungstras. His father was a merchant of Cologne who, in 1852, came to the United States, and died in St. Louis in 1861. After receiving a good business education in a German school, Eugene Lungstras came to this country in 1856 and joined his father's family in St. Louis. Soon after his arrival in this city he entered the employ of Doane, King & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, as a clerk, and retained his connection with that house for four years thereafter. During the year 1861 he was employed as traveling salesman by a St. Louis house which dealt largely in sutlers' supplies, and the following year became connected with the dry goods house of William Barr & Co. In 1864, by permission of the Federal military commandant of the district, he took to Nashville, Tennessee, a stock of sutlers' supplies, which he disposed of profitably in that city, and upon his return to Missouri, he opened a clothing and merchant tailoring establishment at Sedalia. He carried on a profitable business in that city for several years thereafter, visiting, in the course of that time, his old home in Prussia, and learning while in Europe the art of dyeing and cleansing clothes of all kinds, as practiced in that country. Upon his return he conceived the idea that there was a demand for the establishment of a dyeing plant in St. Louis, and, in pursuance of this idea, he disposed of his merchandising interest in Sedalia and again came to this city in 1873. He first established himself in business at Second Street and Carondelet Avenue, but within four months thereafter this plant was entirely destroyed by fire. Soon after this disaster he started another establishment on Park Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and within a few years his business grew to large proportions. In 1882 the enterprise was incorporated as the Lungstras Dyeing & Cleaning Company, with Mr. Lungstras as president, and Charles Springer as secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The magnitude of

this business venture, inaugurated in a modest way by an intelligent and sagacious man, may be inferred from the fact that it now employs during its busy season about one hundred persons and has three separate branches located in different parts of the city. The plant on Park Avenue occupies the entire frontage on the south side of the avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and is one of the handsomest five-story buildings in that portion of the city. In politics Mr. Lungstras is identified with the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He married, in 1873, Miss Elise Springer, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Springer, a native of Holstein, Germany, who is now living with her daughter in St. Louis, having reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lungstras, named respectively Robert, Elsa and Paul Lungstras.

Lutheran Church.—The name of Lutherans was not chosen by the followers of Luther themselves, but was applied to them by their adversaries, and officially stamped upon them as an opprobrious stigma in a bull issued by the Pope, Leo X., on January 3, 1521, very much as the followers of Jesus of Nazareth were termed Christians, or Nazarenes, by their enemies in apostolic times. Neither did Luther ever intend to found a new church or to establish a new religion, with new doctrines and forms of worship, and to this day the Lutheran Church knows of no "norma normans" besides the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testaments, and of no doctrine derived from any other source, or unknown to the primeval church. As a reformer Luther simply and solely endeavored to restore to the church of his day and of succeeding generations the holy truths of man's salvation, the cardinal doctrine of which is that of justification by grace for Christ's sake, through faith, without the works of the law, and to free the Christian conscience from every authority in matters of faith, except the authority of Christ, the only head of the church, and of the word of Christ, as exhibited in the Scriptures. It was for this position that he assailed the authority of Rome. That Christ alone must rule in the church by His infallible word, was the keynote of the work of reformation from beginning to end. The first of the famous 95 theses which Luther published on October 31, 1517, was: "Our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, saying, Repent ye, would have the whole life of a Christian to be repentance." In the work of restoration, in which he was the predestinated leader, Luther was eminently conservative, retaining what was found to be in conformity with the word of God, and abolishing only what was at variance with that word. Thus, while under the leadership of Zwingli and others nearly all the ceremonial of the mediaeval church was discarded, Luther retained what could consistently be retained of the ancient form of worship, the traditional lessons for gospels and epistles, singing and chanting in public service, organs and bells, pictures and crucifixes, wafers and vestments, only eliminating and purging out all manner of saint worship, the adoration of the host, the expiatory sacrifice of the Roman mass for the quick and the dead, the mediatorship of human priests, auricular confession, and the whole system of meritorious works, imposed by monastic vows, and the idea of superior sanctity attached to their observance, the supposed probation of the souls in purgatory, the purported sacramental dignity of ordination, matrimony, confirmation, and extreme unction. While the doctrine of transubstantiation and consubstantiation were likewise eradicated, the doctrine of the real sacramental presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist was maintained as set forth in the words of institution and other statements of Scripture. The divine institution of the ministerial office was also maintained, but without the recognition of an authority beside that of the word, and with no functions but those founded in the priesthood of all believers, and the rights and powers granted to and enjoined upon the church, as existing in the local congregations. In accordance herewith the preaching of the gospel was again acknowledged and practiced as of first importance in public worship, and Luther himself was the foremost educator of a generation of preachers as a professor of theology, a preacher, and a prolific author of theological works, among the most important of which were his Postils or expositions of the stated texts of the church year. In the Augsburg Confession of 1530 the Lutherans raised a standard of their faith drawn from the Scriptures, the first symbol of western Christianity after the Ecumenical Creeds of the ancient church, and many years prior to the first

general confession of the Roman Church, the Definitions of Trent.

In the maintenance of the formal principle of Lutheran Reformation, the sole authority of Scripture in matters of faith, Luther and his colaborers were consistent also in their attitude toward Zwingli and his adherents, who vindicated human reason a normative authority in theology. The difference was fundamental and not, as many have assumed, only a difference in the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, and by entering into church fellowship with Zwingli and the Swiss, Luther would have abandoned the very position for which he waged his offensive and defensive warfare against popery and popish institutions.

The Lutheran Church was furthermore consistent in her demand of unity of doctrine as the first requisite for church fellowship in dealing with the doctrinal differences, arising in her midst, and to define the position of the Lutheran Church over against various antitheses, which had been entertained by such as bore the Lutheran name, the Formula of Concord was framed and adopted as a confession of the Lutheran faith, which, together with the Ecumenical Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles and Luther's large and small catechisms, was published in the Book of Concord in 1580.

The Lutheran Reformation was not confined to Germany. In England the anti-Roman movement was distinctly Lutheran till 1550, when Calvinism gained the ascendency. In the Netherlands, the thousands who bled under the Edict of Worms, were, for many years, Lutherans. In France a Lutheran church saw its martyrs at the stake. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway the Lutheran Church became the state church without violence or bloodshed, and it was from Sweden and the Netherlands that Lutheranism was first transplanted to this western world.

On the banks of the Delaware a Lutheran colony was planted in 1638, when the well-matured plans of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and of his Chancellor, Oxenstierna, were carried into execution, the expedition having been equipped with a lavish hand, and led by an experienced and talented commander, Peter Minuit, the founder of New Sweden on the Delaware. But, though other ships laden with stores and implements brought other bands of Lutherans who joined those first settlers on Christina Creek, though other Lutheran preachers arrived in the colony before and after the body of Reorus Torkillus, the first pioneer of the Lutheran ministry in America, had been laid to rest in American soil, among them the gifted and learned Campanius, who rendered Luther's small catechism into the Delaware Indian dialect before Eliot had given the Bible to American aborgines, and though those early colonial preachers ministered to those early Lutheran congregations with untiring zeal, traversing the primeval forest by fair weather and foul, yet before the close of the century, one aged and decrepit Lutheran minister only remained in the Delaware Valley among 919 souls still clinging to their Lutheran faith and worship.

In the Hudson Valley, under the pressure and persecution of the Dutch reformed establishment and civil government, another group of Lutheran congregations had, after various rebukes, at last succeeded in obtaining a minister to labor in their midst in 1657, and, in spite of placards and edicts, and fines and imprisonments, intended to subdue them into conformity with Calvinism, those Dutch Lutherans persisted in their allegiance to their Lutheran Confession of Augsburg, and struggled on while Dutch rule changed into English, and English into Dutch, and Dutch once more into English, until the last Dutch Lutheran domine of the seventeenth century in America had been called to rest in the Hudson Valley, in 1691.

During the greater part of the eighteenth century the American Lutheran Church was preponderatingly a mission church in foreign parts. Swedish missionaries were at the close of the seventeenth and during the greater part of the eighteenth centuries sent over to the banks of the Delaware, and there succeeded in building up a very flourishing Lutheran Zion, two venerable relics of which are still to be seen in the old Swedes' churches in Philadelphia and Wilmington. The Dutch Lutheran church in the Hudson Valley was likewise imbued with renewed vigor by such men as Falckner and Berkenmeyer. Besides, Lutheran congregations were organized among the Palatine colonists, and the first German Lutheran preacher in America, Joshua Kocherthal, lies buried near West Camp, on the Hudson, having left behind him a chain of Lutheran churches extending from the Mohawk to the Raritan, several of which, together with Dutch congrega-

tions, organized the first Lutheran Synod in America, in 1734. During the same period numerous German emigrants settled in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia and the Carolinas, most of them, except the Salzburg emigrants in Georgia, who enjoyed the services of faithful ministers, who accompanied them to America, being scattered over the land as sheep without a shepherd, until their cries were heard, and ministers came over from Germany, and provided for their spiritual wants. Foremost among those preachers was Henry Melchior Muehlenberg, who, with untiring zeal, gathered the Lutherans, chiefly in Pennsylvania, and organized them into prosperous Lutheran congregations, among which he labored to the end of his life, in 1787. Under his leadership, what is now the oldest Lutheran synod in America, the Synod of Pennsylvania, was established in 1848. The second Lutheran synod was organized in New York in 1786, and other synods followed in subsequent years. But under the influence of rationalism and rampant unbelief these synods had, before the new century was ushered in, drifted away from their Lutheran moorings, and when, in 1820, several Lutheran synods united in forming a general synod of the Lutheran Church in America, that synod was Lutheran only by name, having refused even the acknowledgment of the Augsburg Confession in its constitution. It was during this period of decadence that the first Lutheran theological seminaries went into operation, Hartwick Seminary, in the State of New York, in 1815, and the seminary at Gettysburg, in 1825. The few representatives of a more positive form of Lutheranism, such men as Paul Henkel and his sons, who, together with others, formed the Tennessee Synod, were looked upon with derision, as a set of fanatics, and when a restoration of sound Lutheranism in this country was inaugurated, the endeavors of the leaders in that movement were looked upon as utterly hopeless.

It was on the banks of the Mississippi that a dawn of a new era of Lutheranism in America began. In January and February, 1839, the boats Rienzi, Clyde, Knickerbocker and Selma, on their first trips of the season, brought from New Orleans a company of German Lutherans, numbering upward of 700 souls. These emigrants had come chiefly from Saxony, under the leadership of a minister by the name of Stephan, formerly of Dresden, whom his followers, before their arrival in St. Louis, had raised to the dignity of a bishop. Stephan and his followers were provided with ample means, having raised, among themselves, a fund of more than $120,000, with which they intended to establish a Lutheran colony in America, where they might live and worship far away from the oppression which they experienced beyond the seas. After a brief sojourn in St. Louis most of the company, with their leader, repaired to Perry County, Missouri, where a tract of land, comprising 4,440 acres, was purchased, and a number of settlements, Wittenberg, Altenburg, Frohna, etc., which, to this day, exist under the original names, were located in various parts of the colonial territory. But, after the lapse of only a few weeks, the bishop was unmasked as a vile slave of his lusts, and the entire enterprise came near a fatal collapse, which was only prevented by the exertions of two or three men, who had retained their foothold in the sound doctrine of the Scriptures, especially the doctrine of the church and the ministerial office. The first whose voice was raised above the general turmoil and confusion, was a young minister, C. F. W. Walther. Stephan was duly deposed, and expelled from the colony, and the number of ministers and candidates who had come with the expedition, entered upon their ministerial labors in the various settlements. Congregations were organized, schools were established, and even a higher institution of learning was housed in a log hut in the wilderness.

A number of immigrants had remained in St. Louis, and here, under the pastorate of O. H. Walther, formed a Lutheran congregation, which, by courtesy of Bishop Kemper, was permitted to worship in the basement of the Episcopal Church, on the corner of Broadway and Chestnut Street, until, in 1842, they erected their first house of worship, on Lombard Street. Here, too, a parochial school was at once opened, and in 1840 one of the candidates, F. Buenger, was called to instruct the children of the congregation, and such other children as were entrusted to his care. Not long after his arrival, in January, 1841, the pastor of the congregation died, and his brother, C. F. W. Walther, was called to succeed him. In 1844 a branch school was opened in what was then the northern part of the city, and in 1847 a second congregation was organized in that neighborhood, the first

minister of which was the Rev. Buenger, who had, since 1844, served as assistant to Rev. Walther, and who remained the pastor of Immanuel congregation to the end of his days.

But these Lutheran congregations of St. Louis, and their sister congregations in the colonies down the river were destined to become of more than local importance to the Lutheran Church in America. As early as 1844 the congregations at St. Louis determined to assist their pastor in the publication of a Lutheran periodical for the people, and in September of that year the first number of the "Lutheraner" was printed by Weber & Olshausen, of this city. The circulation of the paper being limited at first, the means required for its publication were cheerfully furnished from the treasury of the congregation. It was through the "Lutheraner" that the attention of other earnest Lutherans in America was drawn to Walther and his co-laborers. Among those who hailed the clarion sounds of this Lutheran organ with joy was a remarkable man, who had also come to this country in 1838, and was then the pastor of a small congregation at Fort Wayne, Indiana. This man was F. Wyneken, who also served as a missionary among the scattered Germans in Ohio and Indiana, under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Synod, until his health failed him and he returned to Germany for the two-fold purpose of seeking the restoration of his health and of gaining men and means for the service of the Lutheran Church in the land of his adoption. His endeavors were crowned with remarkable success. He enlisted the efforts of such as with word and deed endeavored to further the interest of a genuine Lutheran Church in this country. A missionary institute was founded by William Lohe, at Neuendettelsau, in Bavaria, who also published a paper, through which he advocated the American cause, and in 1846 the seminary was transplanted to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and placed under the management of Dr. Sihler, who had succeeded Wyneken in the pastorate when he followed a call to Baltimore. In the same year, 1846, a conference met at St. Louis for the purpose of carrying forward the preliminaries of the establishment of a Lutheran Synod, and in a number of meetings of the local congregations, with their guests, a draft of the constitution was considered and adopted before the members of the conference attached their signatures to the document. At a subsequent meeting for a similar purpose at Fort Wayne a number of others acceded to the plan, and in 1847 the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, was organized at Chicago, Illinois, and chose Rev. Walther, of St. Louis, for its first president. Two years later the college and seminary, which had, until then, been carried on at Perry County, was removed to St. Louis, the congregations here having declared their willingness to devote the proceeds of a hymn book, which they had published, and other gifts, toward the support of the institution, and providing the site for the erection of the necessary buildings. Walther was by the synod placed into the chair of theology in the seminary, which he subsequently held to the day of his death. Beside the theological course, a classical collegiate course was provided for in the institution, which was incorporated as Concordia College, and as the wants of the school demanded, other professors were engaged, the first director of the collegiate department being Professor A. Biewend, a man of rare talents and extensive learning. (For further details of the history of this institution see our article on "Concordia College.") In the course of years this institution of learning was divided up into two distinct schools, the college proper being removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, while the theological department remained in the old quarters, which were, however, enlarged in various directions as the number of students multiplied, until the old buildings were removed, and on their site and additional ground the present stately edifice was erected, and finished in 1883. As the seminary was at the same time a literary workshop, the members of the faculty being at the same time editors of a growing number of periodicals and other publications, a printing house was established in the neighborhood, which, from a small beginning, has grown to be one of the great publishing houses of the West, sending its books and pamphlets and periodicals not only all over the United States, but to all continents. (See "Concordia Publishing House.") By division and addition the number of Lutheran congregations in the city has grown to seventeen, each of which, with one exception, has also a parochial school in operation. Numerous conventions of synod have been held in this city, the delegates being hospitably entertained by the members of the

local congregations. Visitors from a distance may be found in the city all the year round, one of the objects of their visits being to see the Lutheran institutions established here. Among these institutions, beside those already mentioned, the Lutheran Hospital and Walther College will be mentioned in other articles. It may be safely said that there are hundreds and thousands in all lands who would never have heard of St. Louis, nor cared to know where to look for it on the map, if it had not been for the Lutheran interests centered here. PROFESSOR A. E. GRAEBNER.

Luthy, James, was born in 1819, in Berkeley County, Virginia, and came to St. Louis in 1842, engaging in business in this city as a lumber merchant. He was one of the organizers of the Laclede Volunteer Fire Company, and was its president for many years. He was an enthusiastic and useful member of the volunteer fire organization as long as it continued in existence, and at the time of his death, which occurred April 18, 1896, he was president of the Veteran Firemens' Historical Society. He was also a prominent Odd Fellow, and was president of the Veteran Odd Fellow's Society of the city of St. Louis.

Lutz, Frank Joseph, physician, was born May 24, 1855, in St. Louis, son of John T. and Rosina (Miller) Lutz. After being fitted for college in the public schools of St. Louis he entered upon a classical course of study at St. Louis University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1873. He began the study of medicine immediately after completing his academic course, and received his doctor's degree from the St. Louis Medical College in 1876. He soon afterward began the practice of his profession in this city, acting at the same time as assistant physician to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, an institution with which he is still professionally connected. He has been largely instrumental in improving the character of this hospital and extending its facilities for the care and treatment of patients, and has helped to build up, in this connection, the largest and best equipped hospital in St. Louis. At different times he has made trips abroad to study hospital construction and note the equipment of the famous hospitals of the Old World, and the Alexian Brothers' Hospital has profited greatly by his research and observations. As a practitioner he has devoted himself exclusively to surgery, his principal field of action being the above mentioned hospital, of which he is the chief surgeon. He also served as surgeon-general of the National Guard of Missouri from 1893 to 1897. At different times he has taken an active interest in public affairs as a member of the Democratic party, and during the administration of Governor Crittenden was vice-president of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the Missouri State Board of Health, and was instrumental in setting on foot a movement designed to elevate the character of the medical profession in this State by fixing a higher standard of attainments than formerly as a condition precedent to entering upon the practice of medicine. Among the medical educators of St. Louis he holds a high rank, being connected with the Beaumont Hospital Medical College as professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery, and as dean of the college faculty. He was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1888; president of the St. Louis Medical Society for the year 1889, and president of the Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons for the year 1893. During the year 1896 he served as president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and in 1897 was president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners at St. Louis. He is chief surgeon of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company. He married, in 1883, Miss May Silver, of Maryland.

Luyties, Herman C. G., physician and pharmacist, was born August 12, 1833, in Bremen, Germany, and died May 27, 1896, in Dresden, Germany. His parents were Captain Gebhard and Anna Luyties, and his father, who was commander of a German warship, was a close friend of the renowned physician, Christian Samuel Friedrich Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy. Reared in Bremen, Dr. Luyties was educated in that city and studied medicine under the preceptorship of some of the founders of the homeopathic school of medicine. In 1850 he came to the United States, and was one of the founders of homeopathy in this country, contributing especially to the advancement of that

science in the West. In 1853 he established, at the corner of Broadway and Olive Street, in St. Louis, a small retail homeopathic pharmacy, which at once became recognized as an institution of great value to the homeopathic practitioners of the city. As the homeopathic practice grew in popular favor the demands upon Dr. Luyties' pharmacy increased, and these demands began coming in from all parts of the country tributary to St. Louis. This led to the establishment of a wholesale, as well as a retail, business, and both branches of the pharmacy grew rapidly under his supervision and management. The profession realized the importance of prescribing reliable remedies, and soon learned that such remedies could be obtained at the Luyties Pharmacy. Dr. Luyties devoted his life to the upbuilding of this institution, and had the satisfaction of seeing the small plant which he had established develop during his lifetime into the largest homeopathic pharmacy in the world, a credit to its founder and to the city of St. Louis as well. At the present time—1898—the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Company—a corporation which has succeeded to the business established by Dr. Luyties—has an immense manufactory and extensive laboratories, and its manufacturing and sales departments furnish regular employment to many persons. The institution is one which is known all over the United States, and wherever it is known its high character and admirable business methods receive commendation. In addition to building up a great commercial establishment which was of inestimable benefit to his profession and the general public, he helped to elevate the practice of homeopathy to the highest plane and labored unselfishly to promote the advancement of educational and other interests in St. Louis. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic College of Missouri, and for years was a lecturer on pharmacy in that institution. He was also a founder of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and gave largely of his time and means to relieve the wants of the indigent of the city. The later years of his life were spent in Europe, and he died there, lamented by all who had known him in St. Louis, where he was esteemed for his scientific attainments, his commercial integrity and high character, and his admirable qualities as a man and a citizen. He married, in 1862, Miss Louise Rein, and two sons and three daughters were born of their union.

Lyle, Alexander Lacy, manufacturer, was born January 8, 1804, at Eagle Hills, four miles south of Lexington, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and died at his home in Carondelet—now a part of St. Louis—May 8, 1874. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Butt) Lyle, and his father was a prosperous farmer and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, who held several official positions of minor importance in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His immigrant ancestor in the paternal line was Matthew Lyle, born in the County Antrim, Ireland, in 1711, and married in the same county to Esther Blair in 1731. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of this Matthew Lyle went from Scotland to Ireland and both families may be said to have been of Scottish origin. Matthew Lyle and wife joined the immigrants to America some time between 1735 and 1740, and were of that extensive Scotch-Irish colony which made the earliest settlements in the valley of Virginia. They took lands adjoining those of John McDowell, on Timber Ridge, in what is now Rockbridge, but was then Augusta, County. James Lyle, the son of Matthew, was born about 1734, and died in 1793. He married Hannah Alexander, daughter of Archibald Alexander, who was born in New Providence, Pennsylvania, in 1745. Joseph Lyle was the eldest son born of this marriage, and spent his entire life near the place of his birth in Virginia. He died in 1810, and, having left little provision for his family, his son, Alexander L. Lyle, was taken into the family of his uncle, James Lyle, when he was about six years of age, and reared in that family. His education was such as could be acquired in the country schools of the region in which he was brought up, supplemented by that kind of self-education which may be obtained by reading and intelligent observation. While still a youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and, in his young manhood, came to St. Louis with an elder brother, whose coming hither was influenced by Senator Thomas H. Benton, who had known the family in Virginia. The two brothers, James and Alexander L. Lyle, began working at the carpenter's trade when they came to St. Louis, and followed this occupation industriously until James Lyle died. Alexander Lyle then

formed a partnership with Stuart Matthews, and carried on a somewhat extensive contracting and building business until Mr. Matthews died, and after that continued in the same line of business alone until 1846. In that year, having acquired considerable means, he became associated with Henry T. Blow in the manufacture of white lead and oils in St. Louis, their place of business being at the corner of Tenth Street and Clark Avenue. In 1849 their works were destroyed by fire, and the loss which they suffered in consequence of this fire was so large that it became necessary for Mr. Lyle to interest outside capital in the business. George Collier was then one of the wealthy men of St. Louis, and as a result of his being appealed to to take an interest in the enterprise, the Collier White Lead & Oil Company was chartered. This corporation soon built up a very extensive business and became known not only throughout the West, but throughout the United States. Mr. Lyle continued to be actively identified with this enterprise until 1858, when he retired, still retaining an interest, however, in the manufactory. In the meantime he had become well known as a man of very superior business and executive ability and a thoroughly public-spirited citizen. When the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Fair Association was organized he took an active interest in that enterprise, and, being a practical builder, he was designated to act as superintendent of the first buildings erected, and the work which came under his supervision was done so expeditiously that a formal vote of thanks was returned to him by the directors of the Fair Association. For many years he was an active member of the Central Fire Company, which was the first organization of its kind in St. Louis. He took, at all times, a keen interest in the progress and growth of the city, and was prominent among those who helped to celebrate the entry of the first railroad into St. Louis and other events of importance in the history of the city. Practical in his views of life, thoroughly honest, courteous, kindly and generous, he made friends during all the years of his residence in St. Louis, and was numbered among those who were regarded as having richly earned fortune's favors. Reared under Whig political influences, he voted with that party until it passed out of existence, and in 1860 supported the Bell and Everett presidential ticket. After that he voted with the Democratic party until his death. His parents were Presbyterians, and, having early allied himself with that church in Virginia, he was identified with it prominently after his coming to St. Louis. He was an original member of the Second Presbyterian Church, which stood for so many years on the northwest corner of Broadway and Walnut Street. His charities were bestowed directly upon those whom he thought in need of his assistance, always quietly and without the slightest ostentation. His tastes were domestic, and the time not devoted to his business interests was passed at his home, for which he had all the fondness of a good husband and father. April 29, 1828, he married, in St. Louis, Caroline Bobb, daughter of John and Mary (Sprenkle) Bobb. Mrs. Lyle was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and died in St. Louis September 3, 1898. Her father, who was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was a brickmaker by occupation, and carried on that business in Philadelphia until 1816, when he emigrated with his family to Lexington, Kentucky. In 1818 he came to St. Louis, and lived here until his death in 1851. He was of Huguenot ancestry, and belonged to that class of original settlers in Southeastern Pennsylvania which became known as Pennsylvania Dutch. He was for many years a man of prominence in St. Louis, and was known among the early settlers as a man of pronounced views and aggressive character. The children of Alexander L. Lyle and his wife were Henry Clay Lyle, Joseph Lyle, John Alexander Lyle, William Preston Lyle, Samuel Wilson Lyle, Oscar Kennett Lyle, Harrison Lyle, Marshall Duncan Lyle, Maria Virginia Lyle, Mary Caroline Lyle, Julia Ann Lyle, Alice B. Lyle, Milton Lyle, and Eva Lyle.

Lyle, Marshall D., was born November 25, 1840, in St. Louis, son of Alexander L. and Caroline (Bobb) Lyle. In the foregoing sketch of the elder Lyle somewhat extended mention has been made of the family to which he belongs and of incidents of interest in the family history. Mention has also been made of the father's prominence as a man of affairs in St. Louis, and it is only necessary to say further in this connection that the son was reared under his guidance and training, and enjoyed advantages in his youth which gave him a good start in life. After receiving a

good education in the public schools of this city, he became connected with the Collier White Lead & Oil Company, in which his father was interested, and for thirty-three years thereafter he was identified with the business carried on by that widely known corporation. Having been born and reared in St. Louis, and having had a business career in this city which covers the life of a generation, he has been well known to the public and has enjoyed the esteem of the people among whom he has spent his entire life. A man of cultivated tastes, he has traveled extensively, and, having been a close observer of what he saw in his travels, he is at all times an exceedingly entertaining and companionable man. May 12, 1869, he married Miss Alice Warren, daughter of Charles and Sarah Warren, of St. Louis. Mrs. Lyle's father was born near Boston, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Adams, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts. Her mother came of the illustrious Adams family of New England, and in the paternal line she is a descendant of General Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary fame. Her father, who was an architect by profession, came to St. Louis in his young manhood, became a prosperous man of affairs, and retired from business when fifty-one years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle are Charles H. and Edith Lyle.

Lynch's Negro Pen.—This was the name given to an old-time slave market conducted by Bernard M. Lynch. The building in which the negroes were kept and offered for sale stood on ground now occupied by the Meyer Bros.' drug house, at the corner of Broadway and Clark Avenue, those streets being known, respectively, at the time as Fifth Street and Myrtle Street. Lynch was a well-known character in his day, and was engaged in the negro trade in St. Louis many years. Before establishing his business at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle Streets he conducted a negro market on Locust Street, midway between Fourth and Fifth Streets. When his business outgrew the quarters in which it had been carried on at this location—in 1859—he purchased a large dwelling house at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle Streets and converted it, by means of barred windows, bolts and locks, into a secure prison. In this building, which was a two-story-and-a-half brick, he kept a considerable number of negroes at all times, purchasing and selling them as occasion offered. The last negro sold in St. Louis was sold in this market in 1861. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War the building was taken possession of by the Federal authorities and utilized as a military prison. Numerous prominent citizens of St. Louis, charged with being in sympathy with the secession movement, were imprisoned here in the early days of the war. Later the prisoners confined there were removed to McDowell Medical College, which was converted into a more roomy prison. Lynch, the owner and manager of the old-time negro pen, went to Louisiana after the war, and was living there as late as 1894.

Lynch, William Adams, was born February 25, 1796, in Newburg, Orange County, New York, son of James and Violetta (Willis) Lynch. Although probably of Irish origin, the family to which he belonged has resided in America for several generations, and Mr. Lynch's father, like himself, was a native of New York State, while his grandfather was born in Connecticut. In Orange County, New York, Mr. Lynch obtained a common school education, and then apprenticed himself to the cabinet-maker's trade in New York City, beginning his term of service when he was sixteen years of age. After serving a four years' apprenticeship and working three years as a journeyman cabinet-maker, he accepted the position of book-keeper for his uncle, who was then a fur trader at Portage-des-Sioux, St. Charles County, Missouri. This brought him to what was then the Territory of Missouri in 1819, when he was twenty-three years of age. He had left New York City in September of the same year and journeyed alone in a one-horse wagon to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he was to meet his uncle, who was to come down the river from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with a flatboat, loaded with goods for the Indian trade. After experiencing many hardships and suffering two weeks from an attack of malarial fever, during which his life was despaired of, he had arrived at Shawneetown on the 20th of November, and three days later his uncle also arrived at that place. Hiring two men to assist them, they then went aboard the flatboat and floated down the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois. There they began the arduous task of "cordelling" the boat to Portage-

des-Sioux, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles up the Mississippi. They arrived at their destination December 17th, and Mr. Lynch's home was in St. Charles County for several years thereafter. In 1824 he married the belle of the village and established himself in business in St. Charles as a cabinet-maker. The prevailing impression then was that St. Charles was to become a large city, but after a time this illusion was dispelled, and on the 23d of February, 1829, Mr. Lynch removed to St. Louis, where the business outlook was more promising. The first establishment which he conducted in this city was on Pine Street, between the levee and Main Street. In 1831 he formed a partnership with Hiram Grimsley, and removed to the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, where he continued his cabinet-making business as junior member of the firm of Grimsley & Lynch. In 1832 he sold out his interest in this house and formed the firm of Lynch & Trask, which continued in existence until 1841, doing business on Vine Street, between Main and Second Streets. He then opened a new establishment at the corner of Third and St. Charles Streets, where he remained until his retirement from business. In 1844 he discontinued the manufacture of furniture, and thereafter engaged exclusively in the undertaking business. In 1855, having secured a moderate competence, he turned over his business to his two sons, George N. and William L. Lynch, who continued it under the name of George N. Lynch & Bro. He, however, continued to take an interest in their affairs up to the day of his death, having on the day previous thereto directed the funeral of Judge Wilson Primm, of Carondelet, who was the father-in-law of his only daughter. Mr. Lynch was also a member of the firms of Frost & Lynch, Lynch & Gerard, and Lynch, Arnot & Co., all engaged in the livery business, until 1859. After his sons took charge of the undertaking business of the old firm it was conducted for a time on Fourth Street, near Vine Street, and then removed to a location on Fifth Street, opposite the site of the Mercantile Library. It remained there from June, 1855, until 1863, and then removed to 608 Olive Street. In 1879 it was removed to 1008 Olive Street, and to 1216 Olive Street in 1886. William L. Lynch was killed in the Gasconade bridge disaster, November 1, 1855, and George N. Lynch died September 12, 1896, leaving but one survivor of the family—Thomas Lynch, who had taken the place of William Lynch, and who has since been manager of the establishment. He removed it to 1418 Locust Street, where it is now conducted under the name of The George N. Lynch Undertaking Company, the parties at interest being Charlotte A. Lynch, widow of George N., his son, George M. Lynch, and Thomas Lynch. Thus it will be seen that father, sons and grandsons have in this instance successfully carried on the business of undertakers for seventy years. There are many families in St. Louis in which great-grandparents, grandparents, parents and children have been buried by this firm, and it is said to be the oldest undertaking firm now in existence in the United States. Its records show that during the long period of its existence it has performed the last sad service of interment for some twenty-four thousand persons. The founder of this institution was, throughout his life, a man of prominence in local affairs, and during the legislative session of 1840-1 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature. He was an old-line Whig in politics up to the time that party passed out of existence, and then joined the Democratic party, with which he affiliated until his death, which occurred January 20, 1878. Until 1861 he was a member of Dr. Elliott's Unitarian Church, but being a strong Southern sympathizer, his differences with his pastor on the war issues caused him to withdraw from that church. Thereafter he was not a communicant of any church, but was nevertheless a man of strong religious sentiment, thoroughly honest, and a hater of shams, injustice, and double dealing. He married, first, in 1824, Miss Catherine Saucier, at Portage-des-Sioux, who died in 1840. In 1843 he married Mrs. Theresa Evans, a sister of his first wife, who died in 1880, surviving him three years. His wives were members of an old French family, which had settled at Portage-des-Sioux before the settlement of St. Louis. Of the children born to Mr. Lynch the eldest, George N., died in 1896; William died in 1855, John died in 1828, Edmund died in 1830, Charles D. died in 1863, Catherine died in infancy, and Mary Eliza died in 1864. Thomas Lynch is the only surviving child.

Lyon, Nathaniel, soldier, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, July 14, 1818, and was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mis-

souri, August 10, 1861. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841, and assigned to the Second Infantry, and served in Florida during the latter part of the Seminole War. He was engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz, promoted to first lieutenant while on the march to the City of Mexico, and commanded his company through the subsequent campaign, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. In the assault on the City of Mexico he was wounded, at the Belen Gate. At the close of the Mexican War he was ordered to California, and in 1850 he conducted a successful expedition against the Indians of Clear Lake and Russian River, in Northern California. He was promoted to captain in 1851, and in 1853 returned with his regiment to the East. In 1854 he was sent to Fort Riley, and during the contest for the possession of Kansas manifested his sympathy with the Free-State party and gave it his aid and support. In 1856 he was sent to the Dakota frontier; was on duty again in 1859 in Kansas, and was with General Harney in 1860. In February of 1861 he was ordered to St. Louis. Here he contested with Major Peter V. Hagner, whom he suspected of Southern sympathies, the command of the arsenal. He was soon in close accord with Francis P. Blair, Jr., and the other Unionist leaders, and at once began to drill and organize the Home Guards. A few days before President Lincoln's inauguration Blair went to Washington to persuade General Scott and the President of the necessity of giving the command of the arsenal to Lyon, but without success. On the 13th of March, however, Lyon was placed in command of the troops at St. Louis, and in April of 1861 he was given entire charge of the arsenal, arms and stores. He mustered into the United States service four regiments of Missouri troops, and after the departure of General Harney was recognized by the government as commanding the Department of Missouri. In May General Lyon mustered in five regiments of Home Guards, which became known as the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri. With the forces under his command, he captured Camp Jackson and the State troops assembled there on the 10th of May following, and made prisoners of the entire corps of militia. On the 31st of May, in accordance with an order that Blair had obtained from the President, Lyon, who had been commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, relieved General Harney of the command of the Department of the West. Soon afterward Lyon sent troops to the southwestern part of the State in order to meet an apprehended advance of Confederate troops from Arkansas, while with another force he advanced on Jefferson City, of which he took possession on the 15th of June. On the 17th of June he routed the Confederate force of Colonel John S. Marmaduke at Boonville. His movements placed him in command of the entire State of Missouri except the southwest corner. On July 3d he left Boonville to continue the pursuit of Price, but when he learned that the Missourians had defeated Sigel at Carthage and effected a junction with the Confederate troops under Colonel Ben McCulloch, he halted at Springfield to await re-enforcements. On learning that the Confederates were marching on his division, he advanced to meet them, although he supposed that they largely outnumbered his force. On August 9th, considering a retreat more hazardous than a battle, he decided to surprise the Confederates in their camp on Wilson's Creek at daybreak the next morning. He turned their position and attacked their rear, while General Franz Sigel, at the head of another column, assailed their right flank. Sigel, after driving back the enemy, was defeated through mistaking one of their regiments for Iowa troops. Lyon, perceiving new troops coming to the support of Price, brought all his men to the front for a final effort. His horse was killed and he was wounded in the head and leg, but mounting another horse he dashed to the front to rally his wavering line, and was shot through the breast. The national troops were then compelled to fall back on Springfield, and retreated thence to Rolla. Lyon bequeathed $30,000, constituting nearly his entire property, to the government to aid in the preservation of the Union.

Lyon Park, located between Broadway and Second and Arsenal and Utah Streets, includes within its boundaries a fraction over ten acres, cut off from the western portion of the old arsenal grounds on the abandonment of the latter as a strictly military post. The site was granted by an act of Congress, approved in March, 1869, on condition that a monument to General Nathaniel Lyon—who was in command of the arsenal in 1861 and

fell at the battle of Wilson's Creek—be erected within three years thereafter. The condition of the grant having been complied with, the ground was transferred to the city by the Secretary of War in September, 1871, and thus has been added another to the number of beautiful parks that adorn the city, affording healthful places of resort and recreation to all who desire to avail themselves of its privileges. Since 1877 the park has been improved by the city authorities until it has been made a very attractive public playground. The winding pathways are shaded by a new growth of trees, elms, sycamores and maples, which have taken the place of the primeval forest trees that were cut down, leaving only three still standing as a reminder of the old arsenal grove. Amid this sylvan scene, surrounded by green lawns and beds of flowers, there are two small ponds, in one of which a fountain, springing from a columnar pile of stones, scatters its spray in every direction with pleasing effects. Near the center of the park stands the monument erected in memory of General Lyon. It is of red granite, twenty-eight feet high, rising from the top of a green mound of symmetrical proportions, itself about fifteen feet in height above the eastern pathway. The obelisk rests on a square base. Midway up the shaft is a bronze medallion, sunk in a niche, showing the face of General Lyon in relief, and beneath is the inscription: "August 10, 1861." Lower down, toward the base, is inscribed the name "Lyon." On the eastern side is also a medallion, representing an allegorical scene—a female with a club, and behind her the figure of a lion, both spirited and life-like. The monument is fitly located on the spot where General Lyon organized the troops to carry out his military operations, and is an interesting feature of the park appropriately bearing his name. The monument was dedicated September 13, 1874, and since, on the recurrence of the anniversary of his death, the occasion has been commemorated by a parade and the placing of flags, mottoes and flowers around the monument, followed by exercises and two orations—one in German, the other in English—by local orators selected for the occasion. The total amount expended by the city on account of this park up to the year 1897 was $36,286.50.

Lyons, James Joseph, merchant, was born in the County Kerry, one of the maritime counties of Munster, Ireland, in 1844, and died in St. Louis November 9, 1897. His parents were Enos and Catharine Lyons, and his father, who was a contractor and bridge-builder, immigrated to the United States in 1851, when the son was seven years of age. Upon arriving in this country the family settled in New York, and James J. Lyons obtained a good education in that city. Several years later his father removed to Syracuse, New York, and still later to the little city of Sidney, in Western Ohio. There both his parents died, and he was thrown mainly upon his own resources. Coming to St. Louis in 1860, he entered the employ of Messrs. Sides & Spilker, confectioners, as bookkeeper, and some time later became manager of the establishment. A capable and energetic young man, he husbanded his resources carefully, and in 1868 had saved enough from his earnings to enable him to purchase the interest of one of the partners in the establishment, with which he had then been connected for eight years. The firm name was then changed to F. W. Spilker & Lyons, although for many years Mr. Lyons had general charge of its conduct and management. Under his direction it expanded to very considerable proportions and proved highly remunerative to those engaged in it. To this business Mr. Lyons devoted all his time and attention until a few months prior to his death, and he not only accumulated a comfortable fortune, but established a reputation for correct business methods, strict integrity in all his dealings, and honorable conduct of his affairs, which is a valuable part of the legacy left to his family. His calling was one which brought him into contact with large numbers of people, and few of the business men of the city were more widely known than was he, and none had been more generally esteemed. To all those who have interested themselves in charitable work and in caring for the poor and needy his face and name were alike familiar because of his kindly interest in their undertakings and the generous contributions always handed out to those who called upon him in this connection. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church, and exemplified his religion through the good deeds of his every-day life. Mr. Lyons had several brothers, all prominent business men. His eldest brother, Michael Lyons, who died in Europe, served in the East India Army, with the rank of major, for twen-

ty-five years. His uncle, Dr. Lyons, was a prominent physician of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Lyons married, in Canton, Missouri, in 1868, Miss Anastasia Kelley, daughter of John Kelley, a distinguished citizen of New York City, who at one time was engaged in business on the site of the present famous Cooper Institute. An accomplished Christian lady, Mrs. Lyons supplemented the efforts of her husband during his lifetime in charitable work, and still continues much of the good work which he inaugurated. Five children were born of their union, named, respectively, Eugene A. Lyons, now deceased, who was a promising young physician of St. Louis; Leo James Lyons, a member of the Order of Jesuits, now being prepared for the priesthood; Harry Enos Lyons, an electrician; John Edgar Lyons, a student of St. Louis University, and Marie Lillian Lyons, deceased.

M

Maccabees, Knights of the.—A fraternal and benefit order, incorporated under the laws of Michigan, in 1881. A member of "The National Fraternal Congress," and having in 1898 a membership of nearly 300,000 in the United States and Canada; making it second in numerical strength among the Fraternal beneficiary orders of this country. In the year last mentioned, the membership in St. Louis was between 2,000 and 3,000, and 8,000, approximately, in the State of Missouri. The originator of the order was N. S. Boynton, of Port Huron, Michigan. Hall Tent, No. 8, was the pioneer organization of this order in St. Louis, and the central organization in the city is known as St. Louis Camp, to which the various tents send representatives. The business of the order is conducted, as a whole, through a supreme tent, which is the law-making body, "great camps" and "subordinate tents." There are two divisions of the order, one being called the Knights of the Maccabees, which admits to membership men only; and the other, a sister organization, admitting women, being known as Ladies of the Maccabees. The subordinate organizations of the Ladies of the Maccabees are known as "hives," and in 1898 twelve such societies were in existence in St. Louis. At the same time, eighteen tents of Knights of the Maccabees existed in the city. St. Louis was complimented at the biennial review of the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees in 1897 by having one of its citizens, Sir Knight C. F. Hatfield, elevated to the position of Supreme Master-at-Arms, the highest office which had, up to that time, been conferred upon a member of the order residing west of the Mississippi River.

The founder of the order, Major N. S. Boynton, then also mayor of Port Huron, Michigan, for the fourth term, visited St. Louis in December, 1897, and was treated with distinguished consideration, being publicly welcomed by Mayor Ziegenhein, and an entertainment being given in his honor at Music Hall, which was conceded to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed at that hall. It was estimated that over five thousand persons were in the hall, and that over eight thousand were turned away, unable to gain admission. Boxes were occupied by leading representatives of other great fraternal societies to pay him honor, and he was also tendered a reception at the Planters' Hotel. The Knights of the Maccabees early recognized the necessity of having a graduated system of rates, based on "Actuaries' Table of Mortality," to equitably apportion the monthly contributions to the life benefit fund among the members. On these rates a surplus fund of over $650,000 had been accumulated at the beginning of the year 1899; all invested in United States Government bonds, practically insuring, from past experience, only one assessment a month.

The history of the order in St. Louis would be incomplete without the mention of St. Louis Tent, No. 26. This was the second tent organized in the city, and until that time no progress had been made, but with the institution of this tent new life was infused into the work, a friendly rivalry created and the order given a responsible standing never before attained. St. Louis tent was chartered May 9th, 1892, and C. F. Hatfield was the first commander. He was succeeded by Benjamin J. Klene, the

ty-five years. His uncle, Dr. Lyons, was a prominent physician of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Lyons married, in Canton, Missouri, in 1868, Miss Anastasia Kelley, daughter of John Kelley, a distinguished citizen of New York City, who at one time was engaged in business on the site of the present famous Cooper Institute. An accomplished Christian lady, Mrs. Lyons supplemented the efforts of her husband during his lifetime in charitable work, and still continues much of the good work which he inaugurated. Five children were born of their union, named, respectively, Eugene A. Lyons, now deceased, who was a promising young physician of St. Louis; Leo James Lyons, a member of the Order of Jesuits, now being prepared for the priesthood; Harry Enos Lyons, an electrician; John Edgar Lyons, a student of St. Louis University, and Marie Lillian Lyons, deceased.

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attorney and State Senator, who served two terms. He was followed by S. M. Sparklin, of the Customhouse, and known as the "popular quartermaster of Ransom Post," who was succeeded in turn by Lee W. Grant, the attorney; Chas. McNeil, manager of the Time Service of the Western Union Telegraph Company; J. M. Maddox, manager of the Missouri District Telegraph Company, and George McGann, general manager Commercial Telegraph Company. This tent has been remarkable for the prominence attained by its representatives in the city, State and national conventions, having three times in succession had its representative to the State biennial convention elected as a supreme representative, as follows: B. J. Klene, Lee W. Grant and C. F. Hatfield. In the city organization, St. Louis tent has always had its representative on the executive committee, twice had the commandership, and twice the record-keepership. It is known as the "Professional Tent," having probably more lawyers, doctors and musicians than any other body of its size of a similar character in the city. In addition to these there are quite a number of prominent business men, but the fraternal character of the tent has always been kept up, and its entertainments are very popular among those privileged to enjoy them, for they are usually complimentary, and always select. The other tents in the city are known as: Tower Grove, American, Missouri, Imperial, Mozart, Mound City, United, Ivanhoe, Union, Suburban, Capen, Fern, Summit, Oak Hill, Busy Bee, Lillian, Benton and Dewey.

The year 1898 brought very important results to the Knights of the Maccabees in Missouri, in that a great camp was organized, giving the State local government, and taking it out of the territorial form, which it had previously occupied. A convention was held in Jefferson City on November 9th and 10th, at which over 100 local tents were represented, with a membership of nearly 6,000, presided over by Major N. S. Boynton, Supreme R. K., when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, which have since been approved by the Supreme Board of Trustees, and a full set of officers elected.

St. Louis was honored by having Sir Knight R. B. Anderson, the former State Commander, elected the first Great Commander of the Great Camp. The balance of the executive committee were Sir Knight J. C. Huff, of Chillicothe; Past Great Commander; Sir Knight J. H. Bellmer, of Sedalia, Great Lieutenant-Commander; and Sir Knight A. Lipper, of Kansas City, Great Record Keeper.

Sir Knight R. B. Anderson has now his headquarters in St. Louis. He came to this city in 1893 from Saginaw, Michigan, where he was commander of one of the largest tents in the country. He has instituted most of the tents in St. Louis and vicinity, and has devoted his entire time since coming here to the building up of the order in this State.

CHARLES F. HATFIELD.

Macready's Visit.—William Charles Macready, the eminent English actor, visited St. Louis in 1844, on the occasion of his second tour of the United States. He was then at the zenith of his fame and his appearance here constituted an epoch in the theatrical annals of the city.

Madera, Adolph, labor leader and legislator, was born in Belleville, Illinois, September 26, 1858, son of John and Johanna M. Madera. His parents came from Germany to this country in 1840, and were among the pioneer German settlers at Belleville. He obtained a good English education in the schools of Belleville, which was supplemented later by a course of study in St. Louis. He was trained industrially to the business of cigar-making, and he has ever since been identified with that branch of manufacturing. In his young manhood he became recognized as an able champion of the rights of the laboring classes and a skillful organizer of the labor interests. His associates and colaborers quickly recognized the fact that he was endowed with the qualities of leadership, and by the time he attained his majority, he had become a conspicuous and influential trade-unionist. From 1880 to 1882 he was the chief official of the local organization of the Knights of Labor, and he held numerous other positions of trust and honor in that connection. Believing that the general advancement of the interests of the laboring classes could only be effected by the concerted and harmonious action of those engaged in all the different branches of industry, he was one of the originators of the movement, which resulted in the formation of the American Federation of Labor, and was a delegate to the

meeting of that body held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1881. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor which met in New York City in September of 1882, and in 1885 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Cigarmakers, held in Cincinnati, Ohio. In December of that year he was sent to the Pacific Coast to take part in the crusade against Chinese cheap labor, which then threatened serious consequences to the cigarmaker's trade and other branches of labor. His earnest, logical arguments against the degradation of American labor to the Chinese level attracted much attention, and caused him to become recognized as an effective and popular orator. He was a delegate to the memorable Anti-Chinese Convention, held in Sacramento, California, March 10, 1886, and was a prominent participant in its deliberations. Returning to St. Louis soon afterward, he was chosen a delegate to the International Convention of Cigarmakers, held at Binghamton, New York, in the autumn of that year. In 1888 he was elected a representative in the General Assembly of Missouri, from the Second District, and while serving in that body he distinguished himself as an able champion of the labor interests, and was, in all respects, a valuable member of that body. Thereafter, until 1897, he gave his attention mainly to his private business interests, still contributing his full share, however, to the advancement of every movement designed to better the condition of the toilers of the country. In 1897 he was elected a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, receiving the largest majority ever given to a member of that body. As a city legislator he has served the public faithfully, filling the chairmanship of the committees on legislation, education and labor, and wielding large influence in shaping local legislation. He is a firm believer in the theory that the education of the masses is essential to the success of popular government, and has labored effectively to promote the cause of popular education in St. Louis. In politics he has always been a conscientious Republican, and has taken that interest in public affairs, which evidences due appreciation of the duties incident to good citizenship. Mr. Madera married, in 1889, Miss Lena Wittmer of St. Louis.

Madill, George A., lawyer, jurist and financier, was born in 1838, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. After completing his academic education, he began the study of law at the Albany, New York, Law School, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. The same year he began the practice of his profession at Oswego, New York, and remained there until the autumn of 1865. Coming west in the spring of 1866, he became a member of the St. Louis bar, and almost immediately gained recognition as a lawyer of very superior attainments. In 1870 he was elected judge of the circuit court, having come forward in response to a very general call for his services in that capacity from the legal fraternity of the city. He served four years on the bench, and then resigned to return to the practice of his profession. That he proved an able and popular judge of this court is evidenced by the fact that on his retirement from the bench, members of the bar presented him with a unique testimonial of their appreciation of his ability as a jurist, and the value of his services to the public. On the 31st of December, 1874, the last day on which he sat on the bench, about three hundred lawyers gathered in circuit court room No. 2, and presented him with an address, lithographed on parchment, artistic in design and execution. In presenting this address, a leading member of the bar said: "Knowing that you are about to retire from the position of circuit judge, which you have so long occupied, we are unwilling you should leave the bench without an unequalled expression of our approval of your official career, which we now declare has been marked throughout by a dignified modesty, unquestioned impartiality, extensive learning and great ability; we further bear cheerful witness that you have discharged the important, laborious and responsible duties of your high office in a manner beneficial to the jurisprudence of the State, with justice to all suitors, honor to your own head and heart, and with courtesy and kindness to your professional brethren." After retiring from the bench Judge Madill continued the practice of law until he was made president of the Union Trust Company, since which time he has given the larger share of his attention to the interests of that corporation.

Madstone.—A stone popularly reputed to cure hydrophobia, or to prevent it when threatened. It is applied to the wound from which it is supposed to draw the poison. The belief in its value has no scientific sanction. One of these magic stones was once in the possession of Dr. Arnaud, at one time coroner of St. Louis. It was of a light, yellowish color, and half the size of an ordinary door knob. It is said to have been found in the stomach of a white deer, killed in Arkansas. There is no record of any cures having been effected by this stone.

Maffitt, Charles Chouteau, one of the chief representatives of the iron mining and manufacturing interests of Missouri, and who has been prominent also in the politics of the State, was born in St. Louis February 17, 1852, son of Dr. William and Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt. His father was Dr. William Maffitt, who belonged to an old Virginia family, and came to St. Louis as a surgeon of the United States Army, to which he was attached for many years, serving with distinction on the staff of General Winfield S. Scott, and also on the staff of General William J. Worth. The mother of Charles C. Maffitt was Miss Julia Chouteau before her marriage, and through this maternal lineage he is descended from the oldest of St. Louis families and the founder of the city. His father died in St. Louis in 1864, and his mother, who lived to a ripe, old age, and was universally revered for her many acts of beneficence, died in 1897. Mr. Maffitt was educated at Seton Hall College, of South Orange, New Jersey, and at Washington University, of St. Louis. After completing his academic studies, he turned his attention at once to business pursuits, becoming identified first with the Chouteau, Harrison & Valle Iron Company, in which his family was largely interested. Evidencing his capacity for the conduct of affairs in this connection, he became vice-president of the corporation, and later succeeded to the presidency of one of the largest iron manufacturing establishments in the West, a position which he still retains. Closely allied with this enterprise is the Iron Mountain Company, and of this corporation he is also president. Having large resources at his command, and, having both the ability and the disposition to utilize these resources for the advancement of the interests of St. Louis, he has been and still is a man of numerous and varied activities. As president of the Forest Park, Laclede Avenue and Fourth Street railroad, he contributed to the development of the present street railway facilities of the city, and other important enterprises with which he has been connected are the St. Louis Union Stock Yards Company, of which he was formerly president; the Helena & New Orleans Transportation Company, of which he was also president for a time; the Merchants' Terminal Company, in which he was a director; the Columbian Excursion Company, of which he is now president; the St. Louis Land and Improvement Company, of which he is treasurer; and the State Bank of St. Louis and the Bell Telephone Company, in both of which corporations he is a director. An important trust devolved upon him at the death of his mother, and, in company with his brother, P. C. Maffitt, he is now charged with the care and conservation of her large estate. He has always taken a warm interest in promoting the welfare of the St. Louis Fair Association, and has served as president of the association, an office which he resigned in 1896. A natural fondness for horses has made him one of the chief promoters of race meetings at the fair grounds, and he is recognized as one of the best informed men in the State concerning the lineage and records of race horses, the rules of racing associations and everything pertaining to what has been aptly termed "the sport of kings." In politics he has been conspicuous among the leading manufacturers of the country for his consistent advocacy of a tariff for revenue only, and his opposition to the high protection views formerly entertained by nearly all the iron manufacturers of the United States. A believer in tariff reform, as well as in other cardinal principles of the Democratic party, he has taken a prominent part in politics and political campaigns of Missouri, and for several years prior to 1896 served as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of this State. In 1884 he sat in the convention which nominated President Cleveland, at Chicago, as one of the district delegates from Missouri and in 1892 he was one of the delegates-at-large from this State to the Democratic National Convention. In 1896 he condemned the plank in the Democratic national platform, adopted at Chicago, which favored the free and unlimited coinage of sil-

yer, and, not being in harmony with his party in that campaign, declined to act longer as chairman of its State Campaign Committee in Missouri. As a political manager, however, he had previously achieved marked distinction, his executive ability, tact and sagacity being no less clearly demonstrated in that field than in the field of business enterprise. He has seemed, however, to have no fondness for either the honors or emoluments of office, and has in the past, declined numerous offers of political preferment.

Maffitt, Julia, was born in St. Louis in 1815, and died in this city in 1897. She was the daughter of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and great-granddaughter of the founder of St. Louis. Born to a rich inheritance, she was carefully educated and developed into a lovely womanhood of the old-time French type. Her entire life of more than four score years, was passed in St. Louis and she witnessed its growth from a village to a city of more than six hundred thousand people. She was a child nine years of age when General Lafayette visited this city, and was the guest of her father at the old Chouteau Mansion, on Main Street, near Vine Street, and in the later years of her life frequently entertained her children and grandchildren with reminiscences of the grand ball given on that occasion. She married, in her young womanhood, Dr. William D. Maffitt, one of the prominent physicians of his day, who died in early life. After her husband's death she gave herself up to the care of her large estate, her family, and to numerous works of charity. Her living children are Pierre Chouteau Maffitt, Charles C. Maffitt, William C. Maffitt, Mrs. Julia Walsh, Mrs. Nancy Bates and Emily Maffitt.

Mafia in St. Louis.—A society of Sicilian origin, having its regular code of laws, called the "Omerta," according to which any member must himself avenge any wrong done him. Not justice, but the living, must avenge the dead. Out of this grows the law of the vendetta. No member is allowed to give evidence in any court of law against a fellow member, but, on the contrary, must shield and protect him. They have their secret signs, passwords and other means of recognizing each other. A branch of this society at one time existed in St. Louis, and conducted its criminal operations against residents of the Italian colony, but its extent was not at once made known, as fear closed the lips of its enemies, and the oath of the members forbade any divulgence regarding it. Police records prove the organization to have been responsible for several mysterious murders. About the year 1876 an Italian named Francisco Palermo was assassinated in North St Louis. Subsequent events proved that he had been followed to this city from New Orleans by three members of the Mafia, and that two others had joined them in this city. The five assassins were arrested later at Belleville, Illinois, and afterward tried in St. Louis. Two turned State's evidence, and three were convicted and hanged. In 1889 a Sicilian was found stabbed to death in "Clabber Alley." There was no clew to the perpetrators of the crime, and the case remained an unsolved mystery, but the impression in police circles was that he had fallen a victim to the Mafia. The crushing out of the Mafia organization in New Orleans, subsequent to the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy, of that city, had a salutary effect in St. Louis, and in later years there have been no evidences of its existence in this city.

Magazine Literature.—St. Louis has never been a magazine publishing center. After an existence of a century and a third it can not claim to have an established magazine. The longest-lived publication of this class expired in December, 1897, after a checkered career of twenty-seven years. Of the three magazines now published, the oldest has been issued nine years, and the newest, four years, and one of the three is a "trade" publication, depending for its support on its unliterary features. Of the many factors that govern the law of non-support of our magazines, the most potent are local apathy as to periodical literature; the absence of local literary pride; the lack of public confidence in local ability; the preoccupation of the field by Eastern and Northern publications, and the favoritism shown by Eastern circulating agencies to Eastern and Northern publications.

Still, the outlook is reassuring, for a forecast of the future, based upon a careful and conscientious examination of the past and the present, indicates that the time and opportunities for a magazine literature, alike honorable and

creditable to its publishers and to St. Louis, is a question of only a few more years. Possibly within the first quarter of the twentieth century the dreams and the hopes of the pioneers of St. Louis magazine literature will be fulfilled by their successors of that epoch.

"The Catholic Cabinet and Chronicle of Religious Intelligence" was begun in May, 1843, and was probably the first magazine issued in St. Louis; at any rate, it is the earliest of which any data can be obtained. It was published by William J. Mullin, and each number contained sixty-four pages of reading matter; its advertisements occupied two pages of its cover. While an occasional original article appeared, the bulk of its contents consisted of reprints and translations from the leading Catholic reviews and periodicals published abroad, and local religious notes and news. It was issued about three years.

"Atlantis," a semi-monthly, devoted to literature and family reading, was issued in May, 1845, by Cormany & Benckendorf. It died the same year.

"The Western Journal" was begun in January, 1848, by M. Tarver and T. F. Risk. It was a monthly, devoted to agriculture, manufactures, mechanical arts, commerce and general literature. The design of the publishers was to lay before the people of the Mississippi Valley "that class of facts and information which relates to the varied pursuits of the people." It originally contained sixty-four pages of reading matter, which later on was increased to eighty pages. In 1851 Mr. Risk sold his interest to Henry Cobb, from which time on it became somewhat more literary in its contents, and contained occasional illustrations. The same year its name was changed to "The Western Journal and Civilian." In the early years of its publication the first railroad lines connecting St. Louis with the outer world were being planned and built, so a large portion of the "Journal's" pages were devoted to railroad news and statistics. Mrs. Mary R. Hall, of Iowa, contributed articles on general literature to its pages; George B. Davidson, of Illinois, on agriculture in Scotland; Joseph Ormond, of Missouri, on education and general literature; and J. Loughborough, also of Missouri, "The History of the American Fur Trade." Its St. Louis contributors were Alfred S. Waugh, on the fine arts; Professor John H. Fice—then superintendent of the public schools—on education; Mann Butler, "The History of the Valley of the Ohio," and commercial reviews; Hugh A. Garland, on slavery and the African slave trade; Francois des Montaignes, "The Plains"; and Edward Stagg, poetry. Mr. Tarver contributed a large number of commercial and industrial, and Mr. Cobb an equal number of literary, articles and reviews. "The Journal and Civilian" suspended in 1856. It was the most utilitarian of the St. Louis magazines.

"The Western Literary Emporium" was published monthly; it was devoted to "sound literature, morality, the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the elevation of man." A. H. Ernst, Governor Robb, Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., J. R. Barnes and Rev. John C. Lord, D. D., were its principal contributors. It was published by Stowell & Langley until the seventh number, when J. M. Stowell became its editor, and Stowell, Haskin & Green its publishers. Each number contained sixty-four pages, accompanied by a frontispiece. The first number bore date of July, 1848. The Missouri Historical Society has the number for February, 1849. This is the latest issue of "The Emporium" which we can find.

"The St. Louis Magnet," a monthly publication designed to illustrate the philosophy of human nature, was issued in 1848, by Dr. T. J. McNair. It was too much literary and philosophical to be ranked as a medical journal. In 1849 Drs. J. C. Heberling and F. G. Sitton purchased interests in the periodical, which was discontinued late in the same year.

"The Western Register" was a monthly magazine—and not "journal," as its title page said—of commerce, navigation, science, the arts, and literature. It was largely devoted to local matters and river topics, and was patterned after "The Western Journal." Only a few numbers of it were published in 1849.

"The Presbyterian Casket," Rev. S. A. Hodgman, editor and publisher, was devoted to "sacred and polite literature." The first number was issued in June, 1851. We can find no record of the magazine after the number for September, 1851.

"The Western Review" was begun in 1852, by T. F. Risk—who had sold his interest in "The Western Journal" the year previous—and Thomas E. Garrett. It was a monthly,

devoted to general literature, the science of government, social and political progress, the sciences, and the ornamental and useful arts. Only a few numbers were issued. Mr. Garrett was afterward, and during a number of years, a writer on the staff of the "Missouri Republican."

"The Miscellany and Review" made its appearance in January, 1853. T. F. Risk was its editor. Each number contained fifty-six pages; it was not illustrated. It was devoted to "education, the science of government, home commerce," literature, miscellany, etc. Its articles were short and mostly selected—"intended to be of practical mien," abjuring "fancy and flowers." Only a few numbers of "The Miscellany and Review" were published.

Richard Edwards, of "City Directory" memory, published "Edwards' Monthly" (devoted to art, science, literature, agriculture, banking, etc.), from 1859 to about 1861.

"The Southern Review," volume 1, number 1, bears date of January, 1867, Bledsoe & Browne, editors and publishers, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1869 Alfred Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D., became its sole editor and proprietor. In July, 1871, he transferred it to St. Louis, and from that date on to January, 1875, it was published here continuously. It was a quarterly of 250 pages. Religious and philosophical questions and controversies engrossed the larger part of its contents, its literary features not occupying one-third of its pages. Dr. Bledsoe transferred "The Review" to Baltimore in 1875. He was a profound scholar and a forceful writer; he wrote about three-fourths of each number of "The Review." He died in Alexandria, Virginia, on the 8th of December, 1877, in his sixty-ninth year, and his periodical was shortly afterward discontinued.

"The American Law Review" was founded in Boston, in 1866, by the historic publishing house of Little, Brown & Co. It was purchased by the Review Publishing Company in 1882, and removed to St. Louis; in 1883, "The Southern Law Review," and in 1885, "The Western Jurist," were consolidated with it. "The American Law Review" is a bimonthly magazine of one hundred and sixty pages, devoted to the law. It contains leading articles by eminent legal writers on topics of interest and value to the bench and the bar; editorial notes on live topics of the day, resumes of recent important decisions of the State and Federal courts, letters from prominent lawyers on matters of interest to the legal profession, and book reviews, calling attention to new books of value to lawyers and for what special purpose. "The Review" is edited by Seymour D. Thompson, ex-judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and Leonard A. Jones, a noted legal writer of Boston. Its contributors are: Honorable John F. Dillon, Irving Browne, Mr. Justice Field, Governor Pennoyer, William L. Murfree, Sr., Conrad Reno, Honorable William H. Taft, Edward Ireland Renick, Honorable James O. Pierce, John Bassett Moore, James M. Love, Robert Ludlow Fowler, and others. The present officers of the Review Publishing Company are George M. Bartlett, president, and A. S. Robinson, secretary.

"The Journal of Speculative Philosophy," Professor William T. Harris, LL. D., editor and proprietor, was the highest-class periodical ever issued in St. Louis. While its name prevented the masses of readers of periodical literature from even examining it, its contents display the fact that literature, art, science, and music were familiar topics of treatment. It was issued quarterly; the first number appeared in January, 1868, and from that date until 1888 it appeared regularly. The last volume is composed of irregular issues from 1888 to 1893. Among its contributors were many well known Eastern and European writers; we will instance: A. Bronson Alcott, Professor T. Collyns Simon, D. A. Wasson, John Weiss, T. W. Parsons, Professor J. Hutchison Sterling, Dr. Hiram K. Jones, F. B. Sanborn, Rev. William Ellery Channing, Professor John Watson, John Albee, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody; its principal St. Louis contributors were: A. E. Kroeger, Professor Denton J. Snider, Professor H. I. D'Arcy, Mrs. Ella S. Morgan, Rev. R. A. Holland, F. Louis Soldan, Lewis J. Block, Honorable H. C. Brockmeyer, Miss Susan E. Blow, Thomas Davidson, Professor Horace H. Morgan, Gertrude Garrigues, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Professor William M. Bryant, and Miss Anna C. Brackett. A large portion of the contents was written or translated by Professor Harris, and a prominent feature of "The Journal" consisted of translations from Hegel, Rosenkranz, Fichte, Goethe, Kant, Vera, Leibnitz, Schelling, Schopenhauer and Descartes. In 1880

the periodical was transferred to New York, D. Appleton & Co. becoming its publishers. That a magazine of its class and aims should have originated in St. Louis, instead of Boston or New York, is one of the surprises occasionally occurring in the field of magazine literature; in fact, "The Journal of Speculative Philosophy" is unique in the periodical world. Professor Harris removed to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1884, and has been United States Commissioner of Education since September, 1889.

"The West," a three-column thirty-two-page monthly, was issued by Hamlin & Co., in September, 1870. Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell was its editor. Its articles, as well as its illustrations, were nearly all selected from the English periodicals. It suspended some time during the winter of the same year. Mrs. Mitchell was known principally through the nom-de-plume of "Ella Ellwood."

In 1870 Professor Charles Whittaker, of the public schools of Milwaukee, issued the first number of "The Milwaukee Magazine," a forty-page illustrated monthly. In 1872 it was transferred to Thomas J. Gilmore, who issued it continuously up to 1876. In October, 1878, Mr. Gilmore resumed its publication in St. Louis, under the name of "The St. Louis Illustrated Magazine." "The Milwaukee Magazine" contained many contributions from a class of young writers who were afterward known as "The Milwaukee School of Poetesses." Ella Wheeler—now Wilcox; Carlotta Perry, Etta Ward Pierce, Marion V. Dudley, Eben E. Rexford and Dr. S. Compton Smith were frequent contributors. "The St. Louis Illustrated Magazine" was devoted to light literature and illustrated fashions. In 1883 the controlling interest passed to Alexander N. De Menil, and the standard of the magazine was raised. Its fashion and household departments were dropped, and papers of a serious nature were substituted in their place. From 1883 to 1890 its local contributors were Enrique Parmer, Mrs. Maria I. Johnson, Honorable James M. Loring, Miss Fannie Isabel Sherrick, Mrs. Fanny S. Roper—now Porcher; R. E. Lee Gibson, Mrs. S. I. Stone, P. G. Ferguson, of the "Globe-Democrat," Miss Hattie Whitney, and others. "The St. Louis" had more of a national, than a local circulation, and had contributors in many States and in England; we will instance only a few: Mrs. Dwight Smith ("Maude Meredith"), Iowa; Professor Eugene Parsons, Illinois; Miss Mamie S. Paden, Colorado; Horace S. Keller, New York; Eben E. Rexford, Wisconsin; Earl Marble, Massachusetts; Mrs. Madge Morris, California; Miss Lizette Woodward Reese, Maryland; Paul Pastnor, Vermont; Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, New York; William H. Bushnell, District of Columbia; John R. Musick, Judge J. W. Emerson, Miss Ella M. Guernsey, Missouri; Will M. Clemens, New York; Miss Esmeralda Boyle, Nebraska; and Percy B. St. John and Dinah Muloch Craig, England. In March, 1890, the magazine once more became the property of Mr. Gilmore, who, in 1894, transferred it to Tobias Mitchell, who changed its name to "The Midland Magazine." Mr. Mitchell sold it to a stock company in 1896, and it finally suspended in December, 1897. "The St. Louis" was the longest-lived and had the largest popular reputation of the St. Louis magazines.

"The St. Louis Ladies' Magazine" was a fifty-six page monthly, illustrated, and on the general plan of the successful Eastern ladies' magazines of that day—"Godey's," "Peterson's," and "Arthur's." The first number was issued in May, 1871; Miss Margaret L. Johnson was the editor and proprietor. Its literature proper was of the "light" quality; the fashion plates were furnished by William Barr & Co., the musical department was edited by Kunkel Bros., and the fancy work department by Mme. Lucie F. D'Episy. Its acknowledged list of contributors contained the following names: Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon, Mrs. S. T. Martyn, W. C. Cook, Miss Annie C. Brackett, Mrs. W. R. Edwards, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Enrique Parmer, Rosa Leigh, Miss Adela Stevens (now Mrs. Cody), Miss M. E. Beedy, and Alexander N. De Menil, St. Louis; Mrs. S. R. McClellan, Kansas; Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Beach, Chicago; Frank Farrington, Minnesota; Miss Susan Warner (author of "The Wide, Wide World"), New York; and Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Indiana. In 1872 the "St. Louis Ladies'" was transferred to Miss Julia M. Purinton and Mrs. Anna Robertson Noxon, who, after issuing a few numbers, discontinued its publication.

"The La Salle Journal," a literary and religious monthly, was begun in January, 1872, by George A. Schuette, A. B., now a member

of the order of the Christian Brothers. In 1873 it was changed to magazine form and the word "journal" dropped from its title. It lived about two years; its articles were nearly all by young writers.

"The Inland Monthly Magazine," Miss Mary Nolan and Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editors and proprietors, made its appearance in March, 1872. During the first half year of its existence each number contained forty-eight pages of selected literary items, reprinted English stories, society gossip, "write ups" of business men and commercial firms, lithographic portraits, local biographies, etc. Its only contributors were L. U. Reavis and Enrique Parmer. In July, 1872, Mrs. Smith became the sole proprietor and enlarged "The Inland" to sixty-eight—and later on to one hundred—pages, and original articles only were used. In the number of May, 1873, appears the following list of contributors: Honorable Samuel T. Glover, Professor William T. Harris, Peter G. Bland, Thomas E. Garrett, Professor A. J. Conant, Henry Cobb, Frank Fitz Randolph, Professor Denton J. Snider, Alexander N. De Menil, Mrs. M. E. Sells, and Honorable Joseph A. Dacus, St. Louis; ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, Tennessee; Edgar Fawcett, New York; J. Henry Shaw, Illinois; Dr. J. H. Blue, Nebraska; Mrs. Belle Bush, New Jersey; William E. Tinney, Tennessee; Miss M. R. Housekeeper, Illinois; Marie S. Ladd, Vermont; and Mabel Wallace. Between 1873 and the date of its suspension in 1878, the following writers were added to its list: Professor John H. Tice, Augustus W. Alexander and Myron Coloney, commercial editor of the "Missouri Democrat," St. Louis; John Hallam, Arkansas; Alfred F. Bridges, Illinois; Professor R. B. Anderson, Wisconsin; Mary Bayard Clark, and Mrs. Lady. A feature of the magazine was the early publication of the public lectures of Horace Greeley on "Education" and other topics. "The Inland" was the most intellectually democratic of the St. Louis magazines; its contents ranged from the most profound and scholarly papers on philosophical, scientific and historical themes, down to the most worthless love stories and society personals. During the last two years of its existence it was issued from Chicago.

"The Southern Law Review" was founded in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1872. It was a quarterly. In 1875 it was purchased by Soule, Thomas & Wentworth and removed to St. Louis. In 1883 it absorbed "The American Law Review," of Boston, and is still published as "The American Law Review."

"The Central Magazine," Miss Mary Nolan, editor and publisher, resulted from the dissensions that arose among the publishers of "The Inland Magazine." It was a sixty-eight page monthly, with a frontispiece. The first number was issued in July, 1872, and it lived some five years. It was unusually light and trivial. Miss Nolan kept a Catholic bookstore on Washington Avenue.

"At Home," volume 1, number 1, was issued in December, 1872, by Conkling Bros. It was a twenty-four page, three-column monthly, illustrated with stock and English cuts; short selected articles formed the bulk of its contents. Only a few numbers were issued.

"The Western Educational Review" was launched in 1866, by Professor O. H. Fethers, the elocutionist; it was printed by E. F. Hobbart & Co., who bought it in 1872. Its name was shortly changed to "The Western," and after a temporary suspension it reappeared under the editorship of Professor Horace H. Morgan, principal of the High School, and was published by a stock company. It was devoted, principally, to educational matters, and secondarily to literature and science. While it furnished during its career some of the best pages of magazine literature ever issued from St. Louis, its influence and circulation, nevertheless, were almost entirely local. Its contributors were nearly all from St. Louis and connected with educational institutions; the list includes the names of Professor William T. Harris, J. M. Long, Rev. John C. Learned, Miss Grace C. Bibb, Professor Denton J. Snider, Bishop Marvin, A. E. Kroeger, C. E. Illsley, Professor William M. Bryant, J. R. Meeker, Dr. Charles M. Todd, Professor F. Louis Soldan, Lewis J. Block, Rev. Robert A. Holland, B. V. B. Dixon, Judge T. T. Gantt, Frank Fitz Randolph, Professor James K. Hosmer, Mrs. Ella S. Morgan and others. "The Western" suspended in December, 1881. It was one of the very few high class magazines that St. Louis has given the periodical world. During the last two years of its publication its original high standard was not always maintained.

"The Regular Baptist Magazine" was a forty-page monthly, the organ of the "primi-

tive" Baptists. It was published in 1875 by E. H. Burnam.

"Ware's Valley Monthly" was first published by Charles E. Ware & Co. The first number appeared in May, 1875. It was edited by the Rev. William M. Leftwich, and was devoted to literature, religion, history and general miscellany. Its list of contributors included the names of Edward Willett, Professor John L. Tracy, T. Berry Smith, Britton A. Hill, Bishop Marvin, E. L. McDowell, Professor C. M. Woodward, and Honorable Joseph A. Dacus, of St. Louis; Mrs. Mary Patton Hudson, Colonel R. S. Bevier and Dr. Charles L. Carter, Missouri; J. Henry Shaw and Albert F. Bridges, Illinois; Fanny B. Ward, A. P. Parker and others. In 1875 it passed into the hands of a stock company composed of Honorable Samuel T. Glover, Charles E. Ware, Judge Edward A. Lewis, Rev. William M. Leftwich, Captain Silas Bent, Britton A. Hill, Honorable Joseph A. Dacus, and Thomas P. Akers, who sold it to General M. T. Wright in 1876. It contained eighty pages of reading matter. Its prose was generally of a higher grade than can be found in the average Western magazine, but its poetry was simply inexcusable. It suspended in 1878.

Dr. Leftwich was afterward a professor in a college in Tennessee, and General Wright, the superintendent of the Historical Archives of the Confederate Society of Washington, D. C.

George C. Hackstaff & Co. published two numbers of "Hackstaff's Monthly," in January and February, 1880. E. P. Wade was the editor. It was devoted to the graphic arts, general literature, the book and paper trade, and miscellany. It was illustrated. Mr. Wade is now (1899) practicing law in Denver, Colorado.

"The Universe," I. E. Diekenga, editor and proprietor, made its appearance in the latter part of 1882, and was discontinued in June, 1885. It contained from thirty-two to forty pages of "popular" literature, original and selected, and illustrated with ordinary woodcuts. The architectural department was under charge of J. B. Legg. Its contributors were Rev. W. W. Boyd, Miss Hattie Whitney, and E. R. Lata, St. Louis; William H. Bushnell, District of Columbia; Miss Elizabeth H. Catlin, Illinois; Professor William C. Richards, Miss L. L. Robinson, and H. E. Winfield.

"Confederate Annals," devoted to the history of the Civil War, was begun by J. W. Cunningham, in June, 1883. In January, 1884, its name was changed to "Union and Confederate Annals." It contained eighty pages. Three or four numbers were issued.

"The Platonist," Thomas M. Johnson, editor and proprietor, was transferred from Osceola, Missouri, to St. Louis, in July, 1883. Only a few numbers were issued from St. Louis. As late as 1889 Mr. Johnson was still issuing—from Osceola—an occasional number of the magazine, with the name changed to "Bibliotheca Platonica." It was devoted to the study of Plato and Platonic philosophy.

"The Christian Monitor," a thirty-two page religious and literary monthly was transferred from Kansas City to St. Louis, in January, 1884, then being in its twenty-third volume. Rev. J. H. Smart was its publisher, and Mrs. S. E. Smart its editor. It contained floral, home, missionary and juvenile departments, and its predominant tone was religious. Its contributors were: Mrs. Hattie A. Chute, Miss Belle Jones, Mrs. S. Alice Beauchamp, Missouri; Mrs. E. E. Orcutt, California; and J. H. Wright, Illinois. It removed from St. Louis in 1885, and suspended in 1888.

"The Legion Monthly Magazine," beyond containing a department devoted to the interests of the Legion of Honor, was purely literary. It was illustrated and contained forty-eight pages of reading matter. F. Weber Benton was its editor and publisher, and William H. Bushnell and "Helen Luqueer" (Mrs. Bushnell), District of Columbia; Mrs. E. V. Wilson, Missouri; and Virginia Champlin, St. Louis, were its principal contributors. Seven numbers of "The Legion" appeared in 1884.

"The Illustrated Monthly," an eight-page, three-column, semi-patent paper, was issued in 1885 by Charles F. Haanel and H. B. Cruckenell. Mr. Haanel shortly purchased his partner's interest and changed its name to "The Home Circle." In 1894 its form was changed and the word "magazine" was added to its title. Its contents consisted almost entirely of selected light literature, principally poems and stories. It was illustrated and each number contained from sixty to seventy pages of reading matter. It suspended in 1896.

"The Chaperone," volume 1, number 1, was

issued in March, 1890. It contains ninety-eight pages of illustrated reading matter, and is essentially a ladies' magazine of the modern class. The largest portion of its contents consists of light literature—stories and poems, and the remainder is divided into departments —"Dress and Fashion," "With the Children," "His Majesty, the Baby," "The Cuisine," and others. The word "Magazine" has been added to its original title. It is published monthly by Annie L. Y. Orff, and has no corps of regular contributors, using such original matter as is found acceptable. "The Chaperone Magazine" is the most successful, from a financial point of view, of the St. Louis magazines.

"The Non-Sectarian" was published monthly from January, 1891, to December, 1895, when it was sold to the publisher of "To-Day," a Philadelphia magazine—now suspended. It was almost entirely religious and philosophical in its selection and treatment of subjects—scarcely any space being allotted to literature proper. Its size was gradually increased from twenty-eight to fifty pages per number. It was edited by Henry R. Whitmore; the Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey, being assistant editor. Its contributors were Rev. John Snyder, D. D., Rev. Robert C. Cave, Rev. John C. Learned, D. D., Rev. J. W. Caldwell, Rabbi Leon Harrison, Rabbi Samuel Sale, and W. L. Sheldon, St. Louis; Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Howard McQueary, Pennsylvania; Rev. Charles F. Bradley and Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, Illinois; Rev. J. E. Roberts, Missouri; Professor James T. Bixby, Ph. D., and Rev. Robert Collier, New York.

"The Hesperian," an illustrated quarterly of seventy-two pages, edited and published by Alexander N. DeMenil, made its appearance in May, 1894. Its prospectus announced the issue of "a magazine of a more serious character than any in present existence in the West"; it is a magazine of critical essays, "treating principally on literary, historical, philosophical and sociological topics"; it "seeks for Truth, and accepts literary dogmas only in so far as they may be correct." While it is designed principally as an editorial review, about one-fourth of each number is filled with outside contributions. Papers have been contributed by Honorable James M. Loring, Conde B. Pallen, LL. D., and Enrique Parmer, St. Louis; Miss Mary E. Cardwill, Indiana; Mrs. S. R. McClellan, Kansas; William Cox, Missouri; Miss May Lynne, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Littell, Ph. D., Indiana; Miss H. E. Belin, South Carolina, and Lady Cook, England; poems by Miss Ina D. Coolbrith, California; Mrs. Carry Shaw Rice, Washington; Mrs. Dwight T. Smith ("Maude Meredith"), Iowa; Mrs. Isabel Richey, Nebraska; Lady King, District of Columbia; Miss Esmeralda Boyle, Nebraska, and Miss Lizette Woodward Reese, Maryland. "The Hesperian" does not publish stories; it is devoted entirely to higher literature.

"The Beacon," a sixteen-page monthly, H. W. Becker, A. M., publisher, consisted of short, light articles, original and selected. It existed during the year 1895. It was edited by Cortez A. Kitchen.

"Once a Month," John Lethem, publisher, was started in 1895. It is "a magazine of industry and progress"—it contains "write-ups" of cities and businesses, statistics of all kinds, and a modicum of popular literature. It is illustrated.

"The State's Duty," W. H. Moore, editor, and T. P. Rixey, associate editor, a thirty-two page monthy, is devoted to advocating good roads, good government, public improvements and better social conditions. It believes that the development of internal improvements "will quiet the spirit of anarchy and social unrest" in the land. It has no purely literary articles. The first number was issued in February, 1895; it is published by an association.

"The St. Louis Public Library Magazine" was the development of an earlier publication issued by the Public Library as its monthly bulletin. It dated from April, 1897, contained seventy-two pages, was illustrated, and appeared monthly. Its primary object was to publish the lists of new books added each month to the library, to give reading lists, exhibiting the resources of the library on special subjects, and to call attention to the scope and value of newly published books. Besides this, the magazine contained purely literary and educational articles and poems by Professor William M. Bryant, W. L. Sheldon, William Schuyler, Professor Marshall S. Snow, Thomas Dimmock, W. M. Chauvenet, D. H. McAdam, I. H. Lionberger, Leonora B. Halstead, Professor J. M. Dixson, F. Louis Soldan, Edward Bates, Miss Hattie Whitney, N.

O. Nelson, William Vincent Byars, S. B. Russell, George Ward Parker, and others. It was edited by Frederick M. Crunden, the librarian of the Public Library, assisted by Miss Helen Tutt. It suspended in December, 1898.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

Mail Route Between St. Louis and Shawneetown.—A mail route was established between Shawneetown and St. Louis in 1812. The first mail-carrier was Henry Wilson, who was able to carry all the mails passing between the two places at that time in a small sack on an Indian pony.

Mails.—See "Postoffice."

Manchester.—An old town on the Manchester Rock Road, eighteen miles west of St. Louis. The first settler is said to have been an Indian, having the civilized name of Bryson O'Hara, whose cabin stood near the spring. It was first called Hoardstown, from Jesse Hoard, from Kentucky, who followed O'Hara and built a house there, and this name was maintained until about 1825, when an English settler who had located there gave it the name of Manchester.

Manewal, August, manufacturer, was born September 27, 1840, in Gr. Umstadt, Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Keene) Manewal. The elder Manewal immigrated with his family to this country and established himself, in 1855, in business in St. Louis, where he was long known as one of the leading bakers of the city. The son, August, obtained the major part of his education in the schools of his native city, and soon after the coming of the family to this country began serving an apprenticeship to the baker's trade under the direction of his father. He remained in his father's employ until 1864, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Peter Manewal, and founded the bakery business which has since grown to such large proportions, conducting it under the firm name of Manewal & Bro. Peter Manewal died in 1874, and the interest of his estate was sold to Henry Lang, who thus became associated with August Manewal in the organization of the Manewal-Lang Cracker Company, of which Mr. Manewal became president. The business of the new corporation expanded rapidly, and it soon became known throughout the entire West and Southwest, and found a market for its products in almost every town and city in the Mississippi Valley. In 1890 the owners of this plant and business sold their establishment to the American Biscuit Company, a corporation of vast resources and large capital, which about that time brought under one control all the leading cracker manufactories of the country. After this consolidation of interests Mr. Manewal was made manager of the St. Louis branch of the business, and elected also a member of the board of directors of the American Biscuit Company, which has its general offices in Chicago. Since then he has been a potent factor in controlling and directing, in large part, the cracker manufacturing business of the United States, and has personally superintended the operation of the St. Louis factory, the magnitude of which may be inferred from the fact that it consumes, approximately, one hundred and forty barrels of flour every day in the manufacture of its products. For more than forty years Mr. Manewal has been connected with the business with which he is now so conspicuously identified, and largely as a result of his genius and sagacity a manufacturing plant has been built up which adds not a little to the fame of St. Louis as an industrial center. His success has been due to the admirable business capacity with which nature endowed him, to intelligent and persistent effort, and unremitting attention to the work which he had in hand. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange and is identified with fraternal organizations as a member of the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum. He became a voter at about the beginning of the Civil War, and, as one of the ardent Unionists of that period, drifted naturally into the Republican party, with which he has ever since affiliated, having at times taken a somewhat active part in political campaigns. He served as a volunteer soldier in the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Infantry under Colonel Franz Sigel in the war between the States, and was a participant in the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which General Nathaniel Lyon was killed. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he has always been an attendant of the German Lutheran Church, in which he was reared, is one of the generous friends of that church and its institutions, and a liberal donor to charities of all kinds. Mr. Manewal married, in 1865,

Miss Alvira Kreuger, and they have six children—three sons and three daughters.

Manion, Peter Patrick, who achieved distinction in St. Louis as a business man and public-spirited citizen, was born in Ireland in 1831, and came with his parents to this country in 1838. The family settled in New Orleans, and Mr. Manion's parents died there. There also he obtained a fair English education in public and private schools, and, after quitting school, mastered a trade to which he devoted himself during the earlier years of his life. Energetic, ambitious, and having withal a fondness for seeing something of the world, he left New Orleans while still a youth and found employment at his trade as an iron worker, at different times, in the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky, and finally in St. Louis. Determining to make this city his permanent home, he abandoned his trade after a time and accepted employment on an Ohio and Mississippi River steamer as an engineer. In this way he became identified with the river business, and some time later engaged in what proved to be a profitable enterprise as a "wrecker" of sunken craft. Prospering in this business and gradually accumulating capital, his enterprises were extended in various directions, and in the course of time he became a builder and owner of steamboats, and also a successful manufacturer. For some years he was associated in business in this city with James M. Hamilton, under the firm name of Hamilton & Manion, both partners occupying positions of prominence among the business men of the city. Later he purchased Mr. Hamilton's interest in the business which they had previously conducted together, and also became proprietor of what had been known as the Raines Iron Foundry, which he refitted and expanded and christened "The St. Louis Boat, Bridge & Forge Works." This business he conducted successfully until 1894, when it was merged with the business of the P. P. Manion Blacksmithing & Wrecking Company, which had been established in 1875, and of which he was sole proprietor. An active, energetic, and sagacious man, he conducted his various business enterprises with rare success and built up a handsome fortune, for which he was indebted entirely to his own effort, thrift and superior business ability. Fortunate in the accumulation of wealth, he was equally fortunate in knowing how to enjoy it to the fullest extent and in understanding how to use it to promote the happiness and welfare of others. He made generous use of his fortune in many ways, and was especially liberal in his contributions to religious and charitable institutions and to the worthy poor in need of assistance. He had the genial nature and ready wit characteristic of the Irish people, and his pleasing personality and cordial manners made him a favorite in social circles and a charmingly companionable man under all circumstances. He was a leading spirit among the sons of Ireland who constitute the society known as the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis, and served at one time as president of that organization. He was also a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Marquette Club, and the Legion of Honor, and was one of the original promoters of the movement which resulted in the famous Veiled Prophet parades. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and he was a Catholic churchman. Mr. Manion was twice married—first, in 1857, to Miss Jane Riley, of Boston, Massachusetts, an estimable woman, who bore him three children. She died in 1890, and in 1894 he married Mrs. Kate McCullagh, daughter of the late Judge Leander Lawrence, of St. Louis, and widow of John W. McCullagh, a brother of Joseph B. McCullagh, for many years the distinguished editor-in-chief of "The Globe-Democrat." Since the death of her husband, which occurred July 22, 1896, Mrs. Manion has continued to reside at the beautiful homestead which they occupied together, and over which she presided with rare grace and dignity. During the later years of Mr. Manion's life this home was famous among the happy households of St. Louis for its hospitable entertainments and the genial cordiality with which all were greeted who gathered beneath its roof.

Manners and Customs of the Pioneers.—See "Early St. Louis."

Mansion House.—This was the name of the hotel in which the convention met, in June, 1820, to frame the first constitution of the State of Missouri. The hotel was located at the corner of Third and Vine Streets, and later was known as the City Hotel, and still later as the Denver House.

Mansur, Alvah, manufacturer, was born December 5, 1833, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died at Los Angeles, California, January 8, 1898. His parents were Alvah and Elizabeth (Wood) Mansur, and his father, who went from the little town of Wilton, New Hampshire, to the city of Lowell, was a manufacturer of woolens in that city, and prominent in many enterprises in its early history. William Mansur, his great-grandfather, was one of the pioneer settlers at Wilton, where he purchased land some time prior to 1772, in what was then a wilderness. This William Mansur was a native of Massachusetts, born in what was then an English colony in 1742, and married there to Isabelle Harvey. In the town minutes of Wilton, bearing date of April 19, 1775, his name appears as one of fifty-six men who marched from Wilton to Cambridge on the occasion of the Lexington alarm. He served in the Revolutionary War, and at its close returned to Wilton, where he died in 1814. His son, Stephen Mansur, born at Wilton in 1773, married Hannah Felt, and died in Wilton in 1865. Alvah Mansur, the son of this Stephen, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Wilton, March 25, 1801, married Elizabeth Wood in 1829, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1840. The mother of our subject was a native of Massachusetts, and belonged to a family which has been represented in that State through several generations. Reared in Lowell, Alvah Mansur, so well known to the people of St. Louis, obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools, and was fitted for Harvard University at Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, under the preceptorship of the noted educator, Samuel H. Taylor. The bent of his mind being toward a business career, he did not enter college, but leaving his native city while still a youth, he accepted a clerkship in a wholesale hardware house in New York City. After remaining in the employ of this house for three years he came west, and embarked in the wholesale hardware trade at Moline, Illinois, and was engaged in that business until 1859. The financial panic of 1857 had the effect of demoralizing his business somewhat, and as a result he concluded to go further west, and in 1859 crossed the plains and went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. The result of this trip was disappointing, and before the close of the year he returned to Moline, enriched by nothing save his experience. He then entered the employ of John Deere, the pioneer steel plow manufacturer of the West, and was connected with that establishment when the Civil War began. In response to President Lincoln's call for troops for the suppression of the rebellion, he raised a company, which was enlisted for the three months' service, and later was mustered into the three-years' service, as a member of Company H of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment. He served with this regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, and at the end of the first year was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. He was also on General Negley's staff for a time, and as a soldier had a record no less enviable than was his business record in later years. At the close of the war he went to Colorado, and for four years thereafter engaged in mining in the Rocky Mountain region, meeting with fair success in that field of enterprise. In 1869 he returned to Moline, and forming a co-partnership with his old employer, Mr. Deere, arranged to open an agricultural implement house in Kansas City, Missouri. The business of this firm was conducted with great success under the name of Deere, Mansur & Co., and in 1874 the house was opened under the same name, and with the same parties at interest, in St. Louis. Both these establishments were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Mansur until 1890, when he sold his interest in the Kansas City house and purchased Mr. Deere's interest in the St. Louis house, in the conduct and management of which he associated with himself Mr. L. B. Tebbetts, his brother-in-law. Thus was brought into existence the Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Company, of which Mr. Mansur became president, and which became one of the most famous commercial institutions of its kind in the West. While conducting these mercantile establishments, he had also been interested in one of the greatest manufactories in the country, having associated himself with Charles H. Deere in 1877, at Moline, Illinois, in the manufacture of agricultural implements. This business had been conducted under the name of the Deere & Mansur Company, Mr. Mansur being vice-president of the corporation and a very large owner of its stock. Both his manufacturing and merchandising operations were phenomenally successful, and as his fortune increased he became interested in many other enterprises, among them being the American Ex-

Yours very truly
Aaron Mansur.

change Bank of St. Louis, the St. Louis Trust Company, and the Crystal Plate Glass Company, with all of which he was officially connected. He was also a director in the St. Louis Fair Association, was an active member of the Commercial Club of this city, which he served as vice-president, a member of the St. Louis Club and of the Noonday Club, and president of the Forest Park Improvement Association. He had always a warm feeling of comradeship for those with whom he served in the Civil War, and was a member of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of St. Louis, and of the Missouri Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. October 1, 1863, he married Miss Angeline P. Blackington, of Pennsylvania, who died March 17, 1870, leaving one child, Nellie Blackington Mansur, born July 15, 1864. November 20, 1889, his daughter married George J. Kaime, of St. Louis, and the children born of their union were Katharine Mansur Kaime, born October 5, 1890; Laura Sherburne Kaime, born January 8, 1893, and Alvah Mansur Kaime, born August 27, 1897. Mrs. Kaime died November 10, 1897, at her home in St. Louis.

Manual Training School.—See "Washington University."

Manufacturers' Association.—This body was brought into existence in the year 1874, the first preliminary meeting being presided over by Gerard B. Allen, and the second, an adjourned meeting, by Adolphus Meier. At this Mr. Allen, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, presented a report with draft of a constitution, by-laws and regulations for the association. The report was adopted, and Mr. Allen was chosen president, and Thomas Richeson, vice-president. The association is one of the vigorous and active business organizations of the city, embracing in its membership nearly all the leading manufacturers, individuals and firms. Its object is to foster and build up the industrial interests of St. Louis, and promote the export of the products of St. Louis factories, mills and shops—both of which have been materially increased since the founding of the association.

Manufactures.—St. Louis can not be said to have possessed any "industries," in the present meaning of the term, prior to the year 1850, and nothing that was entitled to be called a system of manufactures prior to the Civil War, in 1861. It was satisfied with the prosperous shipping business which the river brought it, the supplying of the adjacent regions with dry goods and groceries, and the extensive trade it carried on with the mountains, the plains, and the military posts in what was called the far West. Pork-packing and flour-milling were important and very flourishing interests, and they supplied the foundation for not a few of the fortunes that survive to-day—and the two vocations made a large demand for barrels and kegs, which brought forth a thriving cooperage business. The river trade called for an enormous number of steamboats—for the whole shipping and receiving business was carried on by water—and the perils of navigation continually demanded new vessels to supply the places of those destroyed by fire, sinking and bursting of boilers; but the Ohio River was the seat of steamboat building, and St. Louis was content to have its great palace passenger boats built at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Louisville, and Pittsburg, from which its supplies of iron, furniture, woodenware and other manufactures were brought. The preparation of plug and twist chewing tobacco was carried on on a small scale, and the Germans had established and were successfully conducting breweries large enough to supply the city population with beer. Business of all kinds was prosperous, and the city was growing rapidly, and the idea of seeking new sources of wealth was hardly entertained, except by those who fancied they saw in the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, a hundred miles below the city, the promise of St. Louis becoming, at no distant day, the chief seat of iron manufactures in the Mississippi Valley.

But in 1860 the railroad fever was making itself felt in St. Louis and Missouri, and a well devised system, with its basis at St. Louis, and main lines running to Kansas City, Iron Mountain, the Iowa border, and to Neosho, was in process of construction, through State aid, city aid, and the help of the counties through which the roads were to run—and, strange so say, as the two great rivers that had served the West so well as carriers of commerce, discovered that the populations were preparing to do without them, they began to fail in their capacities for service, and to present, in their multiplying sandbars and their di-

minishing supply of water, increasing impediments to navigation—and then it was that the people of St. Louis recognized the need of a system of varied industries to maintain the ascendency and perpetuate the prosperity of their city. The railroads were working a revolution in everything—in the methods of doing business, in the places of business, in the centers of traffic, population and wealth, and in the habits of distribution. The enormous development of direct rail traffic between St. Louis and the Atlantic seaboard was making the question of crossing the river of greater importance than the one of navigating it; the number of steamboats at the levee was growing smaller, year by year; the river was losing its power and dignity as an agency of commerce, and it was plain to be seen that St. Louis must conform to the altered conditions, and seek, in a wisely devised system of manufactures, for a continuance of the prosperity which the river had hitherto brought, but which the river could no longer be relied on the maintain.

The rapid growth of population in the United States during the present century, and the prodigious growth of population in certain regions, districts and localities since the beginning of the railroad era—about 1850—make one of the most interesting world marvels of this marvelous age, and statesmen and students of other countries are never weary of wondering at the phenomenon of the development of a mighty nation of seventy million souls in the lifetime of persons still living.

But if it be stated that the growth of the productive industries of St. Louis has been more rapid and phenomenal than the growth of the country's population, and more rapid, even, than that of the population of the city itself, we have a fact which bears striking testimony to the vigorous enterprise, skill and intelligence of its people. It is a comparatively easy thing for a new city or town, favorably situated in the midst of an inviting region in the West, to gather population from other parts of the country, and from abroad—for the accessions consist of new-comers who pay their own way to the point of attraction, take care of themselves, and stay as long as there is a hope of improving their fortunes. But the development of a system of industries is a more complex, hazardous and difficult task. It means a careful and judicious selection of the particular industries to be established, to avoid the losses and disasters that would attend the attempt to build up such as are not adapted to the locality, or to the genius of the people; and it means, also, the securing of capital, organization, the selection of sites, erection of buildings, the selection and placing of the most effective machinery, the adoption of the best processes, the securing of an ample supply of skilled labor, efficient superintendence, judicious purchases of supplies of raw material, and prompt sales of the manufactured products. And yet, so favorably is St. Louis situated for manufacturing, so many advantages does it possess for being the industrial supply center of a vast and prosperous region, and so readily do its people take to the habits and discipline of skilled labor, that the development of its industries has actually outstripped the growth of its population. And its growth in population has been anything but sluggish. It has been greater than that of any other city of the country, Chicago excepted, as United States census figures show:

YEAR.	POPULATION.
1850	74,439
1860	185,000
1870	310,000
1880	350,522
1890	451,770
1896 (estimated)	590,000

This growth from 74,439 to 590,000 in the period of forty-six years, between 1850 and 1897, shows that the population of the city has doubled in a little more than every fifteen years. The increase of the population of the whole country in the same period has been from 23,191,000 to 70,000,000—a doubling every thirty years. In growth of population, therefore, St. Louis exhibits twice as great a rate of increase as the country.

But the city's industrial growth in this period has exceeded even its own population growth. The value of the product of its manufactures, estimated at $10,000,000 in 1850, increased to $285,000,000 in 1892—a doubling every twelve years. Or, to present the comparison in a different way, while the city's population is eight times as great in 1897 as it was in 1850, the value of its manufactured products is twenty-eight times as great, in 1897 as it was in 1850.

In the subjoined table, giving the value of the product of the manufactures of St. Louis for the years named, the figures for the first

three years, and also for the last are estimated, and those for the others are taken from the United States census. The estimate for 1896 is from the eighteenth annual report of the commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri:

YEAR.	MANUFACTURES
1850 (estimated)	$10,000,000
1860 (estimated)	20,000,000
1870 (estimated)	27,000,000
1880 (U. S. census)	114,300,000
1890 (U. S. census)	228,700,000
1896 (estimated)	285,000,000

In the single decade from 1880 to 1890, according to the United States census, the capital invested in manufactures in St. Louis increased from $50,832,000 to $171,000,000; the number of industrial establishments from 2,924 to 6,148; the number of hands employed from 41,825 to 93,610; the aggregate wages paid from $17,743,000 to $53,165,000; the cost of materials used from $75,379,000 to $122,000,000, and the value of products from $114,333,000 to $228,714,000. All these items of increase exceed the rates of increase for the whole country, except the single one of capital. The increase in the number of employes in manufacturing establishments in the whole country was 65 per cent—in St. Louis more than 100 per cent; the increase in wages paid in the whole country was more than 100 per cent—in St. Louis more than 200 per cent; the increase in the value of materials used for the whole country was 25 per cent—for St. Louis 62 per cent, and the increase in the value of the total product of manufactures for the whole country was 68 per cent—for St. Louis 100 per cent. The capital invested in manufactures in the whole country shows an increase of 120 per cent—in St. Louis 77 per cent. And when it is considered that the decade for which the comparison is made was the most prosperous industrial period ever known in the country, and shows the high-water mark in the development of manufacturing in the United States, the considerable percentage in the rate of increase which St. Louis exhibits over the whole country in the number of employes, wages paid, value of material used, and value of products, may fairly be taken to demonstrate the great advantage which its population have found in their industrial system. St. Louis has not only become a very important manufacturing city in the last thirty years, but its industrial system exhibits a diversity that is an effectual safeguard against the excessive production attended by suspension that afflicts special vocations exclusively followed. It has added many industries that require skilled labor, large capital, ample buildings and thorough discipline—and this brings a large element of intelligent and industrious citizens who earn their living by their manual labor. If it is essential to the well-being of society that a large proportion of its members should be employed in productive vocations, St. Louis certainly possesses this indication of stability and order—for the 94,000 persons shown to have been engaged in specified industries in 1890 constituted more than one-fifth of the city's entire population; so that, in point of fact, one person out of every five of the population was actively employed in some productive industry. The amount paid out in wages — $53,394,000 for that year—shows that the average earnings of these 94,000 persons was $568 a year. It is interesting to observe that every important vocation in the list of 158 specified industries, beginning with agricultural implements, and ending with woodcarving and turning, shows an increase in 1890 over 1880, and that the leading ones show a very large increase—double, treble, and a few of them quadruple. There were twice as many establishments, and more than twice as many employes; there was nearly three times as much capital invested, and more than three times the amount paid out in wages, while the value of the whole product turned out was more than double. The tobacco manufacture, including chewing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, shows an increase in the capital invested from $1,400,000 to $6,000,000; in the number of hands employed from 1,300 to 4,000; in the wages per annum from $667,000 to $2,000,000, and in the value of the product from $5,700,000 to $16,000,000. Saw-mills and planing mills show an increase in capital invested from $1,000,000 to $4,500,000; in the number of hands employed from 460 to 2,170; in the amount of wages paid out per annum from $460,000 to $1,670,000, and in the value of the product from $1,400,000 to $5,900,000. In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the decade of 1880-90 showed an increase in the capital employed from $680,000 to $3,600,000; an increase in the number of hands employed from 1,075 to 3,300; and increase in the amount paid out in wages from $425,000 to $1,500,000,

and an increase in the value of the product from $1,635,000 to $5,000,000. The building of street and railway cars shows for the same decade an increase of capital from $315,000 to $2,300,000; in the number of employes from 600 to 2,700; in the amount paid out in wages from $294,000 to $1,600,000, and in the value of the work turned out from $1,100,000 to $5,-000,000. The group of iron manufactures, including foundries, machine shops, and architectural and ornamental iron works, show an increase in capital from $10,000,000 to $13,-700,000; in the number of employes from 5,700 to 8,153; in the amount paid out in wages per annum from $2,567,000 to $4,900,-000, and in the value of the product from $10,-500,000 to $16,000,000. Printing and publishing, together with book-binding and blank book making, shows an increase in the capital invested from $2,600,000 to $7,600,000; in the number of hands employed from 2,300 to 7,800; in the amount paid out in wages per annum from $1,320,000 to $3,666,000, and in the value of the product from $4,000,000 to $8,800,000. The manufacture of carriages and wagons increased the capital invested from $740,000 to $3,200,000; the number of persons employed from 1,012 to 2,283; the wages paid per annum from $448,000 to $1,279,000, and the value of the work turned out from $1,614,-000 to $3,600,000. Confectionery increased the capital employed from $307,000 to $1,700,-000; the number of hands employed from 207 to 1,242; the amount paid out in wages per annum from $160,000 to $514,000, and the value of the annual product from $1,158,000 to $2,462,000. In bread and other bakery products there was an increase in the capital invested from $719,000 to $2,200,000; in the number of hands employed from 614 to 1,434; in the wages paid per annum from $313,000 to $706,000, and in the value of the annual product from $2,575,000 to $3,598,000.

Beer.

Beer was made at the village of Bellefontaine, near the city, as early as the year 1810, by St. Vrain & Habb, and the same year Jacob Philipson opened a small brewery in the city, at which beer was sold for $11 for the barrel, and $6 for the half-barrel, one dollar to be returned to the purchaser on the return of the barrel in good condition. The retail price was twelve and a half cents per quart. These were pretty stiff rates, at a time when money was about the scarcest and dearest of all desirable things, and the enterprising manufacturer found it necessary to announce that they would be reduced "as soon as grain can be obtained in this country in quantities sufficient to give the brewery continued employment, and our farmers, by attending to the cultivation of hops, do away with the necessity of procuring this article from a great distance and at considerable expense." In 1826 Lynch & Co. opened their "new brewery," and the following year John Mullanphy advertised "St. Louis ale at his brewery in whole or half-barrels"; and not long afterward Ezra English manufactured ale, which was thought to be all the better for being stored in "English Cave." In 1841 a completely equipped brewery for the manufacture of lager beer was opened by William J. Lemp, near the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, and this fairly inaugurated beer-making as we have it now. The business was profitable, and other establishments followed rapidly. In 1854, thirteen years after the starting of the Lemp brewery, there were twenty-four in the city, making about 60,000 barrels of beer, worth $360,000 a year; and six years later still, in 1860, there were forty, yielding 207,000 barrels, worth $1,200,000 a year. Three decades later, in 1890, the number had been reduced to eight, but they were establishments of enormous capacity, turning out a yearly product valued at over $16,000,-000.

Breweries stand at the head of the list of productive industries—and the fact attests the very large German element in the city's population, and the capacity of the Germans for imparting their industrial and their social habits to the communities in which they find a new home. When, after the Revolutionary movements of 1848 in Europe, the Germans began to come to St. Louis in large numbers, they brought the manufacture of beer with them. It was hardly known before. At first it was followed only for the purpose of supplying the local demand for the beverage, and the shipment of beer to outside markets was hardly thought of; but the steady displacement of whisky and brandy by beer among the native American populations of the West and Southwest created a prodigious and constantly increasing demand for malt liquors, which the intelligent and enterprising Germans of St. Louis were not slow in turning to good account—and now the city stands

second only to New York in the brewing business. It employs $16,000,000 capital; gives employment to 2,870 hands; pays out in wages $2,870,000 per annum, and turns out 2,265,000 barrels of beer, valued at $16,200,000 per annum. The business increased its capital nearly three-fold, more than doubled the number of its employes, more than trebled the amount paid out in wages per annum, and more than trebled the value of the annual product in the single decade of 1880-90. And it has not yet reached the limit of development; it exhibits the vigor and spirit of a youthful enterprise, demands constant enlargements, and continues to be the source of princely fortunes, and to furnish livelihood to a large number of industrious persons.

Tobacco.

Tobacco manufacturing is one of the oldest industries of St. Louis—and there were from the beginning two considerations that united in making it profitable—the constantly increasing number of Western and Southwestern people who used tobacco, and the large supply of choice leaf for manufacturing purposes furnished by the counties of Callaway, Franklin and Pike, in Missouri. As early as the year 1817 a tobacco factory was opened in the city by Richards & Quarrels "on the cross street nearly opposite the post-office," and in 1836 H. Richards conducted a factory "on the cross street nearly opposite the copper and tin manufactory of R. Neal." In 1847 the large factory of Lewis Brothers, at Glasgow, Missouri, removed its chief business to St. Louis. Other establishments for the manufacture of chewing tobacco were set up, and the business was recognized as a prosperous one. The business was always profitable; but before the Civil War it was conducted only in small factories, and without large capital. The internal revenue tax imposed during the war had the effect of closing up the smallest establishments and enormously increasing the capacity of the large ones, and making St. Louis the largest tobacco manufacturing city in the United States. In 1880 the product of its factories was 17,000,000 pounds, valued at $4,713,000; in 1895 this had increased to 58,000,000 pounds, valued at $16,240,000. The industry continues to exhibit the vigor which a maintained prosperity always imparts, and there are good reasons for believing that it will long hold its present rank among the manufactures of St. Louis, and the city continue to be the chief seat of tobacco manufacture in the Union. Cigar-making, on the factory system, is not as old as tobacco manufacturing. There were cigar shops, where cigars were made for sale over the counter, at an early day, but it was not till about the year 1850 that factories for supplying the trade made their appearance. That the business is profitable is proved by its rapid growth and the large proportions it has attained. It employs $1,300,000 capital, and 1,232 hands, and distributes $625,000 a year in wages. The number of cigars turned out in 1895 was 49,000,000, valued at $2,000,000. The product of the factories finds a market in the West and Southwest, but it is not without interest to know that St. Louis cigars are sold in the Atlantic States, and the demand for them in that section is increasing. Several of the great tobacco factories have recently turned their attention to cigarettes. In 1895, as a beginning, they turned out 25,000,000; in the following year they turned out 316,700,000, valued at $325,000.

Cars.

The making of street cars is one of the most interesting industries in St. Louis, partly because of the humble and unambitious beginning it had, partly because of its rapid growth and the success with which it has managed to withstand the collapses that prostrated or crippled other industries, and partly because of the exceptionally high character of the cars which the factories in St. Louis have uniformly turned out. It may be said to have had its beginning in 1858, in a small shop for building omnibuses, established by Andrew Wight, of New York. Mr. Wight was a skilled ornamental painter, who had been employed in the omnibus manufactories of New York City and West Troy, and afterward in the car shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Bloomington—one of his shopmates at the last named place being George M. Pullman, who afterward became eminent in the manufacture and operation of sleeping-cars. Wight came to St. Louis and engaged in the business of repairing and painting omnibuses on his own account. The little shop thus established subsequently abandoned omnibuses, and developed into a manufactory of street cars. In the year 1868 F. B. Brownell, then a lad of sixteen years, entered the establishment as an apprentice, and he has been there ever since in one capacity and another,

the establishment passing through various changes, and bearing successively several names, until at present (1897) it is known as the Brownell Car Company, with Mr. F. B. Brownell as the president. It is the parent factory of several other similar establishments which have been started, and have grown into large proportions since the year 1883, and contribute, with the original works, to giving St. Louis the enviable reputation of being the producer of the best street cars in the United States. In 1890 the capital invested in the building and repairing of street and steam railway cars was $2,440,000; the number of hands employed was over 3,000; the wages paid out was $1,855,000, and the value of the work turned out was $5,500,000—these figures representing a business five times as great in volume as that of 1880. St. Louis-built cars are found on the streets of New York, Washington City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Omaha and Minneapolis—indeed, they are sent to nearly every State in the Union, and to Canada and Mexico besides. The high reputation that carries them so far away is due, first, to the superior work put in them; second, to the fact that St. Louis is the largest and best market for hardwood lumber in the United States; and, third, to the unsurpassed shipping advantages possessed by the city.

Boots and Shoes.

It looked like a daring and unpromising enterprise for St. Louis to embark in the business of factory shoe-making in competition with the old established factories of Massachusetts, whose ample capital, long experience and perfect discipline gave so many and such formidable advantages in the contest; and, no doubt, there were those who thought the attempt must end in failure. And yet it was successful from the start, and the industry has been growing in importance and volume ever since. The man who assisted in starting and carrying on the first boot and shoe factory in St. Louis was Howard Brolaski—and he is still living at the date of this writing (1897). It was in 1866 that the factory was put into operation, and although the lack of capital forced it to succumb in the general industrial collapse of 1872-3, it had demonstrated that shoe-making might and ought to be one of the manufactures of St. Louis. It was, therefore, promptly followed by others, until, in 1897, there were twenty-six boot and shoe factories in the city, employing 5,500 hands, paying out $2,500,000 in wages per annum, and yielding a product whose value is estimated by the editor of the "Shoe and Leather Gazette" at $10,368,000 for 1896.

Electrical Supplies.

The manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies is a field in which St. Louis gives promise of becoming eminent. It is a new business, having grown up almost entirely in the last two decades; but the employment of electricity as a motive agency, and for lighting purposes was secured at an early day in St. Louis, and its artisans and mechanics revealed a fondness for the new power and an aptitude for inventing and constructing devices for its accommodation, which has carried their electrical contrivances into the Eastern States, and even to Europe. In 1890 there were thirty-five establishments in the city for the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies; the capital invested in the business was $1,000,000; the number of persons employed was 400, and the product of their labor was valued at $675,000. The value of the product in 1896 was, probably, $1,500,000.

Food Preparations.

The manufacture and preparation of various articles of food and condiments for direct use on the table has become an interesting and important business in all large cities, the object of it being to lighten the labor of households by transferring a portion of their most tedious tasks to factories and mills, where, with the aid of effective appliances, they can be performed better and at smaller cost. St. Louis has shown its usual intelligence and enterprise in taking up the new industry and turning it to the best account. In 1880 the value of its products was less than $1,000,000; in 1890 it had increased to $5,400,000.

Paints and Oils.

The manufacture of paints and oils is another old and honorable industry in St. Louis. The Collier White Lead Company, named after an eminent and public-spirited citizen, whose descendants are still found in the city, was famous over the whole Mississippi Valley half a century ago, and the well maintained purity of its products has done no little to establish the reputation of the city for genuine goods. The soft Missouri lead yielded by the mines of the State offered a most valuable raw material to work on at

the start; and the barytes and other mineral earths of choice quality, found so abundantly in some of the southwestern counties, assisted materially to widen the industry and make St. Louis one of the most important seats of paint and oil production in the United States. In 1890 the value of the product of its paint and linseed oil factories was $3,766,000—an increase of more than one-half over that of 1880. There is a reference to the making of white lead in St. Louis as early as the year 1816, for the "Missouri Gazette" of July 13th of that year informs the reader that "Mr. Wilt erected a red and white lead manufactory, and threw into the market several tons of that useful article," and adds that his red lead has been admired as superior to that imported. But it was twenty-one years later, in 1837, that white lead was made in considerable quantities by Drs. Hoffman and Reid. Their experimental pioneer factory was a small affair, but it demonstrated that the lead within easy reach of St. Louis possessed admirable qualities for carbonating, and that there was a promising future for the business in the growing West; and it is not surprising, therefore, to learn that in the same year Dr. Reid founded the Collier White Lead Company, whose great works still maintain their original site, on Clark Avenue, between Ninth and Eleventh Streets.

Medicines and Chemicals.

Back in the forties the plains and mountain trade made a great demand for proprietary medicines, and as St. Louis was the sole seat of this profitable trade, it responded to the demand by manufacturing medicinal preparations, which for many years held the field against all competitors. One step led to another, until at last the manufacture of medicines, drugs and chemicals became one of the most important and profitable industries of the city. In 1890 the business employed $4,128,000 capital, and 1,382 hands, paid out $820,000 in wages, and yielded a product valued at $5,212,000—more than twice as great as that of 1880.

Clay Products.

The city possesses within its wide limits and at short distances beyond, brick-making clay of unusually good quality, and beneath the yellow clay there is an inexhaustible deposit of fire-clay of the most refactory character. For many years the city was content to supply its own demand for bricks—and it required great effort to do this, so pressing was the constant need for houses and so active the building interest. And even now, with the vast brickyards supplied with the most effective modern appliances, within its limits, it has been found necessary to establish other brickyards at convenient places adjacent to meet the local demand in active seasons. Nevertheless St. Louis pressed bricks enjoy so high a reputation on account of the good material of which they are made, and their beauty of form and their excellence of finish, that they are constantly shipped both by river and rail to distant States, going even as far as California and Oregon. The fire-clay was little thought of until it was found that it could be turned to good account in the manufacture of sewer and drainage pipe, for which improved farming in the country, and sewerage in the growing cities and towns in the West, were making large demands—and this led to the establishment of the great works at Cheltenham, within the city limits, and at other places near the Missouri Pacific and the Frisco Railroads. The brickyards, the sewer-pipe works and the terra cotta works of the city now employ $4,000,000 capital and 2,700 hands, distribute in wages $1,267,000, and turn out a product valued at $2,630,000 a year.

Flour.

St. Louis mills have long been famous, both in the United States and in Europe, for their superior flour. At a very early day it was discovered that the hard, white, plump wheat raised in St. Charles and some of the other river counties of Missouri, and the adjacent parts of Illinois, possessed advantages for milling purposes over the grain raised in the States east of us—and large mills of ample capacity, and provided with the best appliances, were established to manufacture the wheat into choice flour, not only for the local consumption, but for shipment to Eastern and Southern cities. The excellence of St. Louis flour was recognized wherever it was introduced, and the favorite brands easily established a pre-eminence in New York, Boston and other points, which at that time were regarded as distant from the point of shipment. The settlement of the great grain region along the lakes and the upper Mississippi, together with the founding and development of the great cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin

and Minnesota, long ago made these newer cities preeminent as centers of the grain trade and the grinding interest; but St. Louis brands of flour have never lost their enviable old reputation, and flour-milling has never ceased to be one of the leading and most profitable industries of the city. The number of mills in the city, the amount of capital invested in them, and the value of the annual output do not show a very large increase in the last twenty years—the product for 1870 being valued at $11,686,000, that of 1890 at $12,641,000—but the explanation of this is that St. Louis millers, instead of enlarging the capacity of their city mills, have built mills in choice wheat districts in Missouri and Illinois adjacent to the city, and these outside mills, owned in St. Louis and working on St. Louis account, yield quite as large an annual product as the mills in the city.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Marais des Leards.—One of the names by which the settlement at what is now Bridgeton, St. Louis County, was known to the early French settlers.

Marine Club.—A club composed of young men, their object being pleasure and social enjoyment, through receptions and excursions. It has nothing to do with marine affairs, as its name might suggest. It was organized in 1892, disbanded and reorganized in 1895 under the name of "Original Marine Club," which is inscribed over the entrance to the clubhouse at 1326 Monroe Street. It has eighteen members.

Marine Engineers' Association.—An association organized February 25, 1875, by the marine engineers of St. Louis, its object being to associate together those engaged in this calling for the protection of their interests and their mutual benefit. It was incorporated April 25, 1875, held its earliest meetings at the corner of Eleventh Street and Franklin Avenue, and afterward met at 411 North Third Street. Its first president was J. W. Shea.

Marion Place.—The most northerly of the small circular tracts of land known as "the three circles," dedicated to public uses by Messrs. Chambers, Wright and Christy, in 1816, and originally a part of the North St. Louis town site. It occupies portions of the two blocks bounded by Eleventh, Twelfth, Benton and Montgomery Streets, and is the site of Grace Episcopal Church and rectory. The church and cemetery connected with it once occupied an elevated portion of the circle, the altitude of which was apparently much increased by the grading down of surrounding streets. At a later date the foundations of the church were lowered about thirty feet, and the remains of those buried in the churchyard were removed to Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Marion Sims College of Medicine. This college was founded in 1890, the cornerstone of the building being laid on May 1st of that year. Dr. Young H. Bond, who has served continuously as dean of the faculty since its organization, enjoys the distinction of being the founder, following in this the footsteps of his ancestor, who was one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania. The first school year began on October 1, 1890, and since that time nearly five hundred diplomas have been granted to doctors of medicine. The college owns an acre of ground on the corner of Grand Avenue and Caroline Street, one of the finest sites in the city of St. Louis, whereon are located the extensive college buildings constructed of brick, and presenting a pleasing architectural appearance. The building is well designed for college purposes, possessing all modern conveniences, and in addition to its classrooms, chemical and surgical laboratories, dissecting and operating rooms, possesses a well equipped dispensary, a hospital, dental department, library, laboratories of histology, pathology and bacteriology, and a museum. The hospital known as the Rebekah Hospital was opened for the reception of patients January 1, 1893. The building itself is considered a model of its kind, and has accommodations for fifty patients. A training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the hospital.

The dental department occupies an addition to the college, twenty by eighty-five feet in dimension. It is devoted exclusively to the dental laboratory and operating room. The mechanical laboratory occupies the entire lower floor, divided into four rooms, thoroughly equipped with all the appliances necessary for instruction in mechanical dentistry, operative and mechanical technique. The operating room occupies the entire second floor, affording abundant room for twenty-

four operating chairs. The lecture rooms and chemical, histological, pathological and bacteriological laboratories are advantageously located in the old building.

The museum occupies quarters on the second floor of the college building proper. Here are exhibited specimens, models, manikins, plates and charts. Normal and pathological anatomy are here as thoroughly illustrated as processes of preparation and preservation permit. The museum contains one of the finest collections of specimens of leprosy in the world, and an extensive collection of models. In addition the museum also contains the Borck, Bauer and Dumesnil collections. The library, consisting of an extensive collection of medical and scientific works, occupies a room opposite the museum on the second floor.

The college has recently been highly complimented for its efficiency by the University of Idaho, which has selected it to educate its medical students. The faculty of the college consists of the following prominent gentlemen: Y. H. Bond, dean; B. M. Hypes, vice-dean; H. W. Loeb, secretary; H. H. Born, treasurer; J. H. Kennerly, dental secretary; Jacob Geiger, Carl Barck, J. R. Lemen, Hugo Summa, A. H. Meisenbach, H. C. Atkinson, A. C. Bernays, Chas. G. Chaddock, T. C. Witherspoon, Geo. J. Tansey, B. L.; Geo. C. Crandall, Hugo M. Starkloff, H. H. Stark, W. C. Ussery, A. N. Curtis, N. C. Shanahan, Ben Shanklin, M. F. Engman, Willard Bartlett, M. B. Clopton, J. S. Myer, A. E. Meisenbach, Wm. Winter, Lloyd Simpson, R. Roy Keeble, Hubert Beedle, W. D. Black, C. L. Armstrong, E. P. Ward, L. W. Beardsley, R. E. Wilson, F. M. Floyd, Edwin Sauter, Fred Haeberle, J. D. Dalton, C. Edward Walker, J. W. Kaye, R. F. Amyx, T. O. Felix. W. E. Fisher, H. S. Oyler. The honorary directors of the college are as follows: Samuel Cupples, August Gehner, S. W. Cobb, F. C. Pauley, Leo Rassieur, Dr. Emil Preetorius, Professor Louis Soldan, Judge G. W. Lubke, R. M. Scruggs, Samuel M. Kennard, E. R. Hoyt, A. C. Cassidy, Rev. P. G. Robert, Rev. Sam'l J. Niccolls, Dr. E. S. Lemoine, L. L. Culver, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, F. A. Drew, D. M. Houser, Rev. M. Rhodes, Jacob Furth, J. C. Birge, W. P. Kennett, O. L. Whitelaw, and J. T. Milliken.

Markets.—The first public market worthy of the name was established in St. Louis in 1812, on the chief market square, at the foot of Market Square. It occupied the whole space of ground bounded by the levee and Main, Walnut and Market Streets. The project for the erection of this market was set on foot in 1811 by Charles Gratiot, chairman of the board of trustees, and on the 29th of January of that year proposals were received for building it "on the central square of the town." It must be remembered that only three streets, running north and south, existed at that time. These were Main Street, George Street (now Second) and Barn Street (now known as Third Street). Hence Market Square, cutting through the above streets, was then the center of the town. At a somewhat later date the basement of the market house on the levee was occupied by several stores and a portion of it was also used as a jail and city offices. On September 1, 1812, a regulation was published, fixing the market days on each and every Wednesday and Saturday, the market to be open from day break to 10 a. m. All persons were prohibited from offering for sale on the street, or at any house, any article of provision whatever, under penalty of a fine of one dollar for each offense. In the center and around the sides of the Market Square a space was allotted to the vegetable stands and wagons of the farmers, who came from Cahokia and "Vide Poche" to offer for sale the various kinds of vegetables raised in this region at that time. On Market Street, above Main, was the wood market, unique features of which, at this early period, were the carts, or charettes, with solid wooden wheels, the vehicles then used principally for "heavy hauling." In those days the population consisted mostly of people of French origin and dressed in their unique costume, they were in the habit of gathering in the market place for the exchange of civilities, as well as to sell or purchase the necessaries of life. On the 10th of August, 1827, sealed proposals were received for building a new market and city hall on the Market Square, agreeable to the plan which had been adopted by the board of aldermen. The foundation and cellar walls were required to be of stone; the upper walls, piers and pavements, of brick; the timbers of oak or walnut; and the shingles of cypress, pine or oak. In the upper part of the market house, constructed in

pursuance of these provisions, was the old city hall, in which the offices of the mayor and other city officers and the board of aldermen were established. In 1849 this building was slightly damaged by the great fire of that year, and some time later this early market was abandoned, and on the 1st of January, 1855, the property was sold at auction.

In 1842 there were three public markets in existence in St. Louis, known respectively as Middle Market, North Market, and South Market. Of these, the history of Middle Market, the pioneer institution of its kind, has been given above.

The market officially designated as "South Market," but properly known as the French Market, was established in 1839, at the intersection of Fourth Street and South Broadway. March 28th of that year a city ordinance was approved, which authorized the erection of a building and establishment of a market at that place, the funds necessary therefor to be raised by stock subscriptions of not less than twenty-five dollars each, it being stipulated, however, that the market should be "a public market, subject to city regulations." The ordinance further provided that subscribers to this stock should be reimbursed from market rents—8 per cent interest being allowed them on their investment—and that when thus reimbursed the ownership and control of the market should pass to the city. Three hundred and thirty-two shares of stock were subscribed for and the market house was built and put to the uses for which it was designed, the first board of commissioners having charge of its affairs, under the supervision of the city authorities, being composed of Patrick M. Dillon, Nathaniel C. Studley and Mathias Steitz. The city has never availed itself of the right to acquire the property, and it still belongs to a private corporation. Originally nearly all the inhabitants of that portion of the city were French, and hence this market came to be known as the French Market. It has always been famous for the superior quality of meats offered for sale there, and also as a fish, game and vegetable market. Two blocks of space adjacent to the market house have been appropriated to the use of farmers, some of whom come from thirty miles distant to sell their products here, and from three to four hundred farm wagons of this character are frequently seen in the space reserved to them.

Broadway Market, known in its day also as North Market, came into existence in 1832. The building which it occupied was located between Christy, now Lucas, Avenue and Morgan Street, was three stories in height, had a frontage of 37 feet on Broadway and extended eastward 180 feet. The owners of the market house were Messrs. Hunter, Francisco and Hoffman. It was opened June 1, 1832, and for many years was one of the leading markets of the city. The building was demolished some years before the Union market house was erected.

Lucas Market, which stood on Twelfth Street, between Olive and Chestnut Streets, came into existence in 1845, and ceased to be used as a market place in 1882. Under a city ordinance, approved August 8, 1845, all of Twelfth Street, from Market Street, on the south, to St. Charles Street, on the north, was declared to be a public market, to be known as "Lucas Market," and James H. Lucas and Ann Lucas Hunt were authorized to erect market houses on the grounds reserved for market purposes. They were also authorized to lease stalls in the market house and on the sidewalks. Regulations governing them were the same as in other markets. A provision of the ordinance stipulated that after the first annual report made to the council, the city authorities could then, or at any time thereafter, purchase the fee simple title to the market for $36,000 for the grounds, besides refunding all moneys expended in the construction of improvements. The several parcels of ground thus used for market purposes were acquired by the city, and from James H. Lucas and Ann Lucas Hunt by deed dated September 24, 1864, and by another ordinance approved March 21, 1882, were established as a public highway to form a part of Twelfth Street, so as to increase its width to 150 feet. Thus Lucas Market was abolished by the city at the instance of the property holders on Twelfth Street, on the payment to the city of $10,000, and the further sum of $1,000, for improving the street on the market site. The hay market, which had become the principal feature of this market, was then removed from Twelfth Street to Cass Avenue.

Sturgeon Market, located on North Market Street, between Broadway and Ninth, was built in 1851, and named in honor of Honorable Isaac H. Sturgeon, on petition of the

stockholders. This market was also the property of a private corporation, but, like the other markets, was controlled and regulated by the city authorities as long as it continued in existence. Having outlived its usefulness, it was pulled down by order of Street Commissioner Sperry, in 1897, it being held that the city government had exceeded its authority in granting to the original stockholders in this enterprise the right to erect a building in the street. The latest owners of the stock have now, 1897, pending a suit against the city for $10,000 damages for the alleged unlawful destruction of their property.

Mound Market was erected in 1843, by a stock company, on Howard Street, near the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Street, in North St. Louis. The building was originally designed to subserve the purposes of a market and public hall, and the land upon which it stood was leased for an indefinite period to the Mound Market Association, no rental to be charged therefor so long as the building was used as a public market place. It took its name from the "Big Mound" near by, and most of the wealthy residents of North St. Louis were stockholders in the enterprise. The public hall in the second story of the building was, in its day, the finest hall in the city, and became famous as the scene of social gatherings and political and other public meetings. Various church societies, which became prosperous and prominent in later years, also held their earliest meetings in this hall, among them being Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The Mound Market Association continued to be a prosperous corporation until 1868, when its stock began to decline in value, and, finally, the property was sold for $1,250. After the establishment of the Biddle, City and Union Markets, it was abandoned, and the building was abolished.

"City Market," sometimes called "Round Top" Market, on account of the dome-shaped roof of the building, was erected on land belonging to the estate of General W. S. Harney, at the corner of Biddle Street and Broadway, in 1857. Pursuant to an ordinance passed some years earlier, the city entered into an agreement with the widow of General Harney, under which it was stipulated that the city should erect the market house, and should collect and retain all the proceeds of market privileges until it should be reimbursed for its outlay, with 8 per cent interest added. After the city had been thus reimbursed, the net proceeds derived from the market were to be divided, three-eighths to be retained by the city, and five-eighths paid over to the Harney estate. This proved to be a very unsatisfactory arrangement to the Harney heirs, and, in 1878, they brought suit against the city for an accounting. The result was the discovery that the net proceeds from the market privileges had not, at that time, extinguished the city's claim, and it appeared unlikely that this claim ever would be satisfied under the existing circumstances. A compromise was finally effected, and the Harney estate obtained full control of the property. At a later date it passed into the possession of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Company.

The block bounded on the north by Spruce Street, east by Seventh, south by Poplar, and west by Eighth Streets, was once a part of the old Chouteau Pond, and became the site of Central Market. In 1856 this property was acquired from Chouteau and Tiffany, who owned different interests in it, and the market building was erected by the city as the successor of the old Middle Market. In 1882 this building was sold, but some of those who had previously occupied market space in it afterward leased a building at the corner of Broadway and Spruce Street, to which they gave the name of the old market.

Union Market, which, by reason of its central location, is patronized by a greater number of people than any other in the city, and which never fails to attract the attention of visitors to St. Louis, was opened in August of 1868. The building was erected by the city, and has a frontage of 226 feet on Broadway. It extends westward 270 feet to Sixth Street, and fills the space between Lucas, formerly Christy, Avenue and Morgan Street. The display of fruits, vegetables, meats and edibles of all kinds at this market is always tempting, and at all hours of the day and usually until late at night, it is thronged with buyers. It is in effect the old-time market, modernized to suit the tastes and meet the demands of a great city.

South St. Louis Market was originally Carondelet Market, and came under control of the city when the city of Carondelet became a part of St. Louis. The market building is a one-story brick, of antique appearance, and is

located at 7703 South Broadway. It is the only public market in that portion of the city to which the old name, Carondelet, still clings, and is one of the three markets owned by the city, the others being Union and Soulard.

The site of Soulard Market, located on Carroll and Seventh Streets, was donated to the city by Henry G. Soulard, from whom it derives its name. The condition of the gift was that it should be used exclusively for market purposes. The first building was erected in 1848 by a private corporation. In 1854 the building was sold to the city, and a two-story building, which contained a public hall, took the place of the old one. An addition was made to this building in 1865. This portion was almost completely wrecked by the tornado of May 27, 1896, nine persons being killed, and several others injured as a result of its destruction. The same tornado, by a singular circumstance, also wrecked the old mansion of Mr. Soulard, the donor of the market, on Twelfth and Soulard Streets. The portion of the market damaged by the tornado has been repaired, and a new building of brick, one story and a half high, has been erected in addition on the west end. The market is flanked by a long shed for farmers' wagons, extending from Seventh to Eighth Streets. Market Space, named in the list of city markets, is an entire square opposite to Soulard Market, lying between Seventh and Eighth, and Carroll and Julia Streets. It is used as a hay market.

Once in six months the privileges of occupying the meat and vegetable stalls in the three city markets above designated are auctioned off to the highest bidders. The other markets in existence in 1897, which were usually styled public markets, because they were conducted under city supervision, were Allen Market, at the corner of Twelfth Street and Russell Avenue; Biddle Market, at the corner of Thirteenth and Biddle Streets; Central Market, at 320 South Broadway; City Market, at the corner of Broadway and Biddle Street; and the French Market, on Convent Street, at the junction of Broadway and Fourth Street. These markets, however, pay no revenue to the city, and are owned and managed, in each instance, by private corporations, associations or individuals.

A noted old-time market, which has ceased to exist, was Carr Market, at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Wash Streets, established in 1859 by Walter B. Carr and others. Still another market of this character was Washington Market, which was once located at the corner of Laclede Avenue and Manchester Road, but which long since ceased to exist.

A city ordinance, approved in 1864, authorized the mayor, comptroller and president of the council, acting as a "board of permit," to grant licenses for meat shops in the extended new limits of the city, on the payment, by the applicant, of seventy-five dollars a year. Such license permitted the sale of all kinds of fresh meats, fish, vegetables, game, etc., but provided that no such meat shop or stand should be located within four blocks, either way, of any market house, established by city ordinances. This privilege, however, has been so generally extended as to largely decrease the profits of the large public markets and is gradually driving them out of existence.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Marquette Club.—A social club founded in the year 1887, the originator being Father James J. Hoefner, of the St. Louis University, the object being to "gather together the Catholics of St. Louis, to foster a more intimate acquaintance, and especially to aid in the development of Catholic interests." The movement was popular and the club grew rapidly, having at one time four hundred and fifty members, and showing a normal membership of two hundred and fifty, embracing many prominent and wealthy Catholics of the city. The site chosen for its club house was the southeast corner of Grand Avenue and Pine Street, which was purchased with an option for payment in ten years. There was a mansion on the lot, and in addition the club erected a gymnasium and bowling alleys. The club continued in active operation for ten years, and in that time gave receptions to distinguished dignitaries of the church, including Cardinal Satolli, who was representing the holy see in the United States. The reception it gave on the occasion of Archbishop Kenrick's golden jubilee was a brilliant and interesting affair. When the lease and option expired, there was found to exist a difference of opinion among members as to how the club should continue to administer its affairs, and after much discussion it was, on the 1st of October, 1897, decided to discontinue it. The charter continues in force, so that the club

may be revived at a future day. A number of the members afterward formed the Kenrick Club.

Marquette, Pere James, the French missionary, who, in company with Joliet, discovered the upper Mississippi River and explored the Illinois country, was born in Laon, France, in 1637, and died on the Marquette River, in what is now the State of Michigan, May 18, 1675. He was ordained priest in 1666, sailed for Canada in the same year, landed at Quebec September 20th, and a month later went to Three Rivers, at which place he spent a year and a half, studying the Algonquin and Huron languages. In 1668 he went with a party of Nez-Perces Indians to Lake Superior and founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie, building there a church and converting a large number of natives. He was stationed at the head of Ashland Bay from September 13, 1669, until 1671, when he was driven away from that region by hostile Sioux, and returned to Mackinaw, where he founded the mission of St. Ignatius. He left Mackinaw in 1674 as companion and guide to Louis Joliet, who had set out from Canada on an exploring expedition, under the auspices of the Canadian government. Together they traversed the waters of Green Bay and Fox River, and then, crossing over to the Wisconsin River, proceeded down that stream to the Mississippi River, of which Marquette had learned something from the Illinois Indians, with whom he had been brought in contact. After exploring a portion of the Mississippi River, they returned to Green Bay in the fall of 1674, and Marquette remained there during the following winter. In 1675 he was commanded to establish a mission in Illinois, and set out for Kaskaskia October 25th. He journeyed with a party of Pottawatomie and Illinois Indians southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan, reaching Chicago River in December. There he spent the winter of 1675-6, and did not reach Kaskaskia until the following April. At Kaskaskia he preached to large numbers of Indians and founded a mission. On account of failing health he determined to return to Mackinaw, but died on his way to that place. His remains were first buried not far from the promontory called "The Sleeping Bear," in the west of Michigan, but were afterward transferred to Point St. Ignace, opposite Mackinac Island.

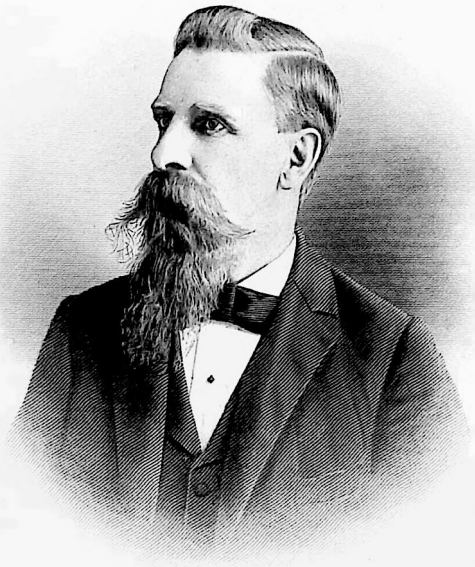
Marriage Contracts.— Marriage was very much of a business arrangement with the French habitans of St. Louis. All unions were not necessarily "marriages de convenance," but without the "convenances" there was no marriage. The consent of the parents and the head of the family was necessary in order to get the sanction of the authorities, and no matter how much any one "sighed as a lover," he was sure to "obey as a son." Every marriage rested upon a written and recorded contract, which secured both parties, protected property and the rights of prospective heirs, and insured to the women especially a very desirable freedom and independence of action. Each party was protected, in his or her estate, from responsibility of the debts of the other contracted before marriage. The laws and customs relating to marriage were founded upon the "coutumes de Paris," with some modifications derived from the laws of Castile. There was a community of interest, unless otherwise specified in the contract; whatever property either party possessed before marriage constituted a common fund to be enjoyed by both. When either party died intestate, the survivor was entitled to one-half, and the children of the marriage, if any, to the other half; if no children, then the legal heirs of the deceased, such as parents, brothers, sisters, etc. Hence it was customary on the death of a married person to proceed at once and take an inventory of his or her effects. If so specified in the contract, the survivor could elect to "renounce" the community of interest, and withdraw whatever amount he or she may have put in. This did not prevent either party from leaving by will to the survivor the whole of the property where there were no children, and this was commonly done. All papers of this sort, marriage contracts, wills, inventories, etc., had to be executed in the presence of the Governor to give them validity. Marriage contracts were very specific. They were drawn upon the principle that by avoiding mistakes now, differences in the future, quarrels and separations may be escaped from. The pieces of property held by the parties are enumerated, and sometimes even the wedding presents. The civil marriage was so much of a business arrangement that sometimes the parties exe-

cuted their wills, drawn in one another's favor, immediately after signing the marriage contract. But when the religious sacrament was performed everything became a festival. . . . A bigamist fared badly in St. Louis. The marriage tie, being practically insoluble, was held to be very sacred. When it was discovered that Bonaventura Collell, who married Dr. Conde's daughter, had another wife in Spain, the marriage was forthwith annulled, Collell imprisoned, and all his property seized and confiscated.—(Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

Marriage, First in St. Louis.—The first marriage in St. Louis was that of Toussaint Hunaud, a young hunter and trapper of Canadian origin, and Marie Josepha Bougenou, daughter of Nicholas Bougenou, who was on Chouteau's "List of First Comers." This marriage took place April 20, 1766.

Marriage Laws.—Under the statutes of Missouri all marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree; between brothers and sisters of the half, as well as the whole, blood, and between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, first cousins, white persons and negroes, are prohibited and declared absolutely void. This prohibition applies to illegitimate, as well as legitimate, children and relatives.—(R. S., 1889.)

Marshall, John P., manufacturer, was born November 27, 1850, in Aberdeen, Scotland, son of Alexander and Jessie Gellon Marshall. He passed the early years of his life in Aberdeen and Glasgow, obtaining the rudiments of an education in a Free Church of Scotland school. Later he attended for a time a public school, and, while learning his trade, attended also a private evening school. In early boyhood he was apprenticed to a millwright, and not only became an expert mechanic, but became somewhat famous locally for his proficiency in mechanical drawing, having at one time taken a prize at a competitive examination of drawings of this character, open to all the English and Scotch youth who desired to submit their merits to this test. In 1872 he came to the United States, and, while working at his trade in Brooklyn, continued his course of study in the night schools of that city, giving special attention to the broadening of his knowledge of mathematics. After working nine months in Brooklyn he came west as far as Port Washington, Ohio, and there became chief engineer of a blast furnace operated at that place. He was employed in this capacity two years, and then went to Shawnee, Ohio, where he was employed for several years, first as manager of a blast furnace, and later as general manager of the Glasgow Iron Works. From Shawnee he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became a foreman in the famous Carnegie Iron Works, and continued in that employ for a year and a half thereafter. Coming then to St. Louis, he entered the employ of the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company as master mechanic, continuing with that corporation and its successor, the Western Steel Company, nine years in all. In the meantime, in company with his brother, Alexander Marshall, he had established the St. Louis Whiting Company, to which, however, he did not give his personal attention until 1889. By that time the manufacturing enterprise which they had started in a modest way had grown to very considerable proportions, and Mr. Marshall found it necessary to devote to it a larger share of his time. Their industry was unique when established, but the demand for their products has rapidly increased, and their shipments are now made to all parts of the United States. In 1889 Mr. Marshall also organized the Arrow Rock Mining & Milling Company, of Quincy, Illinois, and the same year he organized the Imperial Paint & Oil Company, of St. Louis. Of the last named corporation he is secretary and general manager, and both ventures have proved highly successful business enterprises. The St. Louis Whiting Company operates the only factory of its kind in the United States which uses only American materials in the manufacture of its goods, and the process of manufacture is one developed by Mr. Marshall and his brother. In August, 1898, he was elected general superintendent of the South St. Louis Iron Works of McNair & DeCamp, and has since given a share of his attention to that enterprise. Having had to strive earnestly and in various ways to obtain the education which has made him a successful business man, Mr. Marshall has always had a thorough appreciation of the importance of providing the best possible educational facilities for the rising generation, and since early manhood he has been more or



John D. Marshall

less prominently identified with educational work. While living at Port Washington, Ohio, he served as a member of the local board of education, and, by dint of persistent effort, succeeded in having two school houses built for the accommodation of the children of that community. With the exception above noted, he held no public office until 1895, when he was elected to membership in the House of Delegates of St. Louis. Soon after taking his seat in that body he was elected speaker pro tem. of the House, and continued to serve in that capacity, although the House was twice reorganized during his membership. He also served on various committees, one of the most important of which was a special committee which spent several months investigating matters incidental to the building of the new City Hall. His earliest knowledge of American politics was obtained as a boy in Scotland during the war between the States, when prayer-meetings were held regularly in his father's shop, at which petitions were sent up for the triumph of the Union arms, and the Great Arbiter of the destinies of mankind was besought to put an end to slavery in free America. Twice a week he was sent to the nearest railway station for papers containing the American war news, with which he was expected to make a run of three miles in order that his father and the neighbors assembled at his shop might learn as speedily as possible the results of battles in this country. The sympathies thus aroused and the political predilections engendered naturally made him a Republican when he became a citizen of the United States, and he has since been an earnest and enthusiastic member of that party. The religious faith in which he was reared was that of the Free Church of Scotland, and from early childhood his views were thoroughly orthodox. The first church which he attended in this country was Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn, of which Henry Ward Beecher was pastor, and every Sunday for a year he listened to the utterances of that famous divine. He is now, however, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the board of trustees of the Carondelet Church of that faith. A staunch churchman, he has taken a leading part in religious work of various kinds, and has also interested himself actively in charitable and philanthropic work. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1873 at New Straitsville, Ohio, and when he became a resident of St. Louis, transferred his membership to Good Hope Lodge of this city. He has served that lodge in various official capacities, and was master of the lodge during the year 1894-5. He is a member also of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, which he has served two terms as high priest; of St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Marshall married, September 22, 1876, in Aberdeen, Scotland, Miss Elizabeth Ann Dey, daughter of William Dey, a Scotch artist of considerable note. An intimate friend of Mrs. Marshall's father was the famous sculptor, Brodie, and as a girl Mrs. Marshall served as model for his "Beggar Girl" and "Flower Lassie," highly artistic statues in marble, one of which is now in the British Museum and the other in Edinburgh. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are Jessie A., William D., Maggie D., and Lizzie A. Marshall.

Marshal, United States.—An officer of the general government, stationed in St. Louis, and appointed by the President. He is properly the executive officer of the United States courts. He serves writs, arrests offenders against Federal laws, and carries into effect the orders of the court and of the executive officers of the government. He has a large force of deputies subject to his authority, and may add to this force by the appointment of special deputy marshals when necessary to meet an emergency. The office is one of the most important of the Federal offices in Missouri.

Marshall, William C., justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born November 13, 1848, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. His father was Thomas Alexander Marshall, who was a second cousin of the illustrious Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. His mother, whose maiden name was Letitia Miller, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and she was a daughter of one of the first United States marshals of Mississippi. Judge Marshall's father was a lawyer of distinction, and he may be said to have been bred to that calling. He was educated at the University of Mississippi and at the University of Virginia, becoming a student at the last named institution in 1867. He had a notable career as a student, standing high in his classes and gathering an unusual share of

college honors. After completing his law course at the University of Virginia, he returned to Vicksburg, and in January of 1870 was admitted to the bar. Soon after receiving his lawyer's license he came to St. Louis, and, after recovering from a long and serious illness, with which he was stricken immediately after his arrival here, he began the practice of law, in partnership with Judge Shepard Barclay, whom, strangely enough, he succeeded on the Supreme bench of Missouri. This association lasted until Judge Barclay was elected a judge of the Circuit Court, in 1882. Judge Marshall then practiced alone until 1891, his practice being of a general character during that time and his success such that he gained high standing at the bar. In 1891 he was appointed city counselor, and during the four succeeding years he discharged the duties of that office so acceptably to the public and with such good results to the city that notwithstanding the fact of his being a Democrat in politics, he was reappointed to the office by a Republican mayor. While still serving the city in that capacity, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Stephens to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barclay. In the fall of 1898 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for a full term on the Supreme bench, and was chosen to that high office at the ensuing election. As a judicial officer and administrator of the law he has sustained the high reputation which he had attained as a practitioner, and justified the expectations of his warmest admirers. An orthodox Democrat, Judge Marshall was prominent in the councils of his party for many years before he became a judge of the court, but since then he has refrained from active participation in politics. As early as 1874, however, he organized the Young Men's Democratic Association, and he was president of that organization until 1876. He was also one of the organizers of the Missouri Democratic Association, and was at one time its president. He has presided at different times over various political conventions, and was temporary chairman of the Court of Appeals Convention, held in 1896. For fifteen consecutive years he was treasurer of the Missouri Bar Association, and in 1895 he was elected president of that organization. Judge Marshall married, in 1876, Katherine Mortimer Reading, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, daughter of Abram Beach Reading, who, at the beginning of the Civil War, was one of the largest iron founders in the South, and cast the cannon which were most effectively used in the defense of Vicksburg.

Martial Law.—On the 30th of August, 1861, Major-General John C. Fremont, then commanding the Western Military Department of the United States, issued an order placing the entire State of Missouri under martial law, his action being justified by the exigencies of the Civil War. The order stated that its purpose was "to suppress disorders, to maintain as far as now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens." This order provided, among other things, that all persons taken with arms in their hands within the lines of the Federal army of occupation should be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty of having taken up arms against the government, should be shot. It provided further that the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who should take up arms against the United States should be declared confiscated to the public use; that all persons proven to have destroyed, after the publication of the order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and that "all persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents," should be subject to sudden and severe punishment. It was further stated that while the object of the order was to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demanded, it was not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law should be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner, and with their customary authority. This order went into immediate effect and was rigidly enforced in St. Louis and in the immediate vicinity of the railroads and telegraph lines until the Federal authority had been firmly established and civil officers of unquestioned loyalty to the government had been duly installed in the various State, county, and municipal offices.

John D. Martin

Martin, John I., prominent as a lawyer and in public life, was born May 24, 1848, in St. Louis, son of William and Frances Irwin Martin, who came direct to St. Louis from the North of Ireland. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools of the city, and then began earning his own living by driving a team for his father, who was engaged in the drayage business. While thus employed he managed to supplement his educational attainments by a commercial college course, and later became a shipping clerk and salesman for a large grain and commission house. Subsequently he engaged in merchandising on his own account, and attained prominence as a man of affairs and in politics. He served three terms as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, and in 1874 was unanimously elected speaker pro tem. of that body, a position which he filled so acceptably to his colleagues that at the end of the session the House tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks and presented him with a handsome gold watch, chain and gavel as a token of the esteem in which he was held. His experience as a legislator and natural oratorical talent caused him to read law under the preceptorship of Colonel Robert S. MacDonald, one of Missouri's most successful lawyers, and in 1876 he was admitted to the bar in the circuit court of St. Louis. In 1879 he had the honor of being enrolled as a member of the United States Supreme Court bar, upon motion of Honorable Montgomery Blair. Since he became a member of the bar of this city he has attained distinction as a jury lawyer, having appeared in many notable cases and defended as many cases in the criminal courts during the past twenty years as any other lawyer in the West. His record has been brilliant and successful, and he ranks as a leader in his profession, having few equals as a jury lawyer and rarely losing a case. Among the cases in which he achieved fame have been the Hugh Brooks, alias Maxwell, case; the Chinese Highbinder cases, the Antonia Derita, Vanslick, Steinmueller, Mrs. Williams, Hill and Lee Bass murder cases, and the Home Brewery robbery cases. At different times he has occupied the bench in the Court of Criminal Correction as a provisional judge, and his prompt rulings and decisions have evidenced ability, and he has become popularly known as Judge Martin. Since 1889 he has been the senior member of the well known law firm of Martin & Bass, Judge Simon S. Bass being the junior member; and this firm is everywhere recognized as the champion of organized labor, having successfully fought legal battles for workingmen's organizations in the appellate as well as in the lower courts. Judge Martin, as attorney for assessment benevolent associations, made a splendid reputation in their great fight with the State insurance commission of Missouri in 1888. He is now assistant judge advocate-general for the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of Missouri, and is the chairman of the committee on statutory legislation for the Missouri Fraternal Congress.

Prominent in fraternal organizations, he is widely known as a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order United Workmen, and other fraternities. In all of these organizations he has held executive positions. A man of untiring energy, splendid health and physical strength, as well as warm and generous sympathies, he has contributed much to the success of these organizations. His interest in politics has always been active and enthusiastic, and his belief in the principles of the Democratic party firm and unwavering. In 1868 he organized, and for years commanded, the largest uniformed political organization in the West. Ever since he arrived at his majority he has served his party, either in the city or State Democratic committee or in other important capacities, and under the auspices of the Democratic national and State committee has "stumped" Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and other States during presidential campaigns. In 1876 he was conspicuous among the managers of the Tilden presidential campaign, and in 1884 he was a Democratic presidential elector, and was chosen as a messenger to convey the vote of this State to the electoral college at Washington. In 1888 he was grand marshal of the great Democratic parade given in St. Louis during the session of the Democratic National Convention of that year, and directed the movement of fifty thousand men who were in line on that occasion. In 1896 he was sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic national committee, and the convention held in Chicago, and his plucky, impartial discharge of the duties of that position made him one of the notable figures of that memorable convention. In the early years of his life he commanded the celebrated military battalion,

"Shaw Guard," of St. Louis, winning distinction as a disciplinarian and commander. He was exceedingly popular with all the officers and men of the State militia, and had his company ready to respond to every call.

Always a friend of the "soldier boys," when Missouri's regiments assembled at Jefferson Barracks before going to the front to fight the Spaniards during the recent war, Colonel John I. Martin did much for the comfort of the men. When the citizens of St. Louis formed an organization for the purpose of welcoming home the soldiers returning from this war, Colonel Martin was made chairman of the committee of leading citizens having this matter in charge, and with patriotic zeal and energy he worked night and day to make these demonstrations a success, receiving and entertaining in all some twelve thousand of the men who had responded to their country's call.

Colonel Martin was selected as one of the delegates from Missouri to the World's Fair Convention, held in St. Louis January 10, 1899, to fix the place and the time of holding the centennial celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. He was selected by the convention as chairman of the committee on credentials, and since the adjournment of the convention his earnest eloquence has been heard frequently in behalf of the movement.

He married Miss Clara E. LaBarge, daughter of Captain Chas. LaBarge—a pioneer river captain and steamboat owner—and Mrs. Octavia LaBarge, esteemed residents of St. Louis, and is living happily in his handsome home in the West End with his wife, son, MacDonald Martin—who is his private secretary and notary public—Miss Clara E. L. Martin, and Miss Frances Octavia Martin.

Mary Institute.—See "Washington University."

Mary Institute Alumnae Association.—This association was organized in 1871, in the old school building now occupied by the St. Louis Law School. The first officers were as follows: President, Miss Alice Filley; vice-president, Miss Maria Pennell; secretary, Miss Anna Flintham; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. Krum. In June of 1872 the first annual reunion was held, with sixty-nine members present, and from this small number the membership has increased to over five hundred. An annual meeting is held in March, when reports of the year's work are read, new officers elected, and all business transacted. At the reunion in June, held in one of the large halls of Mary Institute, about four hundred sit down to luncheon; and after the president's address of welcome to the graduating class, and toasts from some of the members, the company adjourns to another room for a musical or literary entertainment. The objects of the association are to promote the welfare of its Alma Mater and to further the cause of education. In 1887-8 the Alumnae had painted and presented to the institute a portrait of Dr. Wm. G. Eliot, then chancellor of Washington University. In 1889 they presented to the institute a portrait of Mr. Calvin Pennell, for many years the honored principal of the school, and who, by his faithful devotion to the work he loved so well, did much toward establishing the enviable reputation of the institution. At the time of the cyclone the association sent $491 to be used in aid of the sufferers. It was one of the first organizations to join the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and has always sent delegates to the annual meetings. During the winter of 1897-8 a lecture course was founded. Mr. Sears, the principal of the school, gave the first series, the subject being "Recent Political Developments in America," and is also giving the second series on "The Eastern Question." The association, in June, 1898, offered three prizes to the pupils of the institute, open to all the academic classes, one for the best four years' course in Latin, another for the same course in English literature, and the third for the best essay.

An art league has been formed, for the purpose of placing pictures in the school for the use of teachers and pupils, and other forms of practical work are under consideration.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Masonic Home of Missouri.—This home for the shelter of aged brethren and widows and orphans of Masons of Missouri was provided by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and dedicated by them June 15, 1889. It is located on Delmar Avenue, near Union Boulevard, on grounds comprising fifteen acres, the house, a two-story brick structure with mansard roof, containing twenty rooms, the purchase price being $40,000. Additions have been made to the house, among the most

important being a hospital and sanitarium. Help for its support has been received from numerous lodges in the State, and special interest has been manifested by the woman's organizations of the order of the Eastern Star, who, throughout the State, observe October 13th of each year as "Eastern Star Masonic Home Day." Through the efforts of these women a beautiful chapel, costing $3,600, has been built, in which religious service is held every Sabbath. The original board of directors consisted of R. E. Anderson, Hannibal; John R. Parsons, St. Louis; Noah M. Givan, Harrisonville; F. J. Tygard, Butler; Jos. S. Browne, St. Joseph; S. M. Kennard, St. Louis; V. O. Saunders, St. Louis; William M. Williams, Boonville; John D. Vincil, St. Louis; Charles C. Woods, Neosho—who have been continually re-elected since—and Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis; R. Q. Roache, California, and S. C. Bunn, St. Louis, whose present successors are H. Ely, Carrollton; Sol. E. Waggoner, St. Louis, and B. F. Nelson, St. Louis. The original officers were Noah H. Givan, president; John D. Vincil, vice-president; F. J. Tygard, treasurer; S. C. Bunn, secretary. These officers have been constantly re-elected, save that S. C. Bunn was succeeded as treasurer by John R. Parsons. The remaining officers are a superintendent, matron, physican and attorneys. Applications are made formally through some Masonic body in the State. The last report—October 1, 1898—gave the following numbers for that date: Girls, 51; boys, 27; aged women, 16; aged men, 13. Total, 107. The age of admission for children is from three to thirteen years. Fifty-eight of these are now attending the public schools, three of whom are at the high school. The smaller children are under the care of a teacher at the Home. During vacation the girls are taught in the various branches of domestic economy, and the boys work in the garden. In some instances the vacations are spent in special studies, shorthand, etc. None are admitted as inmates who have other provision for proper care. Homes by adoption are provided for children as opportunity affords, and those remaining are fitted for self-maintenance and provided with positions.

Masonic Order.—Freemasonry may be defined as an institution having for its purpose the inculcation of moral principles, the teaching of lessons in ethics through symbolic illustration and dramatic representation, appealing to the conscience and moral sense of men. Masonic authors trace a thread of tradition connecting modern Masonry with the mysteries of antiquity, in every nation, and in every age, notably with those of Egypt, Chaldea, Persia and India. Less indistinct than this is the connection with the guilds of masons, or builders, whose handiwork upon the cathedrals of Germany, France and Great Britain are the glory of christendom, not only as works of art, but as the laborious expression of a reverent and religious spirit. These guilds may have suggested the name Masonry, as well as its symbolism of the spiritual temple sought to be reared by and in man. They suggest, also, the process of advancement, as Masonic instruction is imparted, in the terms applied to its members, as Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. However, the speculative Masonry of to-day, as it is known and taught in the lodges, can, in strictness, be deemed to commence only with that period when the chaos of mythical tradition was succeeded by the era of lodge records, and even this can not be exactly determined. In Scotland a few brief records date back to 1599, but the York (England) constitutions, dating to the early part of the seventeenth century, are generally accepted as the foundation of modern Masonry. American Freemasonry was derived from the Grand Lodge of England.

Tradition points to a lodge in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1720, working under authority of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England, but no definite trace of it is to be had. Authentic records establish the fact that in 1730 Daniel Coxe became Grand Master of New York, and that while in England, in a session of the Grand Lodge, he was recognized as "Provincial Grand Master of North America." From England also came authority to Benjamin Franklin, as Grand Master of Pennsylvania, in 1749, and a Grand Lodge was established in that State in 1786, it being the first stationary Grand Lodge in the United States. This historical mention is interesting as showing the legitimate and immediate descent of the order in Missouri.

December 14, 1805, following the Louisiana Purchase, Western Star Lodge was instituted at Kaskaskia, Indian Territory, as is was then known, under dispensation granted by Israel

Israels, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, the following Master Masons being named in the warrant: William Arundel, from Quebec, Canada; James Edgar, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rufus Easton, Rome, New York; James Galbreath, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Michael Jones, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Robert McMahan and Robert Robinson, Virginia. The lodge was regularly chartered June 2, 1806, as Western Star, No. 107, and the following officers were chosen: James Edgar, W. M.; Michael Jones, S. W., and James Galbreath, J. W. The first meeting was held September 13, 1806. The lodge left little trace in history, and disappeared in 1816.

At the time of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, in 1804, the only Masonic organizations therein were the two lodges in New Orleans. Soon a lodge was established at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. A number of French merchants of that place, while on a business visit to Philadelphia, had taken the Masonic degrees, and on their return called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a lodge. Otho Strader presided, and it may be said of him that he was the first Mason to wield a gavel in the region named. It was an historic event, for from the lodge there instituted sprang in time the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which became the parent of subordinate bodies not only in Missouri, but in Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, and Mexico. As the result of this meeting Louisiana Lodge, No. 109, was chartered July 17, 1807, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the following named were the first officers: Aaron Elliot, W. M.; Andrew Henry, S. W., and George Bullitt, J. W. Among the members were Joseph Hettick, Bartholomew Berthold, and Pierre Chouteau. This lodge, and that at Kaskaskia, were in the course of time overshadowed by those organized in St. Louis at a somewhat later day, finally becoming extinct; and before 1822 they were dropped from the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Both, however, contributed to the membership of the St. Louis bodies, in whose history their own is necessarily preserved.

St. Louis Lodge, No. 3, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania September 15, 1808. The officers were as follows: Captain Merriwether Lewis, W. M.; Colonel Thomas Fiveash Riddick, S. W.; Colonel Rufus Easton, J. W. Among its members were many who were already conspicuous in governmental and other important affairs, or soon became so. Captain Lewis was the Governor of the Louisiana Territory; Colonel Riddick occupied various civil positions; Colonel Easton was first postmaster of St. Louis, and Attorney-General of the Territory; Joseph W. Garnier was clerk of the Supreme Court, and Secretary-General; William Clark was Territorial Governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs: Frederick Bates was Secretary of the Territory, and Governor of the State; Colonel Alexander McNair was the first Governor of the State of Missouri; Joseph Charless was editor and publisher of the "Missouri Gazette"; Jeremiah Conner was sheriff of St. Louis; Major William Christy was the first land registrar; Judge William C. Carr was judge of the circuit court; Dr. Bernard G. Farrar was judge of the court of common pleas; Captain Risdon H. Price was one of the early merchants; Alexander Stuart was circuit judge; Silas Bent was county clerk and judge of the court of common pleas. A number of United States Army officers stationed at Camp Bellefontaine were also among the members. Lodge meetings were held in a building remaining from the Spanish occupation; it stood on the east side of Second Street, immediately south of Walnut Street. In 1809 occurred the suicide of Captain Lewis Clark, at the time master of the lodge. For various reasons the lodge languished, and in 1812 it passed out of existence. Two notable events belong to its history. June 24, 1809, was celebrated the feast of St. John the Baptist, with a procession to a church not named in the records, where a Masonic oration was delivered. In 1811 the same day was observed by a gathering at the home of William Christy, where dinner was served. December 27th, same year, the feast of St. John the Evangelist, was observed, when was sung a song composed for the occasion by Lieutenant Jacob Cross, U. S. A., which was printed in the "Gazette" on January 18th following.

The second lodge in St. Louis (yet existing) was Missouri Lodge, authorized by dispensation issued October 3, 1815, by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, to Joshua Norvell, who came from that State to found the "Western Journal,' in opposition to Joseph Charless' "Gazette," and with him were named in the document John Pilcher and Thomas Brady. October 8, 1816, the lodge was regularly chartered as Missouri Lodge, No. 12, Joshua Pil-

cher being named as W. M.; Thomas Brady as S. W., and Jeremiah Conner as J. W. The first secretary was Judge William C. Carr. The greater number of the members of the new lodge had belonged to the extinct St. Louis Lodge, No. 3. Missouri Lodge, No. 12, worked under the Tennessee charter for five years, when the Grand Lodge of Missouri was established, and designated Missouri Lodge as No. 1, September 4, 1821. During this period several distinguished men were received into membership, among them being Major Thomas Douglass, paymaster, U. S. A.; Judge Nathaniel Tucker, of the circuit court; Colonel Thomas H. Benton, afterward United States Senator, and Honorable Edward Bates, afterward Attorney-General of the United States. In 1816, and a portion of the year following, the lodge met in William Clark's two-story brick building, the location of which is now unknown, then removing to the Douglass house, on Elm Street, between Main and Second Street. In 1817 the lodge undertook the erection of a building, by the aid of a lottery, but it proved a failure, and the old room was retained. Being unsuitable for lodge purposes, a third story was added, and was occupied for sixteen years. This room was the scene of many notable events. From it, August 17, 1818, the lodge marched in procession to the interment of Captain Thomas Ramsey, who was killed in a duel by Captain Martin, of the same regiment. December 27, 1819, the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the lodge assembled and marched to Bennett's Hotel, where an oration was delivered and a banquet was spread. Here Missouri Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, was organized October 30, 1821. Here, also, on April 29, 1825, the Grand Lodge of Missouri gave hospitable and enthusiastic reception to Lafayette, the friend and war companion of Washington, and with him his son, George Washington Lafayette. Father and son were both elected to honorary membership, Archibald Gamble delivering a fervent address, to which the distinguished soldier made touching and grateful reply. In 1824 the lodge bought for cemetery purposes a lot from the Conner estate (now on Seventh Street, near Washington Avenue, then outside the city limits), paying $400 therefor. The first burial therein occurred on April 12th following, being that of Dr. Richard Mason, late of Philadelphia. The funeral was a military as well as a Masonic affair, the deceased being a member of Captain Archibald Gamble's city cavalry troop. The ground was low and swampy, unsuitable for cemetery purposes, and it was sold for $750. June 24, 1827 (anniversary of St. John the Baptist), the lodge marched to the Presbyterian Church, where an address was delivered by a member of the order, the Rev. Joshua T. Bradley. A distinguished attendant was Major-General Jacob Brown, U. S. A., who, attended by his staff, came on a visit of inspection to Jefferson Barracks. Other notable events in which the lodge participated were the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of St. Louis, February 15, 1847, all civic bodies participating; the centennial celebration of the admission of Washington to the Masonic order, November 4, 1852, the services being held in the Centenary Methodist Church, and the laying of the corner-stone of the Merchants' Exchange, by the Grand Lodge, June 6, 1874. In these later events there were many younger lodges, but Missouri Lodge, No. 1, held the post of honor by priority.

About 1828 one Morgan, a Mason in the State of New York, put in print what purported to be an expose of the lodge work as practiced wherever such a body existed. His disappearance followed, and it was charged and widely believed that he had been murdered by Masons, as the penalty for his perfidy. This produced an intense anti-Masonic excitement throughout the country, and many lodges hastened to disband, or members to withdraw from them individually. The storm of rage reached St. Louis, and Masonry came into disrepute and languished, until, in October, 1831, the Grand Lodge submitted for the action of subordinate lodges a proposition for its own dissolution, and that of the lodges under its jurisdiction. At a meeting of Missouri Lodge, No. 1, held to take action thereon, Edward Bates, then worshipful master, offered a resolution providing that "after this evening this lodge cease to act as an organized body, and that its charter be surrendered and returned to the Grand Lodge." The resolution was voted down, and in its stead was adopted a substitute, expressing the desire of the lodge "that the officers attending the Grand Lodge vote against the dissolution or suspension of the Grand Lodge or lodges subordinate thereto." The influence of this lodge averted dissolution, but the Grand Lodge

deemed it prudent to remove its seat to Columbia, where it remained for three years, until the excitement had subsided. But feeling yet ran high, many withdrawing from the order, and October 5, 1833, the lodge surrendered its charter and ceased to exist. After payment of liabilities the lodge funds were appropriated to benevolences, the Sisters of Charity receiving $200, and the St. Louis Library Association $250. A number of the lodge members who yet adhered to Masonry, in 1834, petitioned for a charter for a new lodge to be known as Lafayette Lodge, and in 1836 the Grand Lodge granted its prayer, but changed the name to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, and as such it yet exists.

In 1842 several members of the defunct Missouri Lodge, No. 1, petitioned for restoration of charter, which was granted, and the lodge was reopened October 20th, with the following officers: John Simonds, W. M.; John D. Daggett, S. W.; Thornton Grimsley, J. W.; Frederic L. Billon, secretary; Augustin Kennerly, treasurer. October 8, 1866, the lodge celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its institution as Missouri Lodge, No. 12, George F. Gouley, W. M., delivering the oration.

Grand Lodge.

February 22, 1821, delegates from all the lodges in the State, three in number, met in St. Louis with the purpose of instituting a Grand Lodge. William Bates, of Joachim Lodge, No. 25, at Herculaneum; Nathaniel Simonds, of St. Charles Lodge, No. 28, at St. Charles, and Edward Bates, of Missouri Lodge, No. 12, at St. Louis, were selected to draft a constitution. The next day Thomas F. Riddick was elected grand master; James Kennerly, grand senior warden; William Bates, grand junior warden; Archibald Gamble, grand treasurer; William Renshaw, grand secretary. May 4th Thompson Douglass, of Missouri Lodge, No. 12, installed the officers and consecrated the lodge, the ceremonies taking place in the Baptist Church. The Grand Lodge thus constituted, opened a Past Master's Lodge, October 10th, and installed Nathaniel B. Tucker as grand master, who rechartered the old lodges—Missouri, No. 12, as No. 1; St. Louis remained unchanged in name and number; Joachim, No. 25, became No. 2, and St. Charles, No. 28, became No. 3. In 1831 the Grand Lodge refused to suspend or dissolve on account of the anti-Masonic excitement, but in 1833 removed to Columbia, returning to St. Louis in 1837. It chartered eighteen lodges between its organization, in 1821, and its removal to Columbia, in 1833, and none during its sojourn there. Indeed, it is unaccounted for from 1834 until 1837, the volume of proceedings for the intervening years being wanting from the files in the office of the grand secretary. However, it resumed its session in St. Louis in 1837, when the following lodges were constituted: Palmyra, No. 18; St. Louis, No. 20; New London, No. 21, and St. Charles, No. 23. A dispensation was also granted to Franklin Lodge, No. 22, of Alton, and to others in Illinois. From this time on nothing interfered with the smooth and uninterrupted working of this august body. In 1863 it was incorporated under the general law. In 1898 there were under its jurisdiction 564 lodges, with 31,360 members; of these there were in St. Louis 25 lodges, with 3,939 members.

In 1809 the lodge undertook the erection of a Masonic Hall, and organized a lottery in aid of the project, but it proved a failure. In 1849 the Grand Lodge dedicated to its purposes the fourth floor of a building on Chestnut and Third Streets, which was occupied for some years, in conjunction with various lodges. It aided in the erection of the Masonic Temple, at the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, which was dedicated October 14, 1868, by W. E. Dunscomb, grand master; Thomas E. Garrett delivering the oration. The cost of the ground was $55,000, and of the building $195,000, but financial disaster came, and the property reverted to the mortgagees. Since that time the grand officers have occupied rented premises. In addition to constant and repeated benefactions made by the various subordinate bodies throughout the State, the Masons of Missouri have established a noble charity in the institution of the Masonic Home of Missouri. It grew out of a Knight Templar conclave in St. Louis in 1886, when resident and visiting members contributed $30,000 for the purpose. In 1887 the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to take charge of the matter, and in the year following $35,000 was expended in purchasing a building and grounds, at that time considered adequate for the purposes intended for many years to come. Since that time $60,000 additional have been expended for new buildings and repairs. The home was dedicated June 15, 1889, when 250 Knights Templar and 1,000

Blue Lodge Masons paraded under Jay L. Torrey, grand marshal. The speech of presentation was made by Judge Noah M. Givan, P. G. M., president of the board of directors. James P. Wood, grand master, made the response, and an oration was delivered by Judge Xenophon Ryland, P. G. M. The expenses of the home in 1898 were $6,726.41 for building and repairs, and $14,684.56 for current expenditures. The beneficiaries were 27 boys, 51 girls, 16 old ladies and 13 old brethren—107 in all. The home was incorporated March 12, 1886.

Royal Arch Masonry.

July 24, 1820, DeWitt Clinton, general grand high priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, granted a dispensation for the opening of Missouri Chapter in St. Louis, with Amos Wheeler, as high priest; Thompson Douglass, as king, and Abram Deck, as scribe. After several meetings the following named officers were elected, October 30, 1821: Thompson Douglass, high priest; Amos Wheeler, king; George H. C. Melody, scribe; Samuel G. J. DeCamp, C. H.; William H. Thompson, P. S.; Daniel C. Boos, M. 3d V.; Hugh Rankin, X. M. 2d V.; Thomas Bostick, G. M. 1st V.; William C. Pettus, treasurer; John C. Potter, tyler and steward. General Grand High Priest, DeWitt Clinton, ruled that the election was irregular, and another was held, at which Thompson Douglass and most of the other officers were re-elected, though there were a few minor changes. The dispensation expiring August 7, 1826, a charter was asked for and granted, and was delivered to Mr. Melody in person, he being then in New York. He was absent about one year, retaining personal possession of the charter, and the first meeting thereunder was not held until August 13, 1827, when officers were elected, among them being Thornton Grimsley, high priest; James F. Spencer, king, and Richard T. Kenney, scribe. Grand High Priest DeWitt Clinton died February 11, 1828, and the Missouri Chapter held a memorial meeting, Rev. J. Bradley delivering an address. With the beginning of the anti-Masonic excitement the chapter closed and lay dormant for nearly seven years, being revived November 5, 1836, with John D. Daggett as high priest. In 1846 a chapter convention was held in St. Louis for the purpose of forming a Grand Chapter, the following chapters being represented: Missouri, No. 1; Palmyra, No. 2; Boonville, No. 5. The following officers were elected: J. W. S. Mitchell, G. H. P.; William Hurley, Dep. G. H. P.; Parker Dudley, G. K.; Frederic L. Billon, G. S.; John S. Watson, G. T.; the Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, G. C.; John D. Daggett, G. M. There were, in 1898, ninety-six chapters, of which number seven were in St. Louis. The total membership was 6,786.

Cryptic Masonry.

According to some authorities, James Cushman, D. G. P. of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Jersey, on October 16, 1826, issued a warrant appointing Joshua Bradley and John D. Daggett officers of a council to be organized in St. Louis. This is questioned, and no indisputable record appears until 1864, when the Grand Council chartered St. Louis Council, No. 1; Marion, No. 4, of Hannibal, and Weston, No. 15. These bodies organized a Grand Council in St. Louis. At the annual assembly, in 1867, George Frank Gouley became conspicuous, and made a national reputation in Masonry. At the same meeting a memorial was prepared on the death of A. O'Sullivan, who had been prominent in the order from an early day. There are now twelve councils in Missouri, one in St. Louis.

Knights Templar.

The early commanderies of Knights Templar, chartered by the Grand Commandery of the United States, date as follows: St. Louis, No. 1, September 18, 1847; Weston, No. 2, September 19, 1853; Lexington, No. 3, September 10, 1856. These commanderies organized a Grand Commandery May 22, 1860, with the following officers: George W. Belt, of Weston, grand commander; R. M. Henderson, of Lexington, deputy grand commander; J. W. Crane, of St. Louis, grand generalissimo; Henry Flint, of Lexington, grand captain-general; Ludwell R Ringo, of Weston, grand prelate; William H. Loker, of St. Louis, grand senior warden; George W. Culver, of Plattsburg, grand junior warden; John D. Daggett, of St. Louis, grand treasurer; E. G. Heriott, of Weston, grand recorder; O. F. Potter, of St. Louis, grand standard-bearer; S. M. Hays, of Platte, grand sword-bearer; A. D. Hoy, of Lexington, grand warden; H. F. Schlossner, of Weston, grand sentinel. At this conclave a charter was granted to St. Joseph Commandery, No.

4, of St. Joseph, this being the first commandery chartered by the Grand Commandery of Missouri. During the Civil War Lexington was the central point of a long continued and bloody strife, and Lexington Commandery lay dormant during that period. October 5, 1869, it was resuscitated, and the name changed to De Molay, No. 3. There were in Missouri, in 1898, fifty-six commanderies, with 4,375 members; in St. Louis, four commanderies, with 1,100 members. The St. Louis commanderies, in 1898, with dates of charters, were as follows: St. Louis, No. 1, September 17, 1847; Ivanhoe, No. 8, October 8, 1867; Ascalon, No. 16, October 4, 1870; St. Aldemar, No. 18, October 3, 1871. Missouri Templarism enjoys a high reputation throughout the country, and its commanderies are warmly commended for their excellent personnel, their proficiency in drill, and steadiness in marching.

Scottish Rite.

In 1864 Martin Collins, of St. Louis, was admitted to the Thirty-third Degree, and made inspector-general for Missouri. O'Sullivan Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, was instituted in St. Louis, December 13, 1872, but had only a brief existence. Inspector-General Collins afterward instituted the following bodies: In St. Louis, 1881, St. Louis Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, with John H. Deems as W. M.; May 26, 1883, St. Louis Lodge of Rose Croix, James Gates, W. M.; November 29, 1884, Missouri Consistory Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, John R. Parson, master of Kadosh; October 17, 1887, Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, Kansas City. In 1898 there were four bodies in St. Louis, four in Kansas City, and in 1899 Lodges of Perfection were organized in Columbia and Pattonsburg.

Mystic Shrine.

June 14, 1886, Moolah Temple, Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was instituted in St. Louis, with Eli J. Crandall as potentate. William H. Mayo was recorder until 1894, when he was advanced and succeeded by A. Moore Berry. Elisha B. Overstreet has been treasurer from the organization. Other shrines in the State are: Ararat, Kansas City; Moila, St. Joseph. The total membership in 1898 was 2,000.

Eastern Star.

Membership in the order of the Eastern Star is restricted to the wives, daughters and sisters of Masons. The Grand Chapter of Missouri was organized in 1875, with John D. Vincil as grand patron, and Mrs. Mattie Yost as grand matron. There were in Missouri, in 1898, 160 chapters, with 6,847 members; in St. Louis, six chapters, with 700 members. This order secured the funds necessary for the building of the chapel at the Masonic Home in St. Louis, and a stained-glass window in that edifice commemorates the effort. The dedication took place October 21, 1897. Mrs. Rosa L. Harris, grand worthy matron, made the presentation address.

Colored Masons.

In 1874 a lodge of colored Masons, deriving authority from the Grand Lodge of England, was organized in Boston, and from this descends Missouri colored Masonry. It is claimed by some authorities that a lodge was organized in St. Louis in 1848, but the first of which there is record evidence is Prince Hall Lodge, No. 1, which dates from 1854. The Grand Lodge of Missouri was organized in 1867, with the following officers: H. M. Alexander, grand master; George Phillips, grand senior warden, and John Sexton, grand junior warden. In 1881 the Grand Lodge of Knights Templar was organized, and council and consistory bodies were instituted shortly afterward. There are six lodges in St. Louis, and 130 in the State, with a total membership of 4,500. Chapters in St. Louis number four, and in the State fifteen. There are three commanderies of Knights Templar in the State, with 150 members, and a consistory, with exclusive Northwestern jurisdiction, numbering 200 members. Eastern Star members in St. Louis number 525, and in the State 3,500. All the various bodies below the consistory have existence in Kansas City.

The Masonic papers in Missouri are the "Constellation," published by W. P. Rickart, St. Louis, founded in 1887; the "Missouri Freemason," published by J. L. Bowman & Co., and edited by Eden Reed, St. Louis, founded in 1895, and the "Orient," published by the Orient Company, C. S. Glaspell, manager, Kansas City, founded in 1895.

Masonic Temple.—The old Masonic Temple, on the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, was built by the Masonic Association,

which was organized for the purpose in 1866, under a special charter from the Legislature, granting exemption from taxes under special conditions. The corner-stone of the structure was laid in 1867 by Grand Master John D. Vincil. The building proved a losing venture in a financial sense. The Masonic Association was bankrupted, and the Grand Lodge of Missouri and many prominent Masons who had taken stock in the enterprise lost heavily. After the failure of the Masonic Association it passed first into the possession of "the Life Association of America," later became the property of Meyer Rosenblatt, and still later of the Mississippi Valley Real Estate Company. It was occupied by the Masonic bodies for twenty-eight years, but at the beginning of 1897 the Knights of Pythias secured a lease of all that portion of the building which had been thus occupied, although six lodges and two commanderies of the Masonic order continued to use the third floor of the Temple for some time thereafter.

Mason, Isaac M., who has achieved distinction in St. Louis both as a business man and a public official, was born March 4, 1831, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, son of Morgan and Pamelia (Stevenson) Mason. His immigrant ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines arrived in this country from England in the year 1700. His ancestors in the maternal line belonged to the Society of Friends, and the earliest representatives of his mother's family in America settled in Maryland in the last year of the seventeenth century. The same year the progenitor of the Mason family settled in the Old Dominion, and being a learned man, he became noted as an educator in the colony of Virginia. Both the Mason and Stevenson families were esteemed by their fellow-colonists, and left their impress upon the history of their time. John Stevenson, the great-grandfather of Isaac M. Mason, was a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted August 13, 1776, as a private in Captain James Watson's company of Colonel Thomas Porter's battalion of Pennsylvania troops. When his term of service in this company expired he again enlisted, in 1780, in Captain James Murray's company of Colonel Robert Elder's battalion of Pennsylvania troops. In 1790 Asa Stevenson, the maternal grandfather of Isaac M. Mason, emigrated to Western Pennsylvania and settled in Green County. Ten years later—in the year 1800—Mr. Mason's paternal grandfather, Robert Mason, emigrated from Winchester, Virginia, and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and at a later date the two families were united by the marriage of Mr. Mason's father and mother. Mr. Mason spent his childhood and early youth in the town in which he was born, and there received a fair English education in the public schools, and at Reed's Academy. When but little more than fourteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and entered upon the battle of life as clerk for Zephaniah Carter, a merchant and paper manufacturer of Brownsville. He was employed in this capacity for something like a year, and then obtained his father's consent to engage as second clerk on a river steamer, an occupation which had always had a charm for him. He was soon promoted to first clerk of the steamer "Atlantic," and in July of 1850, when he was only nineteen years of age, he became captain of the steamer "Summit." From that time until the year 1865 he was continuously connected with steamboats as clerk and captain, the last steamer which he commanded having been the famous steamer "Hawkeye State," which made the run from St. Louis to St. Paul in three days, six hours and twenty minutes, a distance of eight hundred miles. In 1866 Mr. Mason was appointed general freight agent of the Northern Line, which position he held for eleven years. In the autumn of 1876 he was elected county marshal, and in April of 1877 was elected city marshal. He was elected sheriff of St. Louis in 1880, and re-elected to that office in 1882. Upon the expiration of his second term as sheriff, in 1884, he was appointed general superintendent of the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line, and in 1887 was elected president of the corporation owning that line, a position which he retained until 1892. In that year he was made president of the Mercantile Trust Company. His connection with the business interests of St. Louis have extended over a period of many years, and for thirty-two years he has been an active member of the Merchants' Exchange, of which organization he served as president during the year 1892. He has been an ardent supporter and champion of the principles of the Republican party since it came into existence, and has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to occupy numerous positions of trust and responsibility, and in all

his varied relations to the public he has so demeaned himself as to merit and receive the highest respect and fullest confidence of the people of St. Louis. In 1897 he was elected city auditor on the Republican ticket, receiving the largest majority of any official chosen at that election, a fact which attested his popularity as a man, and the extent of public confidence in his ability and integrity. He is a churchman of the Episcopal faith, and is senior warden of the vestry of the Church of the Redeemer. For over thirty years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Bethel Mission, at the corner of Olive Street and the levee, and has always been active in religious and charitable work. Such is a brief review of the career of one of the representative citizens of St. Louis, who has reached the high station which he now occupies among his contemporaries entirely through his own efforts, and whose success in life has been the result of his firmness of purpose, his rigid integrity, and his exact rectitude in all his dealings with men, whether as a private individual or a servant of the public. He began his career without capital, but as he passed along the highway of life he sought and won the confidence of those with whom he was brought into contact, and fortune's favors have come to him as a result of his gaining and retaining such confidence. He became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows in 1853, and a Master Mason in 1854. Since then he has taken all the higher degrees of Masonry up to and including the Thirty-third degree, which marks the summit of progress in the acquisition of Masonic honors. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Order of United Workmen, and of the Knights of Honor. Mr. Mason married, November 16, 1852, Miss Mary Tiernan, who, like himself, was a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Six children have been born of their marriage, named, respectively, Morgan M., Charles P., William H., George M., Frank I. and Mary Pauline Mason. Mrs. Mason's grandparents settled in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1780, and her father, Martin Tiernan, was born in Brownsville in 1802. Her mother—whose maiden name was Margaret Taylor—was born in England in 1806, and came with her parents to Brownsville in 1812. Both her parents died at that place.

Master Bricklayers' Benevolent and Protective Association.—An association composed of contracting bricklayers of good standing. It was organized February 5, 1894, by Thomas Mockler, T. J. Ward, Henry C. Spore, Luke McLaughlin, Geo. T. Barry, Geo. B. Sills, Henry Hartman, Jr., H. Ahrens, James E. Powers, John Barron, Joseph P. Kelly, J. H. Dawes, Wm. L. Denham and Gus M. Virtnow, and was incorporated March 9, 1896. Its object is to "promote the welfare and advance the interest of its members, discuss subjects of interest to master bricklayers and each other, in promoting this branch of the building trade, and assist its members and their families in sickness or distress." A board of arbitration, composed of three members, adjusts disputes and disagreements between members. Upon the death of a member the widow or legal heirs receive as many dollars as there are members of the Association in the death benefit fund. A committee on code of practice makes agreements and formulates rules. Meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

Master Builders' Association.—This association, composed, as its name indicates, of master builders, was organized January 31, 1896, and its charter was filed March 25, 1896. Its first officers were: President, Daniel Evans; vice-president, F. J. Remmers; secretary, H. L. Weber; treasurer, Adam Bauer. The object is to "promote a knowledge of literature, history and science as relates to building," the establishment of a library, the maintenance of a "system of ethics for the government and regulation of its members, and the prevention of abuses in the building business."

Master Painters' and Decorators' Association.—An association organized about the year 1883 for social purposes and the mutual interests of its members. It numbered in 1898 about sixty-five members, all painters. In 1892, when the National Association of Painters' met in St. Louis this St. Louis association entertained them. It meets once a week. H. F. Hoppius was president in 1898, and J. Fitzgerald, secretary.

Master Plasterers' Association.—The Master Plasterers' Association of St

Louis was organized in 1886 and comprised about fifty masters and boss plasterers. Its objects were social and beneficiary, death benefits being paid to widows and orphans of deceased members. Its meetings were held in the Emilie Building. The association went out of existence in December, 1887, but its charter has been kept alive in the hope that the organization might be revived. J. M. Bixley and Patrick Rowan were respectively the first and last presidents of the association.

Master Plumbers' Association.—An organization of the master plumbers of St. Louis, having for its object harmony of action and the protection and advancement of their interests, was effected in June of 1883. The first officers were J. Sheehan, David J. Collins, Frederick Abbe, and Thomas Cantwell. The association has been regularly chartered under the State laws of Missouri and is a branch of the National Association of Master Plumbers. Its regular meetings are held at Bowman's Hall, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets.

Masters in Chancery, United States.—Officers of the United States courts, appointed by the courts, to take testimony in chancery cases and report their findings to the courts. The purpose of their appointment is to lighten the labors of the United States judges in connection with the taking and analysis of voluminous testimony and, acting under the authority of these judges, they exercise judicial functions to a limited extent.

Mathews, John, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, June, 1826, of Irish Presbyterian parents. Several years of his life were spent in the city of his birth after which he lived in Shelbyville, Tennessee, where in his youth he served in his brothers' store. When a boy he joined the Methodist Church and sometimes made a voluntary donation of his services in sweeping the floor, making the fires, dusting the seats and ringing the little bell of the village church. In September, 1846, he joined the Tennessee Conference, was sent to a circuit and was known among his preacher friends as "Little John Mathews." He was a stylish-looking young preacher and some of the plain country folk thought him proud. To demonstrate his humility he had brown jeans patches put on black cloth pants. Such humility set him right with the censors, and he was at liberty to dress as he pleased. His education was that which was afforded by the Tennessee town in which he had lived, and all the knowledge he later acquired was obtained while engaged in the active work of the ministry. He was sent to California and stationed at Sacramento, and went elsewhere in the mining camps when the gold excitement was high. He was not enamored of that sort of work, and returned to the Tennessee Conference, which embraced a portion of the State of Alabama, and much of his time in the South was in the last named State, where he filled principal appointments. In 1866 he was sent to Montgomery to take the place of H. N. McTyeire, who had been elected bishop at the General Conference in New Orleans. Prior to emancipation he had many colored people in his congregations, and preached in churches where both white and colored were his hearers; to the latter he gave special services. It is his pleasure to refer to experiences among his African adherents. For a time he filled the office of presiding elder in Alabama. He spent four years at Montgomery, went thence to New Orleans, suffered with yellow fever and became one of the clerical immunes, but after serving three churches he was transferred to Kansas City, Missouri, and after serving churches there was sent to Centenary Church in St. Louis, October, 1886. After four years there he was three years with St. John's Church and was then returned to Centenary and remained there five years. The last year the law was made to bend as a concession to the desire of the congregation for an additional year's service. No pastor in Centenary Church had drawn such large congregations to the regular services of the church. He drew and held and entertained as no pastor had. In dress he is neat, in person pleasing and impressive, meeting friends and strangers with a pleasant smile. His manner in the pulpit is his own. He apes no man, and no man can successfully ape him. He often goes through a sermon with great solemnity without exciting a smile. At other times the risibilities of his hearers are taxed into broad smiles or into laughter. He believes in a "revival" at every meeting and is disappointed if he fails to increase his flock at every Sunday service. He was married, more than forty years ago, to Miss Mary Menifee, who

has been eminently qualified for a helpmeet in her husband's work, and of whom he is as proud as it is needful for an aged husband to be. They are now at McKendree Church, Nashville, Tennessee.

Matoushek, Francis, manufacturer, was born in 1841, near the city of Pilsen, next to the largest city in Bohemia, and one of the most interesting cities of Austria. His parents were John and Teresia (Houska) Matoushek, both natives of Bohemia, who came to the United States with their family of children in 1852. Coming west immediately after their arrival in this country, they stopped a brief time in St. Louis and then settled in Jefferson County, Missouri, where they spent the remainder of their lives. There Francis Matoushek lived until he was twenty years of age, receiving a thorough industrial training and supplementing the rudimentary education which he had obtained in his native land by a few months' attendance at the public school near his home. In 1861 he came to St. Louis, and, feeling that his education was defective, pursued a course of study under the kindly guidance of D. A. January, which fitted him for the intelligent conduct of business affairs. Afterward he was employed by the firm of Alexander H. Smith & Co., which at that time operated large flouring mills, and also two cooperage establishments in St. Louis. Through this connection he learned the cooperage business, and in 1863 engaged in it on his own account, at 1603 South Twelfth Street, at which location he has now carried on a successful manufacturing enterprise for thirty-four years. Here he employs regularly about fifty men, and when running his plant to its fullest capacity, turns out from one thousand to fifteen hundred barrels every day. His business has been a profitable one and his investments of surplus earnings from time to time have been so judicious in character that he is now numbered among the largest taxpayers in South St. Louis. He was one of the pioneers in the line of business in which he has engaged so successfully in St. Louis, and in developing this line of manufacturing has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of an important industry. He has always wielded large influence among his countrymen in this city and this influence has always been used to advance the interests of the city and to better social and moral conditions. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and during the Civil War his sympathies were with the Southern States, although he was not an active participant in that memorable struggle. A Catholic churchman, he has been numbered among the devout members of that church who have done most to advance its interests and to promote the welfare of the various institutions auxiliary thereto. He married, in 1864, Miss Catharine Sykora, then a resident of St. Louis, but, like himself a native of Bohemia. The children born of their union have been John Matoushek, a graduate of Cape Girardeau College, who is now head bookkeeper in the Mechanics' Bank, of St. Louis; Francis Matoushek, Jr., a graduate of the St. Louis High School, now superintendent and general manager of his father's manufacturing business; and Clara Matoushek, still a school girl in attendance at the Bohemian parochial school.

Matthews, Leonard, financier, was born December 17, 1828, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of John Matthews, Jr., and Mary Righter (Levering) Matthews. His father began life as super-cargo for William Wilson & Sons, on a vessel sailing from Baltimore, and which made a number of trips to Spain for cargoes of wines, brandies, quick-silver and other commodities, going from thence to the west coast of South America and adding copper and other products of that country to the freightage with which she returned laden to Baltimore. After quitting the sea, the elder Matthews was for a time connected with the wholesale auction house of Hoffman & Co., in Baltimore, and later with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In 1842 he came to Missouri, making his home first in Clark County, and later at Hannibal. In 1857 he joined his sons in the wholesale drug business in St. Louis. His wife belonged to an old Maryland family which had numerous representatives in Baltimore and Maryland. Both the parents of Mr. Matthews were of Huguenot lineage, and the history of the branch of the Matthews family to which he belongs is traceable as far back as the year 870. Mr. Matthews received his early education in Baltimore, Maryland, later attended the schools of Clark County, Missouri, and still later completed a medical and scientific course of study

at Pope's and McDowell's Medical Colleges in St. Louis. His first trip to the West was made when he was ten years of age, at which time he visited an uncle living at St. Francisville, Missouri. On this trip he traveled thirty miles on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, thence by stage to Wheeling, West Virginia, and from there by steamboat to St. Louis and Alexandria, Missouri. When he and his friends arrived at their destination, a band of Indians were among those who greeted them, and on the following Sunday an incident occurred which impressed itself indelibly upon his mind. This was the landing at St. Francisville of a large band of Sac and Fox Indians, who came down the Des Moines River in forty canoes, and upon landing engaged in a great war-dance. Among these Indians was the widow of the famous chieftain, Keokuk. After remaining a year in Missouri, Mr. Matthews returned to Baltimore, but in 1842 came back to this State and grew to manhood in a portion of the State which has given to St. Louis some of its most distinguished citizens, and to the nation men like John B. Henderson, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover and others. In March of 1849, when in his twenty-first year, Mr. Matthews left this region to go to California, then attracting thousands of gold-seekers, as Alaska is to-day. In company with John J. and Samuel N. Holliday he crossed the plains, consuming six months' time in making the trip. Soon after their arrival in California they made a discovery of gold in the bed of a river twenty-five miles from Sacramento, and inaugurated an enterprise which they conducted profitably until the dam, which they had constructed in the river, was washed away by a flood. Mr. Matthews realized $2,300 as his share of the profits of this enterprise, and then went to San Francisco. In May of the year 1851 he left San Francisco for Panama, on a ship which had sixty passengers, only one of whom beside himself was able to pay a first-class fare, an incident which demonstrates the fact that gold-hunting in California had its disappointments. In August of 1851 he arrived in St. Louis, and soon afterward opened a retail drug store, at the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets. In 1854, in company with his brother, William, and Charles W. Levering, he opened a wholesale drug house, which was conducted under the firm name of Matthews, Levering & Co. Mr. Matthews' father joined his sons in the drug business, establishing the firm of J. Matthews, Jr., & Sons. The elder Matthews retired in 1860, and the business was conducted thereafter under the name of J. Matthews' Sons, until the fall of 1865, when they sold the large mercantile house which they had built up to the firm of Meyer Bros. & Co. Soon after disposing of this business, Mr. Matthews, accompanied by his wife and sister, went abroad and devoted a year to travel in the British Isles and on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. Since then he has made frequent trips to the Old World, and his home is adorned with many works of art and articles of virtu, gathered in the course of his travels. In 1886 he was an invited guest on a cruise of the flag-ship "Brooklyn," sent out under command of his brother to hunt down filibusters operating in the Caribbean Sea against Honduras. While on this cruise he gave to the reading public of the United States the first news of the collapse of the Panama Canal scheme and the rascality practiced by officers of the company in an article published in the "Missouri Republic" of March 23, 1886. Five years after he severed his connection with the drug trade, Mr. Matthews established the banking and brokerage business of Edwards & Matthews. In 1872 he was appointed fiscal agent of the United States to sell the five per cent loan placed at that time, and in that year associated with himself Mr. Edwards Whitaker, General Edwards, who had been senior member of the firm, retiring shortly afterward. At a later date Charles Hodgman became a member of the firm, and in 1888 Mr. Matthews retired, Messrs. Whitaker and Hodgman becoming his successors through the formation of the present firm of Whitaker & Hodgman. He has been a director of the Perpetual Insurance Company and the Pacific Insurance Company, the Provident Savings Bank, and the Third National Bank, and was vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company—now known as the Lincoln Trust Company. He was a director also of the corporation which built the Cotton Belt Railroad, and was one of the builders of that line of railroad. He has been a director also in the United Elevator Company, and is now local vice-president of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, and a trustee of the Missouri Botanical Garden. All the offices

which he has held have been of a fiduciary character or in connection with business enterprises, except that of charity commissioner of the city of St. Louis, which position he held for four years. In his early life he was a member of the Whig party, and during the Civil War was a staunch Unionist, serving during the years 1861-2 as a member of the Missouri militia, and later sending a substitute into the field. Since the war he has been an orthodox member of the Republican party, but never an active politician. His religious views have always been of a liberal character, and, although the members of his family affiliate with the Presbyterian church, he has been a generous friend of all churches and a modest benefactor of various religious and secular institutions, the recipients alone knowing the extent of his generosity. October 2, 1861, Mr. Matthews married Miss Mary Spotswood Nisbet, daughter of William and Mary (Voss) Nisbet. His marriage occurred at a time when the events of the Civil War had caused St. Louis to be placed under martial law, and he was compelled to obtain a military permit to leave the city on a bridal tour, a historic incident worthy of mention in this connection. The father of Mrs. Matthews, who was born in Paisley, Scotland, was one of the old-time bankers of St. Louis. His wife came of the renowned English family of Spotswood, and Captain John Spotswood, of Revolutionary fame, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Matthews. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are Mary, Belle, Nina, Lucy, William N., Edmund Orville, Leonard, Jr., and Claude Levering Matthews.

Mattox, Edwin Anderson, pioneer merchant, was born January 20, 1812, in Richmond, Virginia, and died in St. Louis, September 17, 1898. His parents were Edwin and Piercy (Richeson) Mattox, and he was the grandson of Colonel Holt Richeson, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and a participant in the siege of Yorktown. His paternal ancestors were people of high standing in the "Old Dominion," and from both mother and father he inherited physical and intellectual vigor, sound morals and right views of life. He received at Richmond an education which fitted him for commercial pursuits, and when twenty-four years of age, turned his attention toward the great West, to which many of the brightest and most enterprising young men of the Eastern and Southern States were then gravitating. He made the journey from Richmond to St. Louis in 1836, accompanied by a party of friends, traveling in the old style immigrant wagons. The trip consumed nearly a month, and when the party arrived at St. Louis they found here a city in name, but hardly more than a village in size, Fourth Street being its western limit. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Mattox formed a partnership with Robert M. Funkhouser, and embarked in the dry goods business under the firm name of Mattox & Funkhouser. This house did a large business for many years, and its proprietors enjoyed a reputation for honesty and integrity second to that of none of the merchants of the city or of the West. Prosperous in his business affairs, Mr. Mattox retired from commercial pursuits with a comfortable fortune, and during the later years of his life lived quietly at his home at 3143 Pine Street, where he passed away, leaving a memory which lingers like a benediction with his family and with the community of which he was so long a resident. His tastes were domestic and he had no ambition to figure in public life, but all who knew him appreciated his noble and honest character and esteemed him for his kindliness, his unostentatious charities, and his many acts of beneficence. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics affiliated with the Democratic party. February 5, 1838, two years after his coming to St. Louis, he married Miss Mary Sterne Banks, of Virginia, whose mother was a reigning belle in her day and during her long life was much in the social circles of our National capital. The old homestead of Colonel Baylor Banks, the father of Mrs. Mattox, was the estate known as "Belleview," one of the handsomest of the old colony. His wife, who was born in 1790, witnessed, as a child, the beginnings of social life in Washington under the earliest Presidents of the republic, and kept in touch with it through every succeeding administration down to that of Benjamin Harrison. She always recalled with pleasure her presentation to the Marquis de Lafayette at a social function at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and retained, to the end of her life, the glove which the great Frenchman and patriot kissed on that occasion. Mrs. Mattox survives her husband, as do also four children born of their

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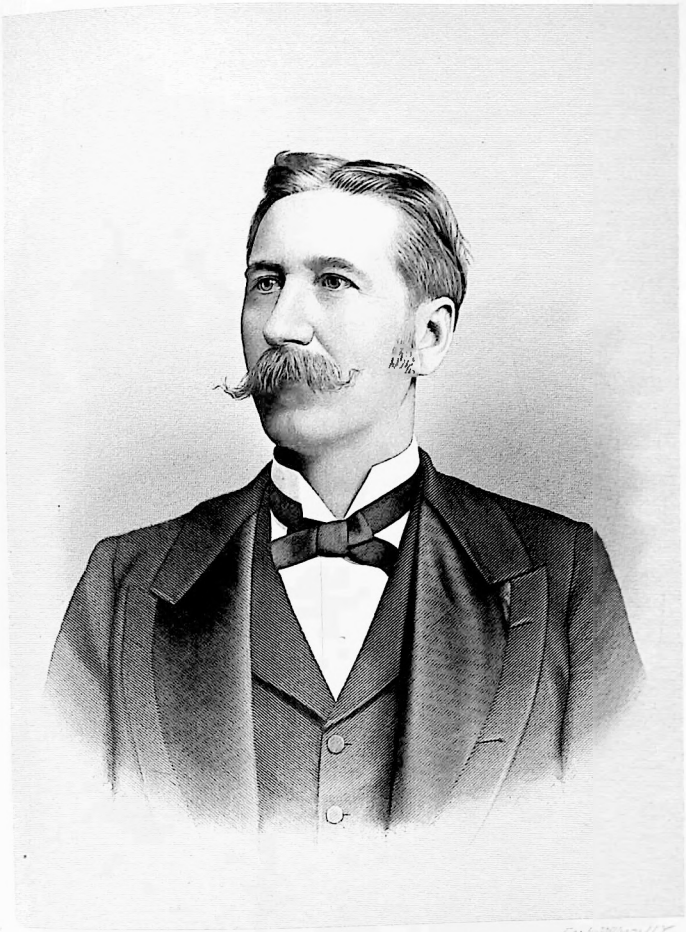
union. Mrs. James M. Hay, Mrs. Henry W. Allen, Mrs. Fannie R. Hinckley, and Walter E. Mattox. James M. Hay was an officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War; Henry W. Allen served in the Confederate Army, and three of the grandsons of Mr. and Mrs. Mattox have developed military tastes. Of these grandsons, Eugene Hay has seen service with the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, and Willis Hinckley with Battery "A," of Missouri Volunteers, in the war with Spain, and Ernest Edwin Allen is a cadet at West Point Military Academy.

Maxon, John H., civil engineer, street railway builder and manager, and a man whose energy, activity and enterprise have contributed largely, not only to the upbuilding of St. Louis but to the development of the Mississippi Valley, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in 1834, son of Joseph S. and Elizabeth (Vars) Maxon. He belongs to an old New England family, planted in this country prior to 1638, in which year John Maxon was born in Roger Williams' colony, he being the first white child born on the Island of Newport, in what later became the State of Rhode Island. From that John Maxon the line of descent is through John Maxon, the second, born in 1666; John Maxon, the third, born in 1701; David Maxon, born in 1727; Asa Maxon, born in 1747, and Joseph Stillman Maxon, born in 1797, to John H. Maxon. After receiving his rudimentary education in the public schools of New York State, John H. Maxon fitted himself for the profession of civil engineering in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed for a time in the office of the city engineer and was identified, also, to a large extent, with railway construction in that city. In 1856, two years after the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were created, he accepted a government position under General John Calhoun, surveyor-general of territorial lands, and was on the frontier during the period of excitement, turmoil and bloodshed which followed the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise" act, and attended the efforts of the pro-slavery and anti-slavery elements, respectively, to obtain the ascendancy in Kansas. In 1861 he engaged in the business of "freighting" across the plains of Nebraska, and was largely interested in the transportation of merchandise and the delivery of supplies to Western military posts in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. This was long before the day of railroads in that region, and when all goods and supplies for the "mountain country" were transported by wagon, through a country infested by hostile Indians and prolific of perils and adventures. In 1863 he was one of the founders of the pioneer pork-packing establishments at East Nebraska, Iowa, there being at that time but one other house of a similar character in Western Iowa, and none west of the Missouri River. He continued to be identified with the packing business, thus started, until 1877, although he had removed to St. Louis in 1866. Just prior to his removal to this city, and while still a resident of Nebraska, he served as a member of the Nebraska Legislature, and was also a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of that State. Successful in the various trading enterprises in which he had been engaged on the frontier, he was a man of means when he became a resident of St. Louis, and his energy, activity and varied experiences admirably fitted him to become an important factor in the development of the new era upon which the city was entering at that time. Becoming interested in street railways, he was elected president of the Lindell Railway Company in 1870, and for seventeen years he was its active manager, Judge J. H. Lightner and William A. Hargadine, being his associates during that entire period. When he became manager of this line of street railway, its stock was worthless, but under his supervision and that of the men whom he drew about him, it was brought to a dividend-paying basis, and in 1888 was sold at twice its stock value. He was the pioneer in St. Louis and one of the first street railway men in the United States to make use of electricity as a motive power, and he and his associates constructed and operated the first electric lighting plant established in this city. The first street car operated with a storage battery in New York was brought to that city from Europe by Mr. Maxon and other gentlemen associated with him, and he also tried the experiment of introducing the battery cars into St. Louis. The experiment in this city lasted six months, and being then convinced that it could not be made a success under the conditions existing at that time, he

determined to adopt the trolley system. Obtaining from the city council the first franchise authorizing the use of the overhead wires and trolley system, he built and operated the first electric road in this city and was a prime mover in the upbuilding of a railway system now conceded to be superior to that of any city in the United States. In addition to his connection with street railway enterprises, he was identified for many years with the gas manufacturing interests of St. Louis and the manufacture of iron and glass, has been a director of the Commercial Bank since 1873, and for a dozen years was vice-president of that eminently successful monetary institution. He severed his official connection with various St. Louis corporations in 1885, in order to give a larger share of his time and attention to the manufacture of cotton seed oil, an industry in which he had become largely interested as president of the Robert B. Brown Oil Company. At a later date he became vice-president also of N. K. Fairbanks & Co., with factories located at Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Montreal. Numerous and exacting as have been his business cares and responsibilities, he has at all times taken an active interest in public affairs and has wielded an important influence in shaping local and State legislation. He was appointed one of the local police commissioners in 1881, but resigned before his term of office expired. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mattie Anderson, of Virginia, and of five children born of their union three daughters are now living.

Mayfield, William Henderson, physician and surgeon, was born at Patton, Missouri, January 18, 1852, and is the son of George W. and Polly (Cheek) Mayfield. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Mayfield, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served during the entire seven years' struggle to establish American independence. Dr. Mayfield received his early scholastic training at Carleton Institute and at Fruitland Normal Institute. He began teaching school when he was seventeen years of age, and while engaged in that occupation continued his studies, fitting himself, to a considerable extent, for his successful professional career by the process of self-education. He began the study of medicine at Sedgwickville, Missouri, in 1874, under the preceptorship of Dr. H. J. Smith. After reading the prescribed length of time, he matriculated at St. Louis Medical College, and at the end of a three years' course was graduated from that institution in the class of 1883. The bent of his mind was toward surgery, and, under the tutorage of such eminent surgeons as Dr. J. J. McDowell and Dr. John T. Hodgen, his genius for the practice of that branch of medicine was fully developed and he began his professional career admirably equipped for the duties and responsibilities incidental to operative surgery. He began the practice of medicine at Mayfield, Missouri, but at the end of a year removed to St. Louis to accept the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Soon afterward he conceived the idea of founding a sanitarium for the many patients who came from the country and from other cities to be treated in St. Louis, and who found it exceedingly difficult at that time to obtain satisfactory accommodations. He at first threw open his own home to this class of patients and treated many who were unable to remunerate him in any other way than with their gratitude. In 1884 he founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which, under his management, became one of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the West, and acquired property valued at $125,000. Dr. Mayfield continued at the head of the institution as superintendent and surgeon in chief until the spring of 1896, when certain differences between him and others connected with the sanitarium caused him to sever his connection with it. So much attached had he become, however, to sanitarium work, so broad was the field of usefulness which it opened to him, and so earnest was the solicitation of many friends that he should continue in that field of practice that he determined to build a private sanitarium, and entering upon the task with his accustomed vigor and energy, soon completed a model institution which has been known since as the Mayfield Sanitarium. This institution has been under the sole management of Dr. Mayfield and has been conducted in conformity to his high ideas of the ethics of surgical and medical practice and the sacred nature of his calling. A large degree of success has attended his efforts in this new field of labor, and the sick and afflicted have flocked to him from all quarters for treatment, finding his sanitarium



W. H. Mayfield M.D.

a haven of rest, and realizing the full benefits of his great scientific skill. Recognized as one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis in all the departments of surgical practice, he has achieved special distinction in gynaecological and abdominal surgery and is the originator of an operation for laceration of the perineum, which is pronounced by competent judges an ideal operation. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, an honorary member of the Illinois Medical Society, a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, and an active member of the American Medical Association. He was a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Asssociation, and has had much to do with charitable work in the course of his professional career in St. Louis. One who had an intimate knowledge of his professional labors while he was identified with the Baptist Sanitarium, gave an estimate of the value of services rendered by him free of charge during six months of the year 1895, which fixed this contribution to suffering humanity at from $10,000 to $20,000. One of the marked characteristics of Dr. Mayfield has been the devout religious element in his nature. While he was still a school teacher he became deeply interestd in religious work, and one of his earliest efforts in behalf of Christian education resulted in the establishment of the Mayfield-Smith Academy, at Marble Hill, Missouri, which is now a flourishing institution of learning. When he became a physician he carried his religion into his practice, believing that he who ministers to the body should minister also to the soul, and that the Christian physician should avail himself of the opportunities which present themselves to him to do good, and incline those with whom he comes in contact to righteousness. Feeling that finite beings must always be dependent upon Him who is infinite, his prayers have been heard at the bedside of the sick; and with the surgeon's knife in his hand, he has not thought it incompatible with his profession to supplicate the favor of Almighty God. The influence which he has thus exerted over those who came under his care has been productive of vast good, and few professed religious teachers have done more for the cause of Christianity. Dr. Mayfield was married in 1874 to Miss Ellen C. Sitzes, of Marquand, Missouri, who has been, in the truest sense of the term, a helpmeet to him in his professional, charitable and religious work. Mrs. Mayfield's parents were John F. and Ellen (Whitener) Sitzes, and her father was a leading man in the community in which he lived, especially noted for his ability as a business man and financier. His daughter has inherited much of his ability for the conduct of affairs, and has become known to the people of St. Louis as a woman of rare tact, and very superior business qualifications. The Mayfield Sanitarium was erected entirely under her supervision, she assuming the burden of planning for the building, aiding the architect with the necessary suggestions, and superintending all the financial affairs incidental to the enterprise. In various branches of charitable and philanthropic work her executive ability, as well as her kindness of heart, and tender, womanly sympathies, have been made manifest, and great good has resulted from her labors of love, and acts of beneficence.

Mayors of St. Louis.—The chief executive officer of the city is chosen by the qualified voters, and holds office for a term of four years. He must be at least thirty years of age, and a bona fide resident of the city. Under the charter of 1876 the powers of the mayor of St. Louis are very great, and the office one of high dignity and responsibility. His duties are to take care that the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city are respected and enforced within the city; to give the municipal assembly information relative to the state of the city, from time to time, and recommend measures for the city's interest, and to submit the reports of other city officers, with his own message, to the assembly once a year. He has power to appoint the city counselor, the district assessors, superintendent of workhouse, superintendent of House of Refuge, superintendent of fire and police telegraph, commissioner of supplies, assessor of water rates, the police justices, city attorney, city jailer, and the five commissioners on charitable institutions; also the street commissioner, sewer commissioner, water commissioner, harbor and wharf commissioner, and park commissioner; also the chief of fire department, health commissioner, superintendent of City Hospital, superintendent of Female Hospital, superintendent of Insane Asylum, and superintendent of quarantine. He may suspend any elected or appointed city

officer for cause, and fill the vacancy temporarily—the suspension, with the charges, to be reported to the assembly. All appointments by the mayor must be confirmed by the council. He may call special sessions of the assembly, remit fines, costs, forfeitures and penalties for violation of ordinances; appoint persons to examine into the departments at his discretion, authorize legal proceedings for the protection of the city's interests, and approve temporary loans to meet unlooked-for obligations. The mayor approves all contracts made by the commissioner of supplies, and approves the bonds of other officers; may order suits to be commenced against delinquent officers, settle disputes between officers about their duties, and enforce contracts with the city. The mayor may be removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council, and in case of such removal the president of the council becomes acting mayor until a mayor shall be elected. The office of mayor of St. Louis dates from the year 1823, when it was provided for in the first city charter. The first mayor was Wm. Carr Lane, chosen in 1823, and re-elected eight times, six years in succession to 1829, and then, after an interval of ten years, two years in succession again to 1840—a remarkable tribute to the civic virtue of the city's first mayor, and one of its most estimable citizens. From 1823 to 1899 there have been twenty-nine different mayors of St. Louis, as follows:

1823 to 1829	Wm. Carr Lane.
1829 to 1833	Dan'l D. Page.
1833 to 1835	John W. Johnston.
1835 to 1838	John F. Darby.
1838 to 1840	Wm. Carr Lane.
1840 to 1841	John F. Darby.
1841 to 1842	John D. Daggett.
1842 to 1843	George Maguire.
1843 to 1844	John M. Wimer
1844 to 1846	Bernard Pratte.
1846 to 1847	Peter G. Camden.
1847 to 1848	Bryan Mullanphy.
1848 to 1849	John M. Krum.
1849 to 1850	Jas. G. Barry.
1850 to 1853	L. M. Kennett.
1853 to 1855	John How.
1855 to 1856	Washington King.
1856 to 1857	John How.
1857 to 1858	John M. Wimer.
1858 to 1861	O. D. Filley.
1861 to 1863	D. G. Taylor.
1863 to 1864	Chauncey I. Filley.
1864 to 1869	Jas. S. Thomas.
1869 to 1871	Nathan Cole.
1871 to 1875	Jos. Brown
1875	Arthur B. Barret.
1875 to 1876	Jas. H. Britton.
1876 to 1882	Henry Overstoltz.
1882 to 1886	William L. Ewing.
1886 to 1890	D. R. Francis.
1890 to 1894	E. A. Noonan.
1894 to 1896	Cyrus Walbridge.
1896 to —	Henry Ziegenhein.

Mayor Barret, elected in 1875, died in office, and in the election for his successor Jas. H. Britton was at first declared elected, and installed; but, after a protracted contest, his opponent, Henry Overstoltz, was awarded the office; Overstoltz was also re-elected for a second term.

Mayo, William Henry, a distinguished member of the Masonic order, and one who has done much for the good of that brotherhood, was born July 16, 1843, in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. In his early boyhood he was left an orphan, and thereafter was dependent almost entirely upon his own resources. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored, he managed to obtain a good, practical education, and the beginning of the Civil War found him an intelligent youth of eighteen, fairly well fitted for a business career. Military ardor and a feeling of patriotic loyalty to his State, however, carried him at that time into the Confederate Army, in which he served throughout the war. Entering the army as a private in Company F of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, he served in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania under "Stonewall" Jackson, participating in all the important battles in which Jackson's army took part, and being several times wounded, although in no case seriously. By regular promotion he was raised to the adjutancy of his regiment, and filled that position until the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox Courthouse. At the close of the war he returned to Louisiana, where he engaged in business, and almost immediately became actively interested in Freemasonry. He was made a Master Mason in Humble Cottage Lodge, No. 19, at Opelousas, Louisiana, in 1869. In 1871 he removed to St. Louis, and affiliated with Missouri Lodge, No. 1, a year later. After passing through the chairs of this lodge he was made master of the lodge in 1879. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Missouri Chapter, No. 1, in 1874, and served his companions as high priest in 1879. He received the order of High Priesthood October 15, 1879, and ever since that date has been grand recorder of that grand body. In 1877 he received the degrees of royal and select master in St. Louis Council, No. 1, and served that council as thrice illustrious master in the years 1880 and 1881. In 1874 he received the order of knighthood in St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, and in 1881 he served as commander of that commandery. In 1877 he received the Scottish Rite degrees

from the Fourth degree to the Thirty-second degree, inclusive, and ever since that time he has been an active officer in all four bodies of the rite in St. Louis. He received the Thirty-third and last degree in Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the Supreme Council of the southern jurisdiction, in Washington, D. C., October 24, 1895. Prior to 1877 Mr. Mayo assisted George Frank Gouley in the publication of the "Freemason," a periodical which had over ten thousand subscribers. He also assisted Mr. Gouley in his duties as grand secretary of the Masonic grand bodies of the State of Missouri, and after the tragic death of Mr. Gouley, at the burning of the Southern Hotel, April 11, 1877, he succeeded him as grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; grand recorder of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. All these positions he now fills. He was elected grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, in Boston, Massachusetts, August 29, 1895. He has served the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Missouri as their grand recorder and grand secretary longer than any other officer these Masonic bodies have ever had. At the present time he is filling the following positions in Masonic bodies: Grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri, grand recorder of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Master of Missouri, grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, grand recorder of the order of High Priesthood of Missouri, and secretary of the four bodies of Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of St. Louis. Throughout the West, and in fact all over the United States, he is noted for his knowledge of Masonic lore and his proficiency in all the rites of that noble brotherhood.

McAnally, David Rice, who left a marked impress upon the history of Methodism in the Southwest as minister, educator and editor, was born February 17, 1810, in Grainger County, Tennessee, died in St. Louis July 11, 1895. His parents were Charles and Eliza McAnally, and his father was a man of prominence in the community in which he lived, having been a large property owner, and having served also as sheriff of Grainger County. He was a soldier and officer in the War of 1812, and his father was an officer in the Revolutionary War. David McAnally obtained his early education at a country school, and later attended for a time a private academy, laying there the foundation of that broader education which he acquired in later years through the study of men, as well as of books. His inclination was toward the ministry from boyhood up, and soon after quitting school he was licensed to preach at Rutledge, Tennessee, by Rev. Elbert F. Sever, presiding elder of the Methodist Church for Rutledge district, his license bearing date of August 31, 1829. Although he was then but nineteen years of age, he entered at once upon active ministerial work, and continued his labors in that field until his death, sixty-six years later. He was ordained deacon at Athens, Tennessee, November 13, 1831, by Bishop Elijah Hedding, one of the most eminent divines of the Methodist Church. October 21, 1833, he was ordained elder at Kingsport, Tennessee, by the equally noted Bishop Robert R. Roberts. From 1829 to 1843 he traveled as an itinerant preacher and presiding elder through the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and during three years of this time was also editor of the "Highland Messenger," a religious paper published at Asheville, North Carolina. In 1843 he was appointed president of the East Tennessee Female Institute, located at Knoxville, and at that time the largest institution of its kind in the South outside of Virginia. He remained at the head of this institution until 1851, when he was elected to the editorship of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," a weekly journal which had been started to further the interests of the church and its work a few months earlier. This appointment brought him to St. Louis, and from that time forward his name and face were familiar to the people of the city. Under his management the "Advocate" developed into a prosperous journal, and so continued until 1861, when its editor incurred the displeasure of the Federal authorities by the course which he pursued in the conduct of the paper. As a result the "Advocate" was suppressed, and Dr. McAnally was incarcerated in the old Myrtle

Street Prison, on the charge of having violated the articles of war by publishing news which might have given aid to the enemy. The president of the military commission before which he was tried was Colonel—later General—Lewis Merrill, the noted commander of "Merrill's horse," and the finding of the commission was in due time forwarded to Washington for approval. If it was ever returned the finding was never made public, but after a time Dr. McAnally was released on parole and remained in the city until the close of the war, not being allowed to go outside the city limits without permission during that time. "The Christian Advocate" was revived in 1866, and he again became its editor. Thereafter, until his death, he occupied that position, except during a brief interval when there was a change in the ownership of the paper. He was the author of many noted religious, historical, controversial and biographical works, chief of which were "The History of Methodism in Missouri," a biography of Bishop Enoch M. Marvin, and biographies of Rev. Samuel Patten, Rev. William Patten and other leading ministers of the Methodist Church. He also compiled, at different times, church hymn-books, manuals, and books of devotion, together with historical matter concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. While thus engaged in active literary labor he did not abandon ministerial work, and up to the time of his death never failed to preach on Sunday when in good health. He founded many churches in Missouri, a considerable number of which have become large and prosperous congregations. He was a regular attendant at the Methodist Church Conferences, always a powerful and influential leader in those bodies, and universally acknowledged as one of the great and good men of his church. Beginning with 1844, he sat as a delegate in every General Conference of his church, including the last one held before his death. He was a brilliant pulpit orator, as well as a profound thinker and logician, and his broad knowledge of ecclesiastical law and church history caused him to be known as a recognized authority on matters pertaining to Methodism. Personally he was a most attractive and lovable man; standing six feet one inch in height, his presence was commanding, his manners polished, and his greetings always of that cordial character which bespoke a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness. From youth to old age he was absorbed in the great work of Christianizing and elevating mankind, and his latest thoughts seemed to be solicitude for the continuance of his usefulness and influence, one of the last acts of his life being the conveyance of his large and well-selected library to the Public Library of St. Louis. Dr. McAnally was twice married—first, in 1838, to Miss Mary A. P. Thompson, of Wytheville, Virginia, who was closely allied to the noted Russell family of the "Old Dominion." Mrs. McAnally died in 1860, leaving three children. For his second wife Dr. McAnally married Miss Julia Reeves, of Jonesboro, Tennessee, whom he also survived.

McComas, H. C., lawyer, was born in Virginia, and came of one of the prominent families of that State, his father having served as a representative in Congress from Virginia, and his brother as Lieutenant-Governor under Henry A. Wise. Coming West in his young manhood, McComas practiced law for several years in Illinois, and served there also as a judge of the courts. He then came to St. Louis, and for some years was the law partner of John E. McKeighan, now one of the leading members of the Missouri bar. Later he became interested in various mining enterprises and removed to New Mexico. There he fell a victim to the Apache Indians, March 29, 1883. Accompanied by his wife and six-year-old son, he was traveling from Silver City to Lordsburg, New Mexico, and when near the last named place was attacked by the murderous Apaches. Both he and his wife were killed. The child was carried away by the Indians, and its fate was never known. The incident attracted attention throughout the United States at the time, and occasioned a thrill of horror in St. Louis, where Judge McComas and his family were well known.

McCullagh, John W., brother of Joseph B. McCullagh, whose distinguished career as an editor and newspaper manager is sketched further along, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 14, 1838, and died in St. Louis, August 22, 1891. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade when he was thirteen years old, and supplemented a good rudimentary education with the practical training of the printing establishment, a school which

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has graduated many eminent men. After serving five years as a printer's apprentice, he was employed in the Dublin postoffice, under the postmastership of his father, John McCullagh, until 1861, when he determined to join his brother, Joseph, in the United States. Toward the close of that year he found himself in the city of Brooklyn with ten English sovereigns in his pocket, which represented the sum total of his possessions. He could not afford to remain idle, and accepted the first employment offered, a clerkship in a dry goods store, which, by reason of his inexperience as a dry goods salesman, paid him but two dollars a week. Very soon afterward, however, he obtained a situation in a printing house, with a salary of eight dollars a week to begin with. At the end of eight months he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there found employment better suited to his tastes at a salary commensurate with his abilities. Entering the services of the Cincinnati "Commercial" in its mechanical department, his connection with that newspaper continued for five years thereafter. He was then invited by Mr. J. M. Brunswick, the famous manufacturer of billiard-tables, to become editor and manager of the "Billiard Mirror," a paper published in the interest of the Brunswick-Balke business, but which became also the organ of the billiardists of the country. McCullagh made it much more than an advertising medium. He filled it with humorous sketches, sparkling witticisms and carefully selected miscellaneous matter, and thus popularized the journal with the general reading public. From the position of editor and manager of this paper he was transferred in 1867 to that of general traveling agent for the billiard manufacturers, and for three years thereafter he was remarkably successful in advancing their interests. At the end of that time his brother Joseph, who had purchased the Chicago "Republican," founded by Charles A. Dana, solicited him to take an interest in the paper and assume charge of its business management. Like his brother, he had a natural fondness for journalism, and he responded promptly to this call, resigning his profitable employment with the billiard-table manufacturers and investing five thousand dollars in the Chicago newspaper enterprise. The ability of the McCullagh brothers as newspaper managers was strikingly evidenced in this connection, they soon converting into a paying property the paper which the gifted Dana had failed to make self-sustaining. Their prosperity, however, was short-lived, their newspaper plant and business being utterly destroyed by the great fire which devastated Chicago in 1871. Joseph B. McCullagh then came to St. Louis, and John W. went to Kansas City, where he became part owner and managing editor of the "Journal of Commerce" of that city. At the expiration of a year he received a flattering offer to again connect himself with the Brunswick-Balke Billiard Company and this brought him to St. Louis as general manager of the company's business in this city. In the conduct of this business he evidenced great sagacity, building up for his principals a trade of large proportions and a comfortable fortune for himself. In both business and social circles in St. Louis he was always a popular man, his inexhaustible wit, brilliant conversational powers and kindly acts drawing about him a large circle of friends, by whom he was greatly beloved. He married Miss Katie Lawrence, daughter of Judge Leander Lawrence, an accomplished woman, well fitted by tastes and education to grace the home of a talented and successful man.

McCullagh, Joseph Burbridge, editor, was born November, 1842, in Dublin, Ireland, one of a family of eight sons and eight daughters, children of John and Sarah (Burbridge) McCullagh. Displaying an adventurous spirit, he left home at the age of eleven, landed in New York, moneyless and friendless, and apprenticed himself to the printer's trade in the office of the "Freeman's Journal." Five years later, in 1858, he reached St. Louis, and became a compositor on the "Christian Advocate," Dr. McAnally's paper, devoting leisure hours to learning phonography, and occasionally furnishing city items to the "Missouri Democrat," which resulted in his obtaining employment on that paper as a local reporter. During the session of the Legislature of 1859-60 he reported the proceedings, exhibiting great industry, skill and aptitude in gathering and preparing news. He was employed on the Cincinnati press until the opening of the Civil War, when he joined the body guard of General Fremont, chiefly for the opportunity the position offered to observe and report the operations of that general's army in Missouri. On the suspen-

sion of General Fremont, he became a war correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," and was sent to chronicle the movements of General Grant in Tennessee. With undaunted courage he went to the front, and among the several engagements of which he was a close witness, he participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, having volunteered to go on board the first gunboat which passed through the fire of the fort. He was a volunteer soldier at Shiloh and Vicksburg also. He was with Admiral Foote in the pilot-house of his gunboat when the admiral was wounded by a bombshell. When General Sherman took charge of army operations in the Southwest, McCullagh, with other war correspondents, came under the ban of an order relegating him outside the lines—a measure that aroused an unfriendliness on McCullagh's part, which pursued the general long after the close of the war. But the ambitious young journalist continued to furnish news of battles and army movements for the "Commercial," and achieved a renown equaling the most famous in that line of newspaper work. After the surrender of Pemberton's forces at Vicksburg, McCullagh became the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial" at Washington, and his letters to that paper, over the signature of "Mack," attracted not only the attention of the regular readers of that paper, but the interest of statesmen and politicians throughout the country, as they were copied into the columns of the leading journals. It was while so employed that he inaugurated the system of interviewing distinguished public men and printing their views on important questions as revised by them in this form. (See "Newspapers"). During a portion of the time that he was correspondent of the "Commercial," Mr. McCullagh reported the proceedings of the United States Senate for the New York Associated Press, a work for which his experience at Jefferson City had assisted to prepare him. After remaining at Washington for about five years, he accepted the managing editorship of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," his duties being entirely separate from the political control of that paper. In 1870, with his elder brother, John W. McCullagh, he took charge of the Chicago "Republican," but on the destruction of the office of that paper in the great fire of 1871 this enterprise was abandoned, and soon after Joseph B. McCullagh accepted a position as associate with W. P. Fishback in the editorial management of the "Missouri Democrat," which had then but recently passed into the control of George W. Fishback and others. Later he was employed as editor of the "Globe," and afterward of the "Globe-Democrat," in which, on the consolidation of the two papers, he obtained a pecuniary interest. In this last position he remained until his death, which occurred December 31, 1896, after an illness of several months, due to a constant mental strain of many years and to a severe attack of "la grippe." Mr. McCullagh was unmarried. He was untiring in his application to the exacting duties of his post, giving a thorough supervision to all the editorial departments and uniting the labors of editor-in-chief and managing editor. In editorial writing his forte was in brief, snappy, pungent paragraphs, though upon occasion he indulged his ripe knowledge of public men and affairs in more elaborate editorials. There was no bitterness in his nature, but, if need be, he could show himself to be a master of irony, ridicule or sarcasm, cutting with a blade that went smoothly to the bone. He was self-taught. His favorite authors were the best. His education was in availing himself of what others had learned, after finding out what books contained the treasures of knowledge. Diffident, reserved, and to many seemingly brusque, he was considerate and even kind to the humblest who approached him. His charities were numerous, liberal and modest. Hundreds have felt the warmth of his helping hand. He had no time for conventional social courtesies, but he did not shun them. At the festal board no voice was merrier, no flow of brilliant wit more sparkling than McCullagh's. As an after-dinner speaker, although the opportunities were rare when he exhibited his talents, few excelled him. But it was at his editorial desk, as the directing spirit of a giant machine for gathering, digesting and disseminating the varied news of the day with proper, dignified and forceful comment, that the character of Joseph B. McCullagh is to be judged. And by that standard it can be truly said that he was one of the most eminent journalists known, in a profession shining with great minds. At a meeting of almost the whole number of representatives of the city press, called to take action upon the death of Mr. McCullagh, a s[illegible] commemorative resolutions were ad[illegible] were spread

at length upon the files of the several St. Louis newspapers, engrossed and delivered to the surviving members of his family. The resolutions extolled Mr. McCullagh's genius in enlarging the scope and influence of journalism, and his exalted conception of duty to the public, which contributed in an almost unexampled measure to the growth and welfare of the city with which he was identified during so long a period of his active life.

McCulloch, James Hill, was born July 4, 1828, in Steubenville, Ohio, son of William and Charlotte Ann McCulloch. He was reared and educated at Steubenville. He came to St. Louis and became identified with the business interests of this city, first through his connection with the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co. Later he was a member of the firm of Webb, Bryson & Co., and still later of the firm of Webb, McCulloch & Co. For some years he was the St. Louis resident partner of the New York firm of Henry Folsom & Co., and in later years became connected with the Crunden-Martin Woodenware Company, a connection which he still retains. As a citizen of St. Louis he has been prominently identified with various institutions of a semi-public character, among them being the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was at one time a director. For many years he was a vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, but is now a member of St. Mark's Memorial Church. In politics he has always advocated the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Legion of Honor, and has served as chancellor of Irving Council of the last named order. In 1852 he was married, at Pottsdam, New York, by Rev. William Staunton, to Miss Isabella McChesney, daughter of Dr. John McChesney, who was one of the pioneer settlers in St. Lawrence County of the Empire State. Four children were born of this union, two of whom survive—Mary C. McCulloch and Jessie Bell McCulloch, the last named being the wife of Gray Staunton, of Hartford, Connecticut.

McDonald, Alexander, manufacturer, was born in the North of Ireland, June 8, 1827, son of Alexander and Sarah (Shaw) McDonald. His parents—both of whom were natives of Ireland, although his more remote ancestors were Scotch people—came to this country in 1830, and settled soon after their arrival in the United States at Hagerstown, Maryland. Later his father, who was a jeweler by trade, found employment in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, and the family resided for a short time only in each of these cities except Cincinnati, which was their home for several years. As a boy, Alexander McDonald enjoyed few educational advantages, being put to work as soon as he was able to contribute to the family resources. He had, however, the advantage of good home training, and received from his parents, who were intelligent and well-informed people, instructions which laid the foundation for self-education in later years. Much of the knowledge which qualified him to conduct successfully, at a later date, a large manufacturing enterprise was obtained in night schools, which he attended while working industriously at his trade, and his vigorous Scotch-Irish intellect made him at the same time an apt pupil in the school of experience. While still very young he entered the employ of the Shreve, Steele & Co. Rolling Mill, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and there became a practical ironworker, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all the branches of manufacturing carried on in that establishment. He continued in the employ of that company for fourteen years, being advanced from one station to another as his capabilities and trustworthiness developed, until he occupied the position of master workman and general manager of the company's furnaces. Meantime, economy had kept company with his industry, and, as a result, he had saved enough to enable him to begin business for himself. Accordingly, in the early "fifties" he came to St. Louis, and, associating himself with Peter and Michael Helmbacher and Daniel Wolf, established a foundry at the corner of Columbus and Lami Streets, at which were manufactured all kinds of forgings, and at which the manufacture of car axles, sugar-mill and steamboat shafts became a specialty. The business was prosperously conducted under the name of Helmbacher, Wolf, McDonald & Co. for six years, and at the end of that time, having made an advantageous sale of his interest in the establishment, he severed his connection with it. In 1861 he re-entered the iron business, purchasing at that time the plant which had previously been operated by the Robinson & Lowe Forge Company, on Main Street, near Gratiot Street.

Associating with himself in this enterprise his brother, Gabriel C. McDonald, they rebuilt and refitted the works, which became known later as the A. McDonald & Brother Forge Company, Robert Boles becoming associated with them as a third owner of that plant. In 1865 they erected larger works at the corner of Main and Miller Streets, which they operated until 1873, in which year this plant was destroyed by fire. The McDonald Brothers then purchased Mr. Boles' interest in the business, and, rebuilding the Forge and Rolling Mills on a much larger scale, continued to operate it together under the name of the St. Louis Steam Forge & Iron Company until 1889, when Alexander McDonald retired from business, selling his interest in the Forge & Iron Company to his brother, who is still at the head of the industry which they built up together. As a result of his years of honest effort and sagacious business operations, he retired to the privacy of a green old age with a handsome fortune, every dollar of which he had made himself. His entire business career was a record of steady progression, such as exemplifies the correctness of approved economic theories. From the earnings of his labor he laid aside a portion each year during the earlier years of his life, and upon this foundation he builded wisely when he became master of his own business. Such men succeed because they deserve to succeed, and in this country of self-made men we can not do better than point to their careers as incentives to effort on the part of those still young in years and experience. Some of the incidents of Mr. McDonald's career in this city are of more than passing historical interest. It was he who introduced into St. Louis the first steam forge and began shaping the heavy iron used for various purposes with the ponderous steam hammer. He was the manufacturer also of the forgings used in the construction of the famous Eads gunboats during the Civil War, and other manufactures of his establishment have at different times been put to notable uses. When Abraham Lincoln was first elected President of the United States Mr. McDonald cast his vote for the great emancipator, and during the war his loyalty to the Union was made manifest in his service as a member of the Manufacturers' Military Company, and his active co-operation with those who did all in their power to thwart the purposes of the secessionists in Missouri. Since the war he has continued to act with the Republican party, being in hearty sympathy with its policy of developing the resources of our country and promoting the growth and expansion of its industries. With other leading manufacturers and merchants of St. Louis, Mr. McDonald has always been deeply interested in the improvement of the Mississippi River, and believes that the government should make the great mid-waterway of the continent navigable for ocean steamships. The saying that a "boy usually chooses the politics of his father and the religion of his mother" is illustrated in his church affiliations. His father was educated for the Catholic priesthood, and was always a devout member of that church, but his mother was a Protestant, and all her children embraced that faith. Mr. McDonald married, in 1840, Miss Rosanna Koehler, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and four of seven children born to them are now living. They are named, respectively, Alexander, William, Gabriel, and Annie Mary McDonald.

McDonald, Gabriel C., manufacturer, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, September 15, 1834, the son of Alexander and Sarah Isabel (Shaw) McDonald. His opportunities for obtaining an education in early life were limited to a somewhat irregular attendance at the common schools, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented in his young manhood by attendance at night schools in St. Louis and a course of instruction at one of the noted old-time commercial colleges of this city. His first business venture in the West was at Bristol, Illinois, where he became interested in a small saw-mill in 1856. Disposing of his interests at that place a year later, he came to St. Louis, and was first employed here in a nail mill operated by Messrs. Thompson & White. Quitting this employ after a little time, he became general manager of the iron manufacturing establishment of which Colonel Lewis V. Bogy—later United States Senator from Missouri—was at that time head. In 1858 he was made general manager of the steam forge business of Helmbacher, Wolf, McDonald & Co., a firm in which his brother, Alexander McDonald, was interested as partner. His connection with this firm lasted two years, and, at the end of that time, transferring his services to the firm of Brown & Sessford, he started and took charge of the management of their rail mill

in East St. Louis. Before the close of the year 1861 he again became connected with the firm in which his brother was interested, and retained that connection until the summer of 1862, at which time, in company with his brother, he purchased the plant of the Robinson & Lowe Forge Company, then engaged in business on Main Street, between Gratiot and Plum Streets. The business thus established was conducted under the firm name of G. C. McDonald & Co. until some months later, when Robert Boles became a partner in the enterprise, and the firm name was changed to the A. McDonald & Brother Forge Company. In 1865 the two McDonalds and Mr. Boles, holding equal interests in the business, purchased the property at the corner of Main and Miller Streets, on which the plant now operated by Gabriel C. McDonald is located, and in 1871 they erected a well-equipped manufacturing plant on this site. In 1873 this plant was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt on a larger scale by the McDonald brothers, who purchased the interest of Mr. Boles in the business. As reorganized the firm took the name St. Louis Steam Forge & Iron Works, Alexander and Gabriel C. McDonald continuing to be sole owners and operators of the establishment until 1887. In that year Gabriel C. McDonald purchased his brother's interest and conducted the business as an individual enterprise until 1891, when it was incorporated under the name which it had previously borne, with Mr. McDonald, his wife, Mrs. Eliza McDonald, and his son, Charles L. McDonald, as owners of all the capital stock, fixed at $100,000 and fully paid up. Of this corporation Mr. McDonald is president, while his son, Charles L. McDonald, a young man of excellent business capacity, is secretary and treasurer of the company and general manager of the business. Engaged largely in the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel forgings, a special feature of this industry is the manufacture of car axles, which are turned out at the rate of two hundred per day. This establishment furnishes employment to about one hundred and twenty-five men, and is numbered among the prosperous industries of the city. In the conduct of his business affairs, Mr. McDonald has been uniformly successful, and, at the end of a long and active career in St. Louis, he enjoys the unqualified respect and esteem not only of men of affairs with whom he has been brought into contact, but of the laboring classes, with whom he has had so much to do. A Republican in politics and a Methodist churchman, firmness in religious and political convictions have alike been distinguishing characteristics of this worthy citizen, and in every sphere of action he has discharged his duties faithfully and conscientiously. He has long been a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Occidental Lodge No. 163, Temple Chapter No. 147 of Royal Arch Masons, and St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He married, in 1865, Mrs. Eliza Chester, who was a daughter of Charles Young, formerly well known as a business man in St. Louis. The children of the family are Miss Fannie Chester, now Mrs. Fannie Fox, wife of Frank P. Fox, manager of the East St. Louis "Journal," born of Mrs. McDonald's first marriage, and Charles L. McDonald, now prominent among the young business men of the city, and Mrs. Annie Isabel Heckel, wife of Geo. P. Heckel, formerly of the Heckel Hardware Company, and now a member of the city council.

McDowell, Joseph Nash, one of the most eminent of Western surgeons, was born in 1805, and died in St. Louis in 1868. He was well educated, studied medicine, and first practiced at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was associated with Drs. Drake, Gross, and other distinguished physicians in the conduct of the Cincinnati Medical College. He came to St. Louis in 1840, and soon afterward founded, as the medical department of Kemper College, what later became known as McDowell's Medical College, and still later became Missouri Medical College. Dr. McDowell was a man of many eccentricities, but of great ability. He was not only one of the most skillful surgeons of his day, but was a polished orator, and had a happy faculty of adapting himself to any audience. At the beginning of the Civil War he was very pronounced in the stand which he took in favor of the South, and as a result his college building was confiscated by the United States authorities and used as a military prison. He himself went South and served as surgeon and medical director at different points during the war. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis and practiced his profession here until his death.

McDowell Medical College.—This institution was established in 1840 by Dr.

J. N. McDowell, who had associated with him in the advancement of the enterprise Dr. John S. Moore, of Tennessee. These two physicians organized a medical faculty to work under the charter of Kemper College, and their institution was first known as the "Medical Department of Kemper College." Its first session opened in November of 1840, with a class of thirty-seven members. This session was held in a building at the corner of Ninth and Cerre Streets, which subsequently became the Wainwright Brewery. In 1847 Dr. McDowell erected the building at the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets, which became famous on account of its peculiar style of architecture and the historic events of which it was the center in later years. As an educational institution the college was prosperous from the date of its founding, and soon became one of the leading medical colleges of the West. It was made the Medical Department of the State University of Missouri in 1847, and retained that connection with the University until 1857. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War the pronounced Southern sympathies of Dr. McDowell brought down upon him the heavy hand of the Federal government, and his college building was taken possession of and used first as a barracks and later as a military prison. In 1865 Dr. McDowell, who had been compelled to leave St. Louis, returned to the city and reorganized the college, with himself at the head of the faculty and in the position which he had formerly held in that connection. Three years later he died, and the college was then moved to the corner of Sixth and Elm Streets. After that it underwent various changes until the reorganization was effected which made it the Missouri Medical College. The institution was then transferred to a new building at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Lucas Avenue.

McEntire, Walter F., lawyer, and a member of the St. Louis bar since 1881, was born in St. Louis June 4, 1861, son of Joseph and Morgiana Rosamond (Sheble) McEntire. The elder McEntire belonged to a Virginia family transplanted to the Old Dominion from the North of Ireland in colonial days. He himself came from Virginia to Missouri in the early "forties," and for many years thereafter was prominently identified with the river trade of the Missouri and upper Mississippi. His wife—the mother of Walter F. McEntire—was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Frederick and Rachel (Cumming) Sheble. She came of mixed Bavarian and English lineage, Jacob Sheble (or Scheibley), her immigrant ancestor in the paternal line, having come to Pennsylvania from Bavaria in 1683, while the progenitor of the Cumming family left Warwickshire, England, for Pennsylvania shortly after William Penn obtained the famous grant which made him founder of the commonwealth which bears his name. Jacob Sheble was one of the colonists who founded Germantown—now a part of Philadelphia—under the leadership of the renowned Rev. Francis Daniel Pastorius, friend and associate of Penn, who conducted a colony of German and Dutch Mennonites and Quakers to Pennsylvania, and who was thereafter until his death one of the most conspicuous figures in the colony. Succeeding generations of both the Sheble and Cumming families were orthodox Quakers, and have transmitted to their descendants many of the characteristics of that admirable people.

Reared in St. Louis, Walter F. McEntire was educated in the public schools, finishing his academic studies at the High School. The trend of his mind was toward the law from boyhood, and soon after quitting school he began his preparation for the bar under the preceptorship of Nathaniel Myers, then of St. Louis, now a prominent member of the New York bar. He completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1881. Opening an office immediately afterward, he had the good fortune to impress himself at once upon both the bar and the public as a young man of superior attainments, with a genius for his chosen calling, and as a result established himself almost immediately in good practice. Since then he has progressed steadily and rapidly toward that sphere of professional labor in which Daniel Webster declared a lawyer could always find plenty of room, the charmed space occupied by those standing at the head of their profession. Physically and intellectually a vigorous man, vigorous thought and vigorous action have been distinguishing features of his career at the bar, and the cause committed to his care is championed in the chivalrous spirit born of devotion to his calling, and with the discretion evoked by a careful survey of the whole field of controversy. Studiously careful in the

preparation of his pleadings, he is correspondingly forceful in the presentation and argument of his cases, a conscientious and able counselor and a well-equipped, well-rounded trial lawyer. Candor, fairness and evident sincerity are among his characteristics as a practitioner, which impress favorably both courts and juries and give added forcefulness and effectiveness to rugged oratory. As a public speaker he has on numerous occasions rendered important services to the Democratic party, in the principles of which he firmly believes, and he is known as one of the popular and effective campaign orators of Missouri. The fact that he has been a participant in politics as a champion of principles in which he believed has not, however, kindled in him an ambition to enjoy either the honors or emoluments of office, and the only official position which he has held has been that of member of the St. Louis school board. He was elected to this position as an independent candidate in 1889, accepting it because of the deep interest which he has always felt in the advancement of the educational interests of the city. As a member of the department of the city government having in charge its public schools, he served on its most important committees and rendered such valuable services to the public as few men have rendered in the same capacity. He is an active member of various social and political clubs, in all of which he is an influential factor, and in most of which he has held official positions. Mr. McEntire married, in 1887, Miss Julia Kalb, daughter of G. O. Kalb, who was one of the founders of the St. Louis Fair Association, and for many years its efficient secretary. Their only child is Vera McEntire, born in 1888.

McGirk, Matthias, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tennessee, in 1790. He studied law and was admitted to the bar there, and came to St. Louis in 1814. In 1816, when Messrs. Chouteau and Lucas made their first addition to the town of St. Louis, he purchased the second lot sold, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, on which stood the old stone building which had been the officers' quarters of the Spanish garrison. This historic building was his home for a number of years. He acquired much prominence as a practicing lawyer, and at the organization of the State government of Missouri was chosen one of the first Supreme Judges, his associates being John Rice Jones and John D. Cook. He continued on the Supreme bench until 1841, and is remembered as one of the distinguished pioneer jurists of the State. In 1827 he removed from St. Louis to Montgomery County, and in that county he passed the remaining years of his life.

McHenry, Wallace Estill, was born January 16, 1843, in Hartford, Kentucky, son of John Hardin McHenry and Hannah (Davis) McHenry. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Barnabas McHenry, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose home was in Washington County, Kentucky, and who was one of the pioneers who laid the foundations of the Methodist Church in that State, toward the close of the last century. Rev. Barnabas McHenry came of the same family, and was a near relative of James McHenry, who was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and served as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Washington, as the successor of Timothy Pickering. Fort McHenry was named in his honor. His wife was Sarah Hardin, the sister of John Hardin, who fell at Buena Vista. The mother of Estill McHenry, who was born Hannah Davis, came of Welch antecedents, and belonged to the branch of the Davis family which has had numerous distinguished representatives in Kentucky and other Southern States. After completing his academic education at Greenville, Kentucky, and Hanover, Indiana, Estill McHenry read law in the office of Honorable Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, distinguished both as lawyer and statesman. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced his profession for a few years as an associate of his elder brother, Henry D. McHenry, and then came to St. Louis, where he became associated with William McHenry, another brother, in the editorship of the "Evening Dispatch." After the sale of this paper to other parties, he purchased an interest in the St. Louis "Times," of which he was also one of the editors until appointed recorder of voters for St. Louis, under the administration of Honorable James H. Britton, then mayor of the city. This office he continued to hold under the administration of Mayor Overstolz, systematizing its affairs and perfecting what was then a new department of the city government. He

resigned the recordership to become private secretary to his father-in-law, James B. Eads, then engaged in various important enterprises, and having, in addition, a large personal estate to care for. This service he left to become assistant postmaster of St. Louis during the first administration of President Cleveland, and under the postmastership of William Hyde. Since his retirement from that office, his entire time and attention have been given to his private businesss interests, and to the care and conservation of the large estate of James B. Eads, of which he is coexecutor with Edward M. Switzer, of Chicago. He is the representative of large property interests in St. Louis, and is an extensive owner of real estate, and one of the chief owners of the Chemical Building, recently erected, and one of the most notable buildings in the city. In politics, Mr. McHenry has been known as a Democrat of the old school, firm in his adherence to the cardinal principles of his party, but disinclined to be governed by political issues in local and city affairs, in which he deems the honesty of purpose and qualifications of individuals of more consequence than their party affiliations, when they stand as candidates for office. He married, in 1874, Miss Josephine Eads, and has two sons living, Wallace Estill and John Hardin McHenry.

McKeighan, John Elmore, lawyer, was born near Farmington, Illinois, July 20, 1841, son of Robert and Ellen (Tuttle) McKeighan. His father was a native of the County Antrim, of the North of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1818, and his mother was born three years later in Cincinnati, Ohio, They settled in Illinois during the pioneer era of the history of that State, prospered in agricultural pursuits, and continued to reside there until the end of their lives, the mother dying at their home, in Toulon, in 1888, and the father in 1896. After spending the earlier years of his life on the farm, John E. McKeighan left it as a boy to enter Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, intending to fit himself for a professional career. In 1862 he went from Knox College to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and at the end of a full classical course, was graduated from that university in the class of 1866. In the meantime, he had taken up the study of law, which he continued after his graduation from college under the preceptorship of Martin Shellenberger, of Toulon, a prominent member of the Illinois bar. In 1867 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and soon afterward removed to Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri, where he had his earliest experience as a practitioner. In 1868, he removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and practiced law there until the spring of 1871, at which time he became a partner with H. C. McComas in the firm of McComas & McKeighan, at Fort Scott, Kansas. Five years later both Mr. McComas and Mr. McKeighan removed to St. Louis, where they continued to be associated together until 1883, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McComas removing to New Mexico, where he and his family later fell victims to hostile Indians, a tragic affair, which, at the time, attracted widespread attention. From 1883 until 1884 he was associated with S. B. Jones in the practice of his profession, and in 1885 became a member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeighan, his senior partners being Judges W. F. Boyle and E. B. Adams. This firm, which was regarded as one of the strongest in St. Louis, continued in existence until 1892, when Mr. McKeighan associated himself with Messrs. Lee, Ellis and Priest, also a notable combination of able lawyers. A year later the firm became Lee, McKeighan & Priest, which continued in existence until the appointment of Mr. Priest as United States District Judge. After that Major B. D. Lee and Mr. McKeighan continued to practice in partnership until the death of Major Lee, which occurred in May of 1897, made Mr. McKeighan successor to the business of the firm, which later became McKeighan, Barclay & Watts. Twenty years of active practice at the St. Louis bar have given him a place among those recognized by the public as its ablest members, and this rank has been attained without any adventitious aids. Diffident in manner, retiring in disposition, and totally unfamiliar with the arts frequently made use of in the law, as in other callings, to attract patronage and gain professional prominence, his advancement has been akin to that of the soldier promoted for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. His stepping stones to eminence at the bar have been results achieved and legal battles won. Devoting himself almost exclusively to civil practice, he has made a special study of commercial and corporation law, and the breadth and scope of

J. E. McKeighan

his powers have been evidenced both as counselor and trial lawyer. The bent of his mind is judicial, and in every case presented to him he surveys with care the whole field of controversy. A quick perception seems to enable him to penetrate to the heart of a question with comparatively little effort, and through a remarkable facility of expression, a sentence or phrase uttered in his incisive way, portrays, not infrequently, the whole aspect of the subject. In the higher courts, where questions of law, rather than of facts, determine issues, where lawyers' arguments are shorn of sophistries, where logic counts for more than nicely turned sentences, and where a broad knowledge of the laws is more effective than burning eloquence, Mr. McKeighan is peculiarly happy in the presentation of cases, the perspicuity of his statements, his apt illustrations, logical reasoning and perfect candor in dealing with every phase of the case always impressing favorably the administrators of the law. His appeals to juries are equally forceful and effective. In the marshaling of facts and in the arrangement and presentation of strong points in evidence in such a way as to convince juries of the righteousness of his cause, he has no superior at the Missouri bar in the opinion of his professional contemporaries, and his equipment is of such a nature, his powers of such expansive character that he seems able always to rise to what the occasion may demand, exceeding often the expectations of those who know him most intimately. Treating courts, brother lawyers and litigants alike always with marked courtesy, he is none the less intensely earnest and forceful, and his devotion to the interests of clients is of that chivalrous character which prompts a lawyer to exhaust every legitimate resource to win victories for those who entrust their interests to his care. As a public speaker on general topics, he is one of the most attractive and entertaining members of the St. Louis bar, a well stored mind, ready wit and the gift of eloquence combining to render him equal to any demand which may be made upon him. His simplicity of manner, kindly nature and generous friendships are characteristics which impress themselves upon those who come in contact with him in the affairs of every-day life. His father was one of the early Free Soilers and Abolitionists of Illinois, and he was reared under influences which made him a pronounced Republican until the issues resulting in the Civil War had been finally disposed of. He then became a member of the Democratic party, and still affiliates with that organization, but, having no taste for office-holding, has been a public man only in that sense in which a lawyer, prominent at the bar, comes before the public. He married, June 2, 1869, Miss Ellen M. Cutler, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, daughter of Thomas C. Cutler, who was later a well known member of the Kansas bar, and died at Newton, Kansas, in 1893, at the advanced age of eighty years. Mrs. McKeighan also died in 1893. Her surviving children are Robert Cutler McKeighan, Mabel McKeighan and Ellen McKeighan.

McKinley's Visit to St. Louis.—Honorable William McKinley, President of the United States, visited St. Louis in October of 1898. A public reception was given in his honor at the Southern Hotel, and he visited the Merchants' Exchange, the St. Louis Exposition, and the principal points of interest about the city. Everywhere he was greeted by enthusiastic and admiring crowds, and the non-partisan character of these demonstrations evidenced the loyalty of the people to their chief magistrate.

McKittrick, Hugh, merchant, was born October 21, 1829, at Gilnakirk, Ireland. His parents were Hugh and Martha (Kennedy) McKittrick, and his great-grandfather, McKittrick, who was known through the country round about as "the old Laird," came from Scotland to Ireland. Hugh McKittrick was the youngest of six children, and the sixth Hugh McKittrick in the line of descent. He was educated at private schools in his native town, attending such schools until he was fourteen years of age, when, through the influence of his cousin, who was an officer in the English Navy, he received the appointment of midshipman. When he was seventeen years old Mr. McKittrick began his business career in the linen trade, in which he was engaged for a few months. When he was nineteen years old he came to the United States, and, after traveling about for three months, met, in New York, Mr. Wayman Crow, who was then head of the dry goods firm of Crow, McCreery & Barksdale, of St. Louis. He was offered a position in this house by Mr. Crow, and came to

St. Louis in August of the year 1849 to accept it. On the retirement of Mr. Barksdale, Mr. McKittrick became a member of the new firm of Crow, McCreery & Co. Thereafter he was successively a member of the firm of Hargadine, McKittrick & Co., and the president of the corporation which succeeded this partnership, under the name of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, in 1889. He continued to hold that position until his death, which occurred July 14, 1895. He was in all respects an accomplished merchant, and was known also as a sagacious and able financier. During his career he was prominently identified with many institutions of a commercial and financial character, and also with various charitable institutions. For many years prior to his death he was president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Messiah; for twenty years was a director in the St. Louis National Bank, and was one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company, on the executive committee of which institution he served until his death. In May of the year 1878 he was appointed a member of a government commission, created by Honorable John Sherman, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, to investigate and report on the undervaluation of goods passing through the customhouses and other frauds practiced in that connection. This commission consisted of five merchants, selected from Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New York and St. Louis respectively, and as a member of the commission Mr. McKittrick represented the merchants of St. Louis and the Southwest. He served on this commission during all its sittings, and at the close submitted a minority report, which received high commendation from various sources. In addition to his business enterprises in St. Louis, he was connected as a director and stockholder with several New York corporations, which he served faithfully and intelligently until failing health compelled him to relieve himself of a portion of his business cares and responsibilities. His career was an eminently honorable and successful one, and he is remembered as one of the great merchants of the West. He married, in 1859, Mary Webber Cutter, daughter of Norman Cutter, of St. Louis, and nine children were born to them. Three of his sons are now interested in the business of which he was so long the leading spirit.

McLaran, Charles, was born December 10, 1808, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died December 12, 1891, in St. Louis. His parents were both natives of Baltimore, and his early life was passed in that city. His father, John McLaran, served through the Revolutionary War, was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war closed he engaged in the shipbuilding business, at Baltimore, and, after amassing a considerable fortune, he removed to St. Mary's, Georgia, where he engaged in cotton planting. He continued to reside in this place until his death, after which his widow married again. After this marriage, Charles McLaran was adopted by Mr. Peter Godley, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, a merchant of large means, and a most estimable gentleman. He passed the years of his youth in Mr. Godley's family, leaving his home at the age of twenty-one to go to Elyton—now Birmingham—Alabama, where he went into business for himself. After spending several years at Elyton, he was recalled to Tuscumbia, on account of the failing health of his benefactor, who died shortly afterward, leaving him a small fortune. He then married in Tuscumbia, and lived there about twelve years, when, upon the death of his wife, he removed to Columbus, Mississippi, where he engaged extensively in cotton planting for many years. In 1847 he was one of the founders of what afterward became the First National Bank of that city, and became its first president. He occupied a position of great prominence in the State, and was frequently urged by his friends to stand as a candidate for Governor, but, having no fondness for either emoluments or honors of public office, he declined to consider favorably these propositions to elevate him to high official station. About this time he became a member of the Masonic order in Columbus, Mississippi, and attained the Royal Arch degree while living in that city. In the year 1853 he married Miss Annie M. Jennings, the youngest daughter of James Jennings, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri. Shortly before the Civil War he determined to make St. Louis his home, and, coming to this city, he interested himself actively in all public affairs, and cooperated earnestly with the leading citizens in bettering the municipal government. Among other things, he was made a member of the

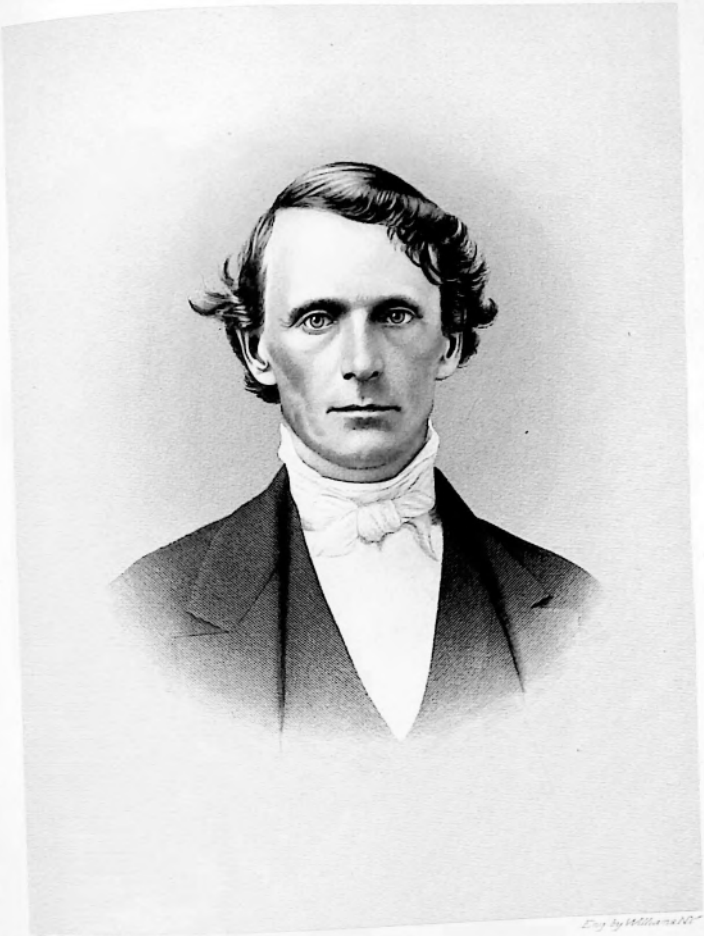
first board of police commissioners, which held office here, and helped to organize the metropolitan police system of the city. About the year 1867 he embarked in the wholesale hardware business, with his nephew, Charles McLaran Williams, under the firm name of McLaran & Williams, and the house thus established became one of the largest of its kind in St. Louis, and, in fact, one of the largest in the West. After continuing at the head of this business about eight years, he retired from active mercantile pursuits, and busied himself with the care of his estate from that time until his death. While he was never a member of a church or other religious organizations, he lived the life of a true Christian gentleman, and was ever prompt to aid the poor and friendless, doing what he conceived to be his duty as a man favored by fortune. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, his sense of right governed him in all his transactions, and he ever waived any legal or other advantage which he might have held, if not in accord with his strict views of equity and justice. He was known everywhere as a broad-minded, public-spirited man, and with Mr. D. A. January and others, he was one of the originators of the enterprise which resulted in the building of the old Southern Hotel. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-four years, beloved by his family and friends, and respected by all who knew him. His wife, four daughters and five sons survive him.

McLaran, William H., well known in the real estate and financial circles of St. Louis, was born April 22, 1870, in St. Louis, Missouri, youngest son of Colonel Charles and Annie (Jennings) McLaran. In the foregoing sketch of the elder McLaran, mention has been made of the fact that the grandfather of William H. McLaran served through the Revolutionary War, and in this connection another interesting incident of the McLaran family history may be appropriately mentioned. The family came to this country from Scotland, and its earliest representative in the United States was the great-grandfather of William H. McLaran, who was compelled to leave Scotland on account of his having been implicated in the uprising which sought to place Prince Charles on the Scottish throne. In the maternal line, Mr. McLaran is descended from one of the oldest and most prominent families of Virginia. His maternal grandmother was Annie Bradley Montague, before her marriage to James Jennings, and she was the daughter of Mickelborough Montague, a direct descendant of Peter Montague, of Boveney, England, who emigrated to Virginia in 1621, and later represented his county in the Virginia House of Burgesses. After receiving a finished education at Smith Academy, one of the departments of Washington University, St. Louis, and at the St. Louis Manual Training School, William H. McLaran became identified with the McLaran Real Estate and Investment Company, with which he was connected until 1895. He then severed this relationship to become manager for the Missouri branch of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, one of the largest security companies in the world. Since then he has given close attention to the business of this corporation, and has largely increased its business in Missouri. In manner and personal appearance he much resembles his father, having many of the characteristics of the elder McLaran. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a staunch churchman of that faith.

McCreery, Phocion Robert, merchant, was born in Hartford, Kentucky, in 1816, and died in St. Louis in 1861. His parents were Dr. Charles and Ann Wayman (Crow) McCreery, and his father enjoyed the distinction of being the most eminent surgeon in Kentucky in the early history of that State. Although many generations of the McCreerys have lived in America, the name is indicative of the Scotch origin of the family. This branch of the family, however, came to America by the way of the North of Ireland, James McCreery having removed to that country from Scotland toward the close of the sixteenth, or at the beginning of the seventeenth, century. John McCreery, one of the two sons of the Scotch emigrant to Ireland, came from County Donegal to America, in the year 1730, and settled in Maryland. From that State the ancestors of Phocion R. McCreery came to Kentucky, and there the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. He was fitted by early training and occupation for mercantile pursuits, and in the year 1836, when he was twenty years of age, he came to St. Louis, to become connected with the wholesale dry goods house of Crow & Tevis.

which had been established a year earlier by his relative and former townsman, Wayman Crow, in company with Joshua Tevis, of Philadelphia. He soon demonstrated that he had a genius for the business of merchandising, and, in a comparatively short time, became a partner in the famous mercantile house which is still in existence as the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. He continued to be a member of the firm, with which he thus became associated, until the end of his life, sharing in its prosperity, and also in the commercial honors which it gathered by years of honorable dealing and sagacious trade operations. The success of this business enterprise gave to Mr. McCreery, in the course of time, a large amount of surplus capital, and this capital was used to improve and build up the city, and to advance the interests of its educational and other public institutions. While he was in all respects a sagacious man, and at all times careful in his operations, he was, at the same time, a man of broad views, excellent judgment and keen perceptions, and, having abundant confidence in the future of St. Louis, he did not hesitate to make improvements, which were thought, by some of his contemporaries, to be far in advance of the demands of the times. In 1860 he erected, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Chestnut Street, what was, at that time, by far the finest office building in the West, and the wisdom of his action was fully proven by the developments of later years. Many enterprises which contributed materially to the growth of the city, and especially to the advancement of its commercial interests, were stimulated and promoted by his efforts and activity. Looking to the future, he builded for the future, and those who came after him profited by his wise forecasts and his intelligent discernment. In company with the senior member of the firm to which he belonged, he was one of the founders of Washington University, and was a munificent donor to that institution, and to many other city institutions, designed for the educational and moral betterment of St. Louis, and to provide for the care of those dependent upon public charity. Liberal in his religious views, as in everything else, he was a Unitarian churchman, and the warm, personal friend of Rev. Dr. Elliott, of that church. Politically, he was identified with the Democratic party, and supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency in the last national campaign occurring before his death, but aside from expressing his convictions through the casting of his vote, he gave little attention to politics or political affairs. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Lavinia Hynes, daughter of General Andrew Hynes, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was a participant in the War of 1812, and served on the staff of General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCreery were Anna, Hynes, Wayman C., Lavinia, Mary, William and Maggie McCreery, of whom Anna, Wayman C., and Lavinia McCreery are now living.

McLure, William Raines, was born in the year 1806, on a farm near Washington, Pennsylvania, son of Harmon D. and Margaret (Hilis) McLure. The name indicates his Scotch origin, and its original form was "MacClure." Mr. McLure's ancestors came to this country at an early date, and the family has been one distinguished for its high character and the superior intellectual attainments of its representatives, many of whom have been especially eminent as educators. William R. McLure received a good education at the private schools of Washington, Pennsylvania, and in his young manhood he became an architect and builder. From Pennsylvania he came west, and first settled at Weston, Missouri, where he was engaged for several years in contract work of various kinds, building up a large business, and accumulating what, in those days, was considered a handsome fortune. He came to St. Louis in 1851, and, being a man of means, engaged in extensive building operations in this city, and also made investments, which added largely to his accumulations. He died suddenly, in 1852, but, although his career in St. Louis had been a short one, he had contributed materially to the upbuilding of the city, and his enterprise and activity were of such a character that he left a distinct impress upon local history. He was a man of great force of character, intensely earnest, and thoroughly progressive in everything. The period of his residence in Missouri was one in which there was intense political feeling over issues which later developed into the great civil strife of 1861-5, and during this time he was outspoken and fearless in the expression of his sentiments, and in his support of the policies and principles of the Democratic



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William R. McLure

party. He inherited Presbyterianism from his Scotch ancestry, and was always known as a staunch churchman of the Presbyterian faith. He married Margaret A. E. Parkinson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1833.

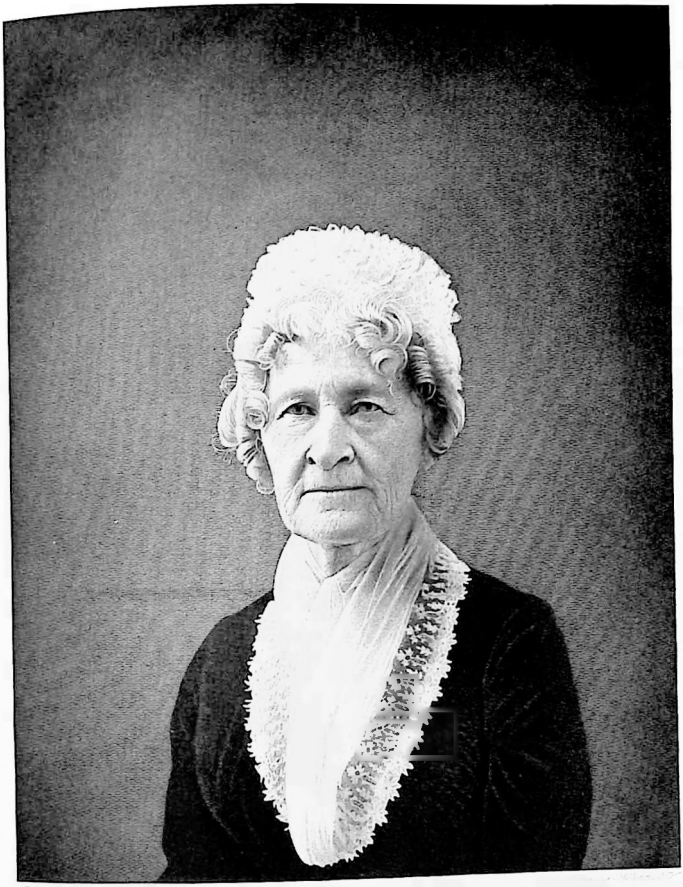
McClary, Harvey Clark, was born October 12, 1848, in Albany, Vermont, son of Orson R. and Lucy (Smith) McClary. He grew up and was educated in Albany, completing his studies at the public schools of that place. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store, conducted by his uncle in Montpelier, and remained in that city until 1867. He then came west to Chicago, and entered the employ of the Fairbanks & Morse Scale Company, as a traveling salesman. He was thus employed for ten years, and then took charge of city sales for the same company in Chicago, and continued to fill that position until January 1, of 1890. In that year he came to St. Louis to take charge of the company's interests in this city, and has since been prominently identified with its business interests. Although never an active politician, he has taken a good citizen's interest in politics, and is staunchly Republican in his political faith. His church connections are with the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. September 9, 1875, Mr. McClary married Miss Flora M. Nelson, daughter of A. W. Nelson, of Woodbury, Vermont. The children born of this union have been Glen McClary, who died in 1882, and Ellen McClary.

McKellops, Henry J., dentist, was born August 31, 1825, at Saline, near Syracuse, New York. His father, James McKellops, died in the early childhood of the son, who came with his mother and sister to St. Louis in 1840. Here he attended the city schools until he had the good fortune to be appointed to the position of messenger boy in the Missouri Legislature, when Sterling Price, afterward Governor and general, was Speaker of the House, and General Marmaduke, by virtue of his office of Lieutenant-Governor, was president of the Senate. With the money which he earned while serving in this capacity, young McKellops defrayed his expenses at the State University, at Columbia, Missouri, at which place his mother made her home during two years that he was at school there. In 1844 the family returned to St. Louis, and he then took a course at Jones' Commercial College. Soon after completing this course, through the kindly assistance of his preceptor, Mr. Jones, he was appointed to clerkship in the office of the city register, which he held for several years thereafter, forming an acquaintance which was of great value to him in later years. During the years 1846 and 1847 he studied medicine at the old St. Louis Medical College, later completed a course in dentistry, and decided to devote himself to the practice of the last named profession. He opened his first office in Captain Elihu H. Shephard's building, on Fourth Street, opposite the eastern wing of the court house, and soon became one of the leading practitioners of dentistry in St. Louis. In 1855 the Ohio Dental College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of dental surgery, and he has the distinction of having introduced the use of the mallet in London and Paris in 1864. In the later years of his practice his fame extended far outside of the city, and he gave much of his time to the organization of dental societies and associations, in the proceedings of which he always took a prominent part. He has served as president of the Western Dental Association, was first president of the Missouri State Dental Association, and later served in turn as president of the American Dental and Southern Dental Associations. He has also been president of the St. Louis Dental Society, and in all these positions has rendered valuable services to his profession The military spirit has always been a dominant element in his nature, and as early as 1842 he was commissioned captain of the "St. Louis Cadets" by Governor Edwards. In 1845 he was made captain of the St. Louis Legion, and in 1846 commanded the Morgan Riflemen in the six months' service of the Legion in the Mexican War. At the organization of the famous St. Louis National Guards, in the "fifties," he enrolled himself as a member, and saw his first service in the riots of those days. In 1858, as Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, First Division of Missouri Volunteers, he marched across the State with the troops under General D. M. Frost, on what has since been known as the "Southwest Expedition." A successful professional man, he has also been eminently successful as a business man, and fortune has come to him as a result of his judicious invest-

ments. Dr. McKellops has the most complete dental library in the world, and his collection of books represents years of labor and great care in its selection. Rare and costly volumes of fifteenth century literature, with somber title pages, stand side by side on his library shelves with the masterpieces of typographical art which have been given to the world in the closing years of the nineteenth century. This library will some day be Dr. McKellop's memorial, and an everlasting benefaction to the profession, which he has loved so well, and served so faithfully for more than a generation. Dr. McKellops married, in 1849, Miss Annie Glower, of Tennessee, and four sons and four daughters have been born of their union.

McCully, William, was born in 1840 in the County Down, Ireland, son of John McCully, who was born, lived and died in that country, and Alice (Stewart) McCully, who was born of Scotch parentage. Reared in Ireland, Mr. McCully was given an ordinary education in the schools of that country, and then served a seven years' apprenticeship to the stonemason's trade. In 1864, when he was twenty-four years of age, he came to this country a skilled mechanic and an energetic, ambitious young man. After working at his trade for a time at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he came to St. Louis, reaching this city in 1865. Here he began work as a journeyman stonemason, but at the end of a year he began business on his own account as a building contractor. The thoroughness with which he had fitted himself for his occupation, was evidenced in his earliest undertaking, and he demonstrated also that he was a man of keen foresight and judicious action. To qualify himself for the business in which he was engaged, he had labored more years than men usually devote to fitting themselves for one of the learned professions, and during all these years he had studied and worked to good purpose. Not only had he become skilled in all branches of practical masonry, but he had acquired a knowledge of building materials, and of the sources from whence such materials were derived, which was of inestimable value to him in the building up of a great business in St. Louis. Soon after he began his operations as a contractor, his attention was called to a practically inexhaustible deposit of stone near the city, which he saw at once, was admirably adapted to all kinds of building purposes. He acquired by purchase this mine of wealth from a corporation known as the Grafton Stone and Transportation Company, and opened what has since been known as the "Grafton Quarry," from which thousands and hundreds of thousands of tons of stone have been taken to become parts of the principal public buildings, business blocks, and residences of St. Louis, and some of which also entered into the construction of the Eads bridge piers and the tunnel. A magnesia limestone of superior quality and durability, this stone has acquired much more than local celebrity, and has found a wide market. The quarry is now operated by a corporation known as the Grafton Quarry Company, of which Mr. McCully is and always has been vice-president, and the stock of which is owned mainly by him. As a building contractor and head of the McCully Stonemason Company, Mr. McCully has constructed much of the handsomest masonry to be seen in and about St. Louis, and the evidences of his handiwork and mechanical skill are to be seen in the anchor-piers of the Grand Avenue bridge, the foundations of the Union Station, the Jewish Synagogue, at Pine Street and Leffingwell Avenue, and in many other public works and buildings. He has been for years a large employer of labor, and in that, as well as in other senses, had been a public benefactor. In politics he has affiliated with the Republican party, and his religious connections are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which Rev. Dr. Rhodes is pastor. For many years he has been a member of the mystic brotherhood of Free Masons, in which order he has taken the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees, and he is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in 1867, in St. Louis, Miss Sarah E. Smythe, daughter of James Smythe, Esq., of this city. Of eleven children born of this union, seven sons and three daughters were living in 1898. Four of the sons, grown to manhood, were, at that date, associated with their father in business.

McLure, Margaret A. E., known in St. Louis and throughout the State of Missouri as a public benefactress, was born in 1811, in Williamsport, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came of a family which had



Margaret A. E. McLure

been prominent for generations in the Eastern States, and especially so in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mrs. McLure's grandfather, Joseph Parkinson, was an exceedingly interesting and historic character by reason of his thrilling experiences with the Indians, he having, at one time, been captured, with eight others, all of whom were compelled to "run the gantlet" between the lines of fierce and bloodthirsty savages. His eight companions were killed, but he himself escaped death, as if by a miracle, and the Indians, regarding his escape as such, looked upon him as a spirit in disguise, and, giving him such food as they had to give, bade him go his way. He afterward laid out the town of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the name of which was later changed to Monongahela City. This town was laid out at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, on the Monongahela River, in 1792, on a neck of land which, at that time, belonged to the State of Virginia, but a dispute which arose between Virginia and Pennsylvania, concerning its ownership, prevented the founder of the town from realizing anything from the sale of his property until 1796, when Virginia ceded the territory to Pennsylvania. Joseph Parkinson established there the ferry which became known as Parkinson's Ferry, and was postmaster of the place. Its name was changed to Monongahela after his death, and it is now a thriving city. William Parkinson, the father of Mrs. McLure, inherited large means from his father, and was noted for his enterprise, liberality and generosity. His daughter, now Mrs. McLure, was carefully educated, and, in early life developed those traits of character which have made her a leader of women and a public benefactress. March 19, 1833, she married William Raines McLure, and, coming West with her husband, lived for several years at Weston, Missouri. In 1851 they removed to St. Louis, where Mr. McLure became at once prominent in business circles, while Mrs. McLure became equally prominent in social circles and among the cultivated and accomplished women of the city. Since her husband's death she has continued to reside in St. Louis, where she has been distinguished for her good works and her activity in aiding to build up charitable and other humanitarian institutions. At the beginning of the Civil War her strong convictions as to the justness of the Southern cause made her one of its most ardent champions in St. Louis. In consequence of her active manifestations of sympathy with this cause, Mrs. McLure, together with many other women having like sympathies, was imprisoned in her own house, March 20, 1863. After being kept there a prisoner until May 12th, following, she, with other sympathizers, was put aboard a boat, and sent inside the Confederate lines, where she remained until the war closed, giving to the cause such assistance as she could in camp and hospital. Soon after the fall of Vicksburg a parole camp was formed near Demopolis, Alabama, from which Lieutenant Hall, of Guibor's Battery, was sent to Columbus, Mississippi, to escort Mrs. McLure thither, the soldiers earnestly desiring her presence among them. She was received at the camp with great enthusiasm, and General N. B. Whitfield and his wife tendered her the hospitality of their home. This gracious offer was accepted, and this was her home thereafter until the war cloud rolled away and peace was restored. Returning then to St. Louis, she entered upon the labors of love, for which she has since been conspicuous in various fields of effort. In later years she was one of the women of Missouri chiefly instrumental in building up the organization of Daughters of the Confederacy, designed to keep green the memory of the brave men who participated in that struggle on the Southern side, and to care for the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives during the war, or left dependent families in later years. She was also one of the founders and builders of the Confederate Home of Missouri, located at Higginsville. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McLure, of whom those living in 1898 were Mrs. Charles Clark, born Sue McLure; Charles D. McLure and Louis S. McLure. Their eldest son, William Parkinson McLure, achieved distinction in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. He was a brave and efficient officer, and gave up his life for the cause he held dear. Prior to the war he had lived in the far West and was postmaster of Denver, Colorado, by appointment of President Buchanan. The other children born to Mr. and Mrs. McLure, all of whom are dead, were Louis L. McLure, Fountain Wells McLure and Ida McLure.

McLure, Charles Derickson, was born February 22, 1864, in Carrollton, Mis-

souri, son of William R. and Margaret A. E. (Parkinson) McLure. He came with his parents to St. Louis when he was five years of age, and received a public school education in this city. In 1860, when a boy sixteen years old, he became connected with freighting operations carried on between Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and Denver, Colorado. He found life in the "far West" much to his liking, and soon demonstrated that he had both the courage and the business capacity necessary to success in any adventure in that region. In 1863 he left Denver in charge of a herd of four hundred and fifty cattle, which he drove through by way of Fort Laramie, Silver Springs, and Fort Hall to Virginia City, Montana. In 1864 he left Virginia City and went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and for some time thereafter was engaged in freighting between Salt Lake and points in Montana. After making a visit to St. Louis in the winter of 1865 he went again to Montana, and for a year or more thereafter he carried on freighting operations between Fort Benton and various mining camps and settlements in Montana. While thus engaged he opened up the first road down Milk River valley, establishing the route which is now occupied by the Great Northern Railroad. During the years 1865 and 1866 he was engaged to some extent also in mining in what was known as Confederate Gulch, and in the spring of 1866 he located the mine known as the "Western Extension of the Whitlatch Union," at what is known as Unionville, south of Helena, Montana. He continued his operations there until the winter of 1873, at which time he went to Butte City and took charge of what is known as the "Centennial Mills" of that place.

In 1877 he went to Philipsburg, Montana, and ran the Hope Company's mills at that place for some time thereafter. In the spring of 1879, while out fishing, he made a discovery of rich quartz-bearing rock in the granite mountain lode, and in 1880 he acquired, by purchase, what is known as the "Granite Mountain Lode Claim," originally located in 1872, and the "Granite Mountain Extension Lode Claim," located in 1878.

Until Mr. McLure acquired title to these claims they had been regarded as good prospects and of some future value, but inaccessible, and consequently very little development work had been done on them. Soon after making these purchases Mr. McLure gave to Mr. Charles Clark a power of attorney, which enabled Mr. Clark to organize in St. Louis a syndicate to develop the properties and this syndicate was succeeded in the autumn of 1881 by the "Granite Mountain Mining Company." The syndicate consisted of Messrs. Charles Clark, Louis Duestrow, Auguste B. Ewing, Oliver B. Filley, Samuel Gaty, Edwin Harrison, Moses Rumsey, Augustus F. Shapleigh, and Charles Raussig. These gentlemen completed their organization as a syndicate on December 24, 1880, Mr. McLure retaining the largest interest.

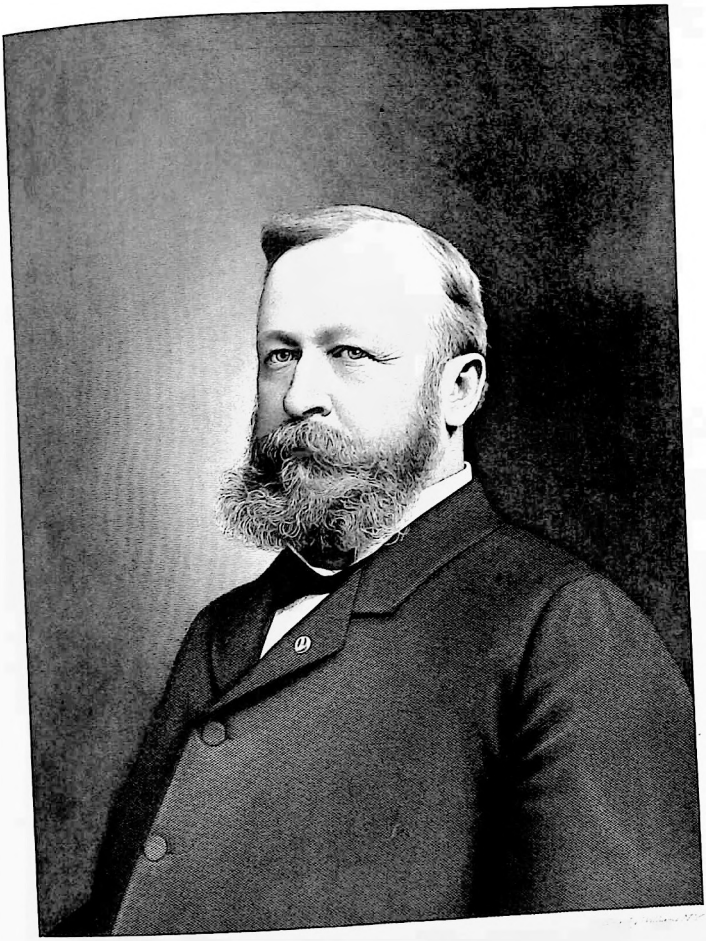
Capital, experience and indefatigable effort combined to make this enterprise a success, and in process of time Mr. McLure and his associates developed what may be truly said to be the greatest silver mine in the world.

A statement made by the corporation May 1, 1898, showed that they had shipped up to that date 22,227,514 ounces silver and 28,140 ounces gold, and that the total amount received from the sale of bullion and side products shipped from this mine up to that time had been $22,093,106.28, and that it had paid in dividends $12,140,000.00.

On December 2, 1882, Mr. McLure acquired from W. W. Williams a one-half interest in the James G. Blaine lode claim, and on December 29, 1882, he purchased from the same party the remaining one-half interest, making Mr. McLure the entire owner of the James G. Blaine lode claim. On June 1, 1883, he deeded to Josiah M. Merrell and to Charles Clark, each an undivided one-third interest in the James G. Blaine lode claim. This is the claim that Messrs. McLure, Clark and Merrell deeded to the Bimetallic Mining Company, and which formed the basis of the organization of that company.

Mr. McLure helped to organize the Bimetallic Mining Company, becoming a member of its first board of directors. This company also operated valuable mines, and its statements, made on the 1st day of May, 1898, showed that it had shipped 8,459,010 ounces of silver, and 6,106 ounces of gold, from the sale of which was received $7,267,813.29, and had paid dividends amounting to $1,630,000 to its shareholders.

On April 6, 1898, the Granite Mountain Mining Company and the Bimetallic Mining Company consolidated their interests, the new



Chas. D. Hurz

corporation being known as the Granite-Bimetallic Consolidated Mining Company. Mr. McLure is a director of this corporation, and his associates on the board and officers of the company are all St. Louis men.

He is now, and has been in the past, interested in numerous other St. Louis corporations, among which may be mentioned the Merchants' Bridge Company, which he served as vice-president and director; the St. Louis Trust Company, which he helped to organize, and in which he is interested; the National Bank of Commerce, and the Planters' Hotel Company. He is a member of the directories of the last three named corporations, and is vice-president of the company owning the Planters' Hotel.

He has been identified also with the development and improvement of the street railway system of St. Louis, and is a stockholder and director in both the Missouri Railway Company and the Lindell Railway Company. His activities have covered a broad field of enterprise and while building up a handsome fortune for himself, he has contributed largely to the material prosperity and development of not only St. Louis, but a large area of western territory.

He is a member of Christ Church Cathedral, of the Cathedral Chapter and of the vestry of that church. November 10, 1885, he married Miss Clara Edgar, daughter of Timothy B. Edgar, of St. Louis. Their children are Park, T. B. Edgar, William R., Mary Anne Edgar, Clara Edgar, Charlotte and Charles D. McLure.

McNair, Alexander, first Governor of Missouri, was born in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin, County, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and died in St. Louis, March 18, 1826. He was educated in Derry, and then spent one term at Philadelphia College, now University of Pennsylvania, when he was called home by the death of his father. His mother agreed that whoever of her sons should be the victor in a fair encounter should become the owner of the homestead. Alexander, who was the eldest, received a severe whipping at the hands of a younger brother, to whom he afterward acknowledged that he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri. In 1794 he was lieutenant in command of a company from Dauphin County, during the whisky insurrection of that year, and in January, 1799, he was appointed lieutenant of infantry, but was mustered out in June, 1800. He came to what afterward became Missouri Territory, in 1804, and settled in St. Louis, where he served for several years as United States Commissary. In 1812 he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general, and during the war with England was a colonel of Missouri militia in the United States service. Subsequently he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was elected first Governor of Missouri, holding office from 1820, when the State government was formed, to 1824, and thereafter he held an important office in the Indian department.

McNair, Lilburn G., financier, was born February 7, 1856, in St. Louis. His father was Antoine de Reilhe McNair, and he is the grandson of Colonel Alexander McNair, who was first Governor of the State of Missouri. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Cornelia Tiffin, daughter of Dr. Clayton Tiffin, one of the most prominent of the early physicians of St. Louis, and niece of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of the State of Ohio. Reared in St. Louis, Mr. McNair was educated in the public schools and began the more serious business of life as messenger in the office of Carlos S. Greeley, then treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. During that employment, it is said, he passed an examination for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, but by reason of the fact that his father had met with business reverses, he felt impelled to turn his attention to some regular employment, which would enable him not only to care for himself, but to assist his family. While working in the offices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, he supplemented the education which he had obtained prior to that time by attendance at the night schools of the city, and thus, at one and the same time, added to his scholastic attainments and trained himself to business pursuits. He was with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company until 1880, and by force of his genius and effort, worked up from the position of messenger to that of the corporation and chief financial officer of the entire system of railroads under its control. It is of interest in this connection to note the fact that Mr. McNair was, at the time he held this office, the youngest treasurer of a great rail-

road company in the United States, and having attained this position as the reward of merit was an achievement of which both he and his friends had a right to be proud. A spirit of independence, and an ambition to operate in a broader field, prompted him to resign the position in 1880, and, associating himself with Charles F. Tracy, Jr., he engaged in the brokerage business under the firm name of McNair & Tracy. A good business was built up under their joint management, to which Mr. McNair succeeded later, his progressiveness being evidenced along with other things by the fact that he was the first man west of the Mississippi River to establish a private wire telegraphic connection between St. Louis and New York. Later, he was urged by New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis capitalists, who had invested about two millions of dollars in the Kansas City Elevated Railway and Tunnel Company, to accept the presidency of that corporation, and, yielding to their solicitation, he accepted the position with the distinct understanding that they should back his judgment and supply the resources which he deemed necessary to make their enterprise a success. Entering upon this work, his vigorous management soon made a vast difference in the earnings of the corporation, and through his tact and sagacity he realized the brightest anticipations of those whose agent and executive officer he had become. His success in this field of enterprise caused him to become, to a very considerable extent, a promoter of steam and street railway building, and he has been the conductor of some of the largest operations of this kind which have been negotiated in the West. His talent for operations of this character has caused him to become identified officially and as a stockholder with numerous corporations, and he has been a director in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, the Union Casualty & Surety Company, and in various branch lines of the great railway systems centering in St. Louis. Within the past few years he has also, as the result of an enterprise in which he engaged with his brother, John G. McNair, taken a place among the leading fruit-growers of the United States. The McNair brothers had the keenness of perception to note the fruit-growing possibilities of this region and planted large orchards in Southern Missouri and Illinois, which, owing largely to their admirable business management, have become widely known. Missouri peaches are now well known to the people of Boston, New York and other Eastern cities, largely as a result of their having been sent to those markets by the McNair brothers, and their apples are shipped direct to Liverpool, England. Together they have done much toward developing an industry which now brings millions of dollars into Missouri each year. An astute and eminently successful business man, Mr. McNair is no less at home in social circles, and he is one of the recognized leaders of society in St. Louis. An enthusiastic clubman, he holds membership in the St. Louis Club, the University Club, the Country Club, the Jockey Club, and other similar organizations. He has been chairman of the house committee of the University Club, member of the board of governors of the Jockey Club, and has served on all the important committees of the St. Louis Club. January 23, 1893, he married Miss Minerva Primm, daughter of Alexander T. Primm, of Belleville, Illinois. Their children are Jane and Cornelia Margaret McNair.

McPheeters, Samuel Brown, clergyman, was the fifth child of the Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., and his wife, Margaret Ann Curry. He was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, September 18, 1819. His ancestors were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, whose descendants settled, first, in Pennsylvania, and then in Virginia, where the father was born, educated and spent the early years of his ministry. From 1810 until the close of his life he resided in North Carolina, engaged almost continuously in educational work in connection with the duties of the pulpit.

Samuel Brown McPheeters was so named in compliment to the Rev. Samuel Brown, of New Providence, Virginia, his father's preceptor in theology, and the husband of his father's cousin, Mary Moore, whose capture by Indians and restoration to her people make a thrilling story. Her father, to secure better living for his large family, had taken up his abode in a remote fertile valley among the mountains in Southwestern Virginia. The move proved disastrous in the extreme. The oldest son was taken prisoner by two Indians and carried away to the region about the northern lakes, where he fortunately fell into the hands of a French family, by whom he was kindly treated.

Two or three years later the Indians made another raid on the Moore home, killed the father, a daughter and two sons; plundered and burned the house, and took captive the mother, a son, three daughters, and a young girl residing in the family. A few miles on the journey to the Indian country, the son, John Moore, was killed with a tomahawk, and little Margaret, a babe of fifteen months, was snatched from the mother's arms and dashed against a tree. And after their arrival at their destination the mother and one daughter were given up to a disaffected Indian and cruelly put to death. Thus, only one daughter, Mary, and her young friend, Miss Evans, were left alive of that household of ten persons. Providentially these two girls were located not far from each other and from the oldest brother, who was the first to be captured; and after some years the brother of Miss Evans, setting out in search of his sister, found and rescued all three. In process of time Mary Moore, the Indian captive, married the Rev. Samuel Brown, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, and became the mother of numerous children, among them five sons who were eminent preachers of the gospel.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the University of North Carolina, June, 1841. A fellow-student says of him: "He was nervous in temperament, brilliant, witty, tender of heart, and 'of a spirit great as Caesar's.'" The late Honorable F. P. Blair, Jr., who was his classmate and roommate, bears this testimony: "He had a charm of manner and a sweetness of expression which won the hearts of all who aproached him; but to the outward graces were added the sterling qualities of head and heart which formed the solid foundations, distinguished for vigorous intellect, purity and devotion to principle, and which commanded the respect and admiration of all who were associated with him through life."

The young alumnus read law for a year or more, when, having become a Christian, he abandoned it for the ministry of the gospel, to prepare for which he spent three years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. His first service after the completion of his studies in that institution, in 1846, was as as a missionary among the negroes in Virginia, to whose spiritual interests he gave himself indefatigably and with most cheering results. Five years later he was called to this city as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which, by consolidation with a neighboring congregation, became the Pine Street Church, and this, by change of location, has, since his day, become the Grand Avenue Church.

As the pastor of the Pine Street Church his career became historic. God used him to illustrate and emphasize the total separation of church and State under our republican form of government, and honored him to suffer greatly in defense of the independence of the church and the kingly rights of her Lord. This service was rendered during the war between the States. In the summer of 1860, for reasons of health, he betook himself and family to Fort Union, New Mexico, with the commission of a chaplain in the United States Army. While here, preaching to the soldiers and teaching the children of the officers, news came of the outbreak of hostilities. "The war tidings produced a profound and depressing effect upon the mind of Dr. McPheeters, for he was no secessionist, but clung to the union of the States with honest pride and unaffected devotion. And when there were rumors of an intended attempt on the part of the Confederates to capture the fort, although a Southerner by birth and in all his personal sympathies, he declared: 'Though the United States government did not commission me to fight, but to preach the gospel, yet should this fort be attacked, I shall be one of its defenders.' He also exerted decisive influence on the officers who, under the strong temptation of sectional sympathy appeared to waver in their fealty. 'As a citizen,' he said, 'I hold it to be my duty to God to obey the law, to submit to the authorities, to pray for them, to render them the honor due their several stations, and to promote peace and quietness. These things, I solemnly declare, I have habitually aimed to do.'"

His thoughts and heart were with his Pine Street flock, from whom he was temporarily separated. Apprehensive that in those times of high excitement, intense feeling on political questions might engender strife in the church, he addressed to them a pastoral letter, expressive of his affectionate solicitude that there should be no divisions among them, but that they should preserve "the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." Said he: "Of the purely civil and political questions which now shake the country to its center, I do not feel

called upon, either as your pastor or as a minister of Christ, to speak. I am rejoiced that my duty as well as my inclination lead me into a higher, purer and better sphere than this. No, dear brethren, I wish to address you not as a friend or advocate of any party or section, but as an ambassador of one whose kingdom is not of this world—I wish to say something about your duties to Christ and His kingdom—something about your obligations and dangers as Christians in the circumstances which now surround you."

As soon as practicable, after the despatch of this pastoral letter, Dr. McPheeters returned to St. Louis, and was most warmly welcomed by his congregation. All was harmony among his people, but fully realizing how quickly that harmony might be marred by reason of the diversity of political thought which divided the community, he was confirmed in his determination, on the one hand, to set an example of loyalty by scrupulous discharge of the obligations of the oath of allegiance which he had taken as a chaplain in the army, and, on the other hand, as a minister and pastor "not to know anything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Nevertheless he was to be made a victim of the unreasoning, fierce passions of the times.

As a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1862, he felt in conscience bound to oppose the adoption of a paper on "The State of the Country," on the ground that the constitution of the church prohibits its courts "to handle or conclude anything save that which is ecclesiastical, or to meddle with civil affairs which concern the commonwealth." For this opposition the author of the paper, the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, having exhausted invective on the Christian people of the Southern States, "turns to the gentle pastor of the Pine Street Church and proclaims him a traitor." To this cruel accusation Dr. McPheeters replied: "Sir, the church, as such, owes its allegiance only to Jesus Christ. His kingdom is the only kingdom she is bound to uphold. His word is the only constitution that she recognizes as authoritative or is at liberty to interpret."

It soon became apparent that there were a few in the Pine Street church whose views and spirit were in accord with Dr. Breckinridge's paper and temper, and who, discrediting or not appreciating their pastor's alleged reasons for his dissent, were determined to put him and the church in a partisan attitude or to drive him from their pulpit. The limits to which this sketch must be confined, and the character of the present work, do not permit a record of the details of the profoundly important conflict which was now begun. For such particulars the reader is referred to the "Memoir of S. B. McPheeters, D. D.," by Rev. John S. Grasty. Suffice it to say that the factionists, under pretense of desiring to have it in their power to contradict the "very current report that he sympathized with the rebellion," and "to correct the very general opinion of his disloyalty at heart," addressed to him a communication "inquiring whether he was a friend of the government and desired its authority re-established, or a friend of the rebellion and desired its success." Replying, Dr. McPheeters reminded his interrogators that he occupied the twofold relation of minister and citizen, and that it is of the utmost importance that "the duties, obligations and responsibilities which grow out of this twofold relation should not be confounded. It is not a distinction without a difference, unless the distinction between the church and state is a distinction without a difference." He goes on to say that, as a minister, he is bound by the word of God and his responsibility is to Christ, and, under Him, to the Presbytery; and as a citizen, he is bound by the laws of the land and is responsible to the civil authority; "but, since my civil duties are, at the same time, religious duties, my Presbytery may also inquire into my neglect of any of my civil duties." He mentions these very plain truths in order to show that those who had questioned him could not "demand, as a matter of right, an answer to such a paper as that which had been presented." Said he: "It is perfectly manifest that no such right exists, and if it were distinctly and formally claimed, I would be compelled to resist it. It is, moreover, with me a question of very grave doubt whether I should permit feelings of courtesy and personal regard to lead me even to appear to lend the influence of my example to a practice which, if it should become common, would, I am persuaded, destroy the harmony and mar the peace of all our churches. For, brethren, if you may ask of me, as your pastor, a written answer to a paper going over the whole field of a great national convulsion, in-

volving not simply questions of moral right and wrong, but also questions of constitutional law and most intricate questions of State policy, then what questions may you not ask and demand of me my answer? If a pastor begins such a course, upon what principle can he ever stop? If one portion of his congregation may rightfully and wisely call upon him to define his position on public affairs, may not another portion do the same? Do not the principle, if once admitted, and the practice, if once established, throw every pastor helpless into the hands of any party or faction that may arise at any time in his congregation? But, while I feel constrained to call your attention to the very dangerous principle which such a course involves, and while I must and do solemnly declare that I will not admit this to be a precedent by which I will be governed in the future, yet, such is my disposition to treat you personally with courtesy, and your wishes with respect, I shall proceed to make such statements as in my judgment should be satisfactory."

Continuing his reply, he called them to bear witness that during his nearly twelve years as their pastor, he had "never on any occasion, or under any pretext, introduced into the pulpit any matter of a political kind," and that "over and often, and long before the present troubles began," he had explained to them his views of the relation of the church and the State; "how both are ordained of God, but ordained for different purposes; that they move in different orbits, have different ends to accomplish, and are independent the one of the other." On these points his convictions were not changed, but confirmed; they were religious convictions, and, therefore, it was not possible to turn him from them. He proceeded to say that, as always, since he became a minister, he offered public prayer for the President of the United States, though seldom using that precise form, but rather the more scriptural one and the one more generally employed in Presbyterian pulpits: "For kings, and all who are in authority, especially for those who are in authority over us." As to his purposes as a citizen, the word of God is his authoritative guide. Whatever it enjoins, he endeavors to perform. Before coming to Missouri, he "did on two occasions take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. To me that oath has not grown old. The God by whose name I swore is the 'living God.' When the convention of the State of Missouri, at its last session, enacted a law requiring an oath from those who solemnize the civil part of the marriage contract, I felt it to be my duty to take it. I have taken it."

The foregoing clearly sets forth Dr. McPheeters' position and the principle for which he contended; a principle, on which his questioners put no value, and a position, from which, or from his church, they were determined to drive him. They "unanimously resolved that his answer was not satisfactory, for the reason that it entirely omitted to inform us whether Dr. McPheeters was a friend or an enemy of the government of the United States." In his rejoinder to this second communication, Dr. McPheeters reiterates: "The true and only point at issue between us is this: You claim the right, in virtue of the relation which exists between us as pastor and people, to ask and receive my written opinion and personal position upon civil and political questions no way connected with my office and duty as a minister of the gospel. I must tell you plainly that this claim I utterly deny, and feel compelled to resist. And this position I take, not from any disposition to stand out captiously upon an abstract question of right, nor from any disposition improperly to conceal my views on political questions, but from a conscientious conviction that I can not yield the thing you claim, without, to the full extent of my example, compromising the rights of every minister and endangering the peace of all our churches. The pastoral relation is in no sense and to no degree a civil and political relation. It has no concernment with men, viewed in any other light than as citizens of 'a kingdom not of this world.' By resisting what you claim, I testify against the whole system of church secularization, which I solemnly believe is a sign of the times, and which, if carried out, will end in degrading ministers of the gospel into politicians, and the church itself into a thing of state."

The handful of factionists, on their evil scheme intent, privately and in the public prints made most shameless and false assaults upon his character as a citizen and minister, and capped the climax by persuading the military authorities of the department to order Dr. McPheeters to cease immediately to exercise the functions of his office within this State,

and, with his wife, to leave Missouri in ten days for exile in a Northern State, and remain there during the war. President Lincoln countermanded the order. His behest was obeyed by his under-officers at St. Louis to the extent of permitting Dr. McPheeters to remain in the State, but not removing the prohibition to preach or perform other ministerial duty. Learning this fact, Mr. Lincoln issued his famous order, declaring that the government could not attempt to run the churches. Under this order Dr. McPheeters was free to resume his pastoral work; but his persecutors resorted to other tactics. They prevailed upon the Presbytery (which, at their instance, was composed only of those whom the provost-marshal permitted to be present), to oust him from his position as pastor of the Pine Street Church. Against this high-handed outrage complaint was made to the general assembly, May, 1864, but in the excitement of the times was not sustained by that highest court of the church. This ended the conflict in favor of the factionists. "But," said one of the most loyal and most distinguished members of that assembly, "mark these words, moderator: when the history of the struggles for religious liberty and the rights of conscience in this land is fairly written, this suffering man will occupy a position on the roll of its honored champions which the best of us may envy."

Another eminent minister, revered and beloved by the whole church, the late Dr. H. A. Boardman, of Philadelphia, wrote Dr. McPheeters: "I can not refrain from expressing to you my sense of the injustice with which you have been treated. Unwittingly, as I believe, our assembly has succumbed to the passions of the hour, and rendered to Caesar the things which are God's. The wrong done you is very great, but is small in comparison with the injury inflicted upon the church. My own convictions as to the essential wickedness of the rebellion, and the duty of suppressing it, are, as they have always been, very strong. But the spiritual independence of the church of Christ, of the church as a whole, and of each and every branch of it, must be maintained at all hazards and at whatever sacrifice. The intolerance of the day, in striking at you, has aimed a deadly blow at this vital principle. . . . You may assure yourself of the true sympathy of very many who love both our church and country."

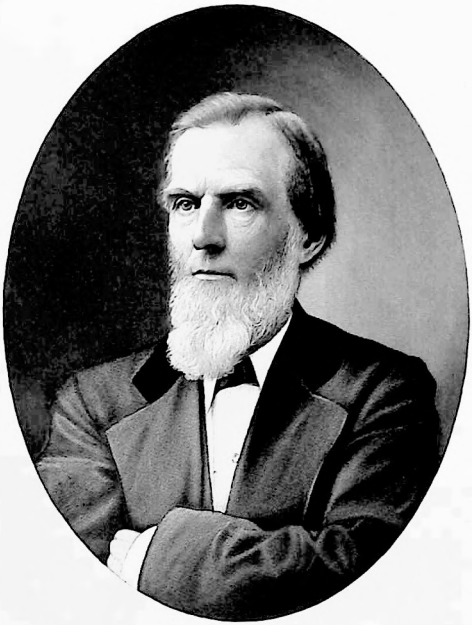
Having been, by the assembly's decision, torn from his devoted Pine Street people, Dr. McPheeters accepted a call to the Mulberry Church, Kentucky. Here his health, never robust, and most severely taxed by his contention against unreasonable and perverse men, gave way rapidly, until, unable to sit or stand, he was confined to a couch, on which he was borne to the house of worship, and, in a recumbent position, conducted the services of the sanctuary. About this time, the war being ended and military rule abolished, and the factionists having therefore become impotent, the Pine Street Church made the first use of their restored liberty by recalling him to be their pastor. In response, he came on his couch to look once more in the face of those with whom and for whom he had suffered, and to say that his enfeebled physical condition compelled him to decline their invitation.

Returning to Kentucky, his disease made quick progress, and "on the 9th of March, 1870, Samuel Brown McPheeters fell asleep in Jesus, and another spirit joined the noble army of martyrs and confessors in the paradise of God." He left a widow, who was Miss Eliza C. Shanks, of Virginia, and two sons and two daughters. One daughter and the sons—Mr. Thos. S. McPheeters, of this city, and Professor W. M. McPheeters, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina, —survive their parents.

The subject of this sketch was the first person on whom Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity, and he was the worthy recipient of the honor in 1859.

The late General F. P. Blair, his intimate friend at college and in mature life, wrote of him: "It has never been my fortune to know a better or purer man, or one more upright and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of the most difficult and highest calling among men, and I feel it presumptuous in me, even at the request of friends, to attempt the delineation of a character which excites my highest admiration, but which I have shown so little capacity to imitate."

McPheeters, William M., physician, was born December 3, 1815, in Raleigh, North Carolina, son of Rev. William McPheeters,



Wm. M. McPhuters

D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of much prominence in his day. After being fitted for college he was sent to the University of North Carolina, from which institution he received his collegiate education, after which he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Professor Hugh L. Hodge, of Philadelphia. Later he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his doctor's degree in 1840. He was resident physician at the Blockely Hospital of Philadelphia until the autumn of 1841, when he came to St. Louis, arriving here October 15th of that year. Well educated and fitted by nature for the duties of his profession, he very soon came into prominence as a medical practitioner in this city, and early in his career, in conjunction with Drs. Charles A. Pope, S. Gratz Moses, J. B. Johnson, George Johnson and J. I. Clark, he established the first public dispensary west of the Mississippi River. In 1843 Dr. McPheeters was chosen professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College. A year later he was transferred to the chair of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the same college, which he filled until 1861. The Civil War changed temporarily the course of his life, and for three years thereafter he was an army surgeon. He inherited Whig political convictions from his father, and his first presidential vote was cast for General William Henry Harrison, in 1840. When, however, that party passed out of existence he became a member of the Democratic party, and when the long-standing controversies between the Northern and Southern States led up to war, he found himself in full sympathy with the South. Leaving his practice and resigning the position of surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis, which he had held since 1856, he obeyed the dictates of his conscience and cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. In the medical corps of the Southern Army his talents, experience and indefatigable zeal gained for him well merited recognition, and he held many responsible positions, among them being that of medical director on the staff of Major-General Sterling Price. After the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice, entering upon a long and useful career, and one which has given him deserved celebrity as a medical practitioner. In 1866 he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Missouri Medical College, a position which he occupied until 1874, when he resigned it to become medical director of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. Within a short time after his coming to St. Louis Dr. McPheeters began contributing the results of his observation and experience, as well as of his scientific studies, to medical literature, and in 1845 he became co-editor with Dr. M. L. Linton of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal." From that time onward for sixteen years he was a constant contributor to the "Journal," and its files from 1844 to 1861 bear testimony to his industry as an editor. He never wrote unless he had something of value to communicate to his brother practitioners, nor was he ever mixed in the violent personal controversies of that period, but under all circumstances his aim and purpose was to elevate the standard of his profession, and to advance, as much as possible, the progress of medical science. He was one of the physicians who combated heroically the fearful cholera emidemic of 1849 in St. Louis, and in 1850 he published in the "Journal" a paper entitled "History of Epidemic Cholera in St. Louis," which will long remain one of the classics in its line. In the same year he was instrumental in forming the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, of which he may be said to have been the father, as well as one of its earliest presidents. He is a member of the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of St. Louis, of which he served several years as president, was a member of the board of health of St. Louis during the years 1876 and 1877, was first president of the St. Louis Society for the Suppression of Vice, and has been president also of the St. Louis Medical Society, and the Missouri State Medical Society, and vice-president of the American Medical Association. He is an honorary member also of the medical associations of Arkansas, North Carolina, and other States. Dr. McPheeters is a man of such pronounced and decided Christian character that a failure to refer to this fact would render this sketch of his life conspicuously incomplete. Following in the footsteps of his father, he is a Presbyterian churchman, and for many years has been a ruling elder in the Grand Avenue Church of this city. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Sheldon, of Virginia, who died in early life. The second Mrs. McPhee-

ters was Miss Buchanan, of St. Louis. All of the six children born to him were the issue of his second marriage.

McQuillin, Eugene, lawyer and legal author, was born December 14, 1860, on a farm in Lee County, Iowa. His father was B. McQuillin, of mixed Scotch, Irish and French ancestry, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Shane, her descent being from English and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors, and her family one which settled in America almost at the beginning of the colonial era. The elder McQuillin died when the son was eleven years of age, and until he was fifteen years of age Eugene McQuillin worked on a farm in the summer and attended school during the winter months of each year. After having laid the foundation of his education in the common schools of the region in which he was reared, in Iowa, he attended, in succession, as opportunity afforded, normal schools, private schools and academies, thus completing a thorough academic education. During two winters and one summer he taught school in Van Buren County, Iowa, and in the meantime devoted all his leisure hours to the study of law. He then entered, at the age of nineteen, as a law student, the office of Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman, of Keokuk, one of the most famous of Western law firms, and retained his connection with their office for nearly four years. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar, first at Kahoka, Missouri, and afterward at Keokuk, Iowa. In the meantime he completed a full course of study at the Keokuk College of Law, from which institution he was graduated at the head of his class with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1883. In 1884 he established himself in the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and early in his career as a member of the bar began contributing to law journals articles on numerous questions pertaining to American and English jurisprudence. Among the journals to which he thus became a valued contributor were "The American Law Review" of Boston; "The Central Law Journal," of St. Louis; "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia; "The American Law Journal," of Columbus, Ohio; "The Advocate," of St. Paul, Minnesota, and "The Criminal Law Magazine," of Jersey City, New Jersey. Many of his articles were reprinted in English and Canadian law periodicals. He soon became known as a concise, forcible and trenchant writer on law topics, and gradually extended the field of his labors in connection with the literature of his profession. He contributed "Title IX," under the heading "Motions for New Trials," to Judge Seymour D. Thompson's excellent work entitled "Law of Trials." In 1890 he prepared a new edition of "Murfree on Sheriffs and Other Ministerial Offices," adding three hundred pages of original matter thereto. In 1891 he issued "McQuillin's Missouri Digest" of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals decisions. In 1892 he issued the two-volume work entitled "McQuillin's Pleading and Practice," embracing the rules of practice in actions at law, and in equity in the civil trial courts, as well as appellate procedure in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of Missouri. This work represents years of painstaking and intelligent labor, and has been indorsed in the strongest terms by the most eminent lawyers and jurists of the State. While engaged in these labors Mr. McQuillin gave close attention also to a rapidly growing civil practice, so that in 1892 he was compelled to abandon law writing, except occasional contributions to law journals, and devote his entire time and energies to his numerous clients. As a practitioner he has earned well deserved prominence among the members of the Missouri bar.

For some years Mr. McQuillin has taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, and has given special study to the law relating to municipal corporations. Upon solicitation and appointment by the mayor, he prepared, in behalf of the city, an annotated municipal code for the city of St. Louis, issued in 1899, which not only includes the Scheme and Charter and general ordinances of the city, and all acts of the General Assembly, specially applicable to St. Louis, but presents as well, in the digest of the judicial decisions and comments thereon, the various and complex features of municipal corporation law as administered in Missouri.

For many years he has taken a part in politics, actively engaging as a speaker in local, State and national campaigns as a member of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated. He is a member of several business, social and fraternal organizations, and as a member of the Missouri Legion of Honor has taken a prominent part in its affairs. He has occupied the position of chan-

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cellor of Alpha Council, the largest in the order, and has been a member of the Supreme Council for many years. When the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Association was organized for the purpose of suppressing the emissions of dense coal smoke into the atmosphere, Mr. McQuillin became the legal advisor, and conducted the litigation on behalf of the city and for the association for many years.

McRee City.—A real estate addition to the city, made by the Laclede Race Track Association and Mrs. Mary McRee, in 1869. It was bounded by Cabanne Avenue, Manchester Road, McRee and Chouteau Avenues, and was incorporated into the city under the extension of the city limits, which took place in 1876.

McRee, Samuel, an officer of what General Grant used to term "the old United States Army," and during the later years of his life a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, was born October 6, 1801, in Wilmington, North Carolina, and died in this city July 15, 1849. He was one of the sons of Major Griffith John McRee, whose father immigrated from Ireland about the year 1740, and settled first in Bladen County, North Carolina, removing later to the State of South Carolina, where he lived during the remainder of his life. At the dawn of the American Revolution Major McRee was elected a captain of troops in the Wilmington district, and confirmed in that appointment by the Provincial Congress, which convened in Halifax, April 4, 1776. He was later commissioned captain in the Sixth North Carolina Battalion of the Continental Line, and under that commission participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. The Continental Congress appointed him a captain in the First North Carolina Regiment in 1779, and after participating in the hardships and perils incident to the siege of Charleston, he surrendered with the American forces to Sir Henry Clinton, on the 17th of May, 1780. In 1781 he was released from captivity through an exchange of prisoners, and hastening to join General Greene, took part in the battle fought under that great commander at Guilford Courthouse. He was with Greene also in the battles at Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs, receiving warm commendation for his services in these engagements. In recognition of his gallant conduct at the battle of Eutaw Springs he was promoted to major by the Continental Congress, and during the whole of the war he was constantly engaged enlisting and equipping troops, training them for warfare and fighting the battles of freedom. Some years after the abandonment of the Revolutionary Army he purchased "Lilliput Plantation," twelve miles below Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, on which he lived during the remainder of his life, and which became his burial place at death. Samuel McRee inherited from his father the martial spirit which inclined him to military life, and at the age of fifteen he was admitted to West Point Military Academy as a cadet. He was graduated from the academy in 1820, and was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to duty with the Eighth United States Infantry Regiment. The year following he was transferred to the First Regiment of Infantry, with which he served until the fall of 1839, having in the meantime been promoted to first lieutenant in 1823, and to captain in 1831. In 1838 he was appointed assistant quartermaster, and promoted to quartermaster with the rank of major in 1839. On the eve of the Mexican War, when General Zachary Taylor was ordered to proceed with all the force then available to Corpus Christi, Texas, Major McRee provided the necessary transportation and supplies for that expedition. He then reported to General Taylor, at Corpus Christi, and was appointed chief of the quartermaster's staff, and retained that position until the American troops advanced to the Rio Grande, when he was detached from the army of invasion to become quartermaster at Point Isabel. He remained at Point Isabel, winning the commendation of his superiors by his promptitude, firmness, coolness and courageous action, until the sailing of the expedition conveying the troops destined for the reduction of Tampico, Vera Cruz and the capital of Mexico. Being then ordered to report to the commanding officer at the Island of Lobos, the rendezvous of the American fleet, he was placed at the head of the quartermaster's staff by General Scott, and retained that position until the capitulation of Vera Cruz, when he was permitted to return to his home, his health having been seriously impaired by the hardships and exposure incident to his services. Soon after his return to the United States he was ordered on duty at Newport, Kentucky,

and remained there until he came to St. Louis, in 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country," his brevet rank dating from May 30, 1848. He had become the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in the neighborhood of St. Louis, and it was this fact which caused him to regard St. Louis as his home. After more than a quarter of a century of a soldier's life, during which he had served his country with the zeal and earnestness born of true patriotism, he became a resident of St. Louis, while still a comparatively young man, and entered upon a life of comparative quiet and domestic enjoyment. Here, however, the distinguished soldier, who had escaped the perils of battle, fell a victim to a dread disease, and was numbered among those who died of cholera during the memorable epidemic of 1849. His wife, who was Mary (Urquhart) Wheaton before her marriage, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1829. Two sons survived, of whom Fergus McRee died on January 2, 1883. The other son, William G. McRee, is still an honored resident of St. Louis.

McRee, William, of the United States Army, was born December 13, 1787, in Wilmington, North Carolina, and died of Asiatic cholera in St. Louis, May 15, 1833. He was the son of Major Griffith John McRee, of whom somewhat extended mention is made in the foregoing sketch of Colonel Samuel McRee. William McRee entered West Point Military Academy as a cadet in 1803, and was graduated from the institution in 1805. Immediately afterward he was commissioned second lieutenant in the army corps of engineers, was promoted to first lieutenant October 30, 1806, commissioned captain February 23, 1808, and major July 31, 1812. Prior to the beginning of the second war with Great Britain he was employed on the defenses of the Carolina coast, particularly at Charleston. From September 30, 1812, to May 25, 1813, he was chief engineer to General Thomas Pinckney, commanding the Department of Georgia and the Carolinas. In 1813 he was made chief of artillery under Major-General Hampton, and placed in command of four companies and the siege-train. He superintended the construction of the defenses of Sackett's Harbor in 1814, and the same year became chief engineer of Major-General Brown's army on the Niagara. Under General Brown he participated in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and later constructed the defenses of Fort Erie, rendering services of inestimable value to the American Army and his country. In a three-months' campaign our arms triumphed gloriously over superior numbers of British picked veterans in two sanguinary battles and a deadly defense against a stubborn siege, and no officer of the American Army was entitled to greater credit for these results than Major McRee. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel July 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, and colonel August 15th of the same year for distinguished services in the defense of Fort Erie. Throughout this entire campaign he enjoyed the confidence of the whole army, was foremost in all the military councils, and the general-in-chief was then and later prompt and explicit in acknowledging his obligations to his able, energetic and brilliant chief engineer. General Brown freely stated, on different occasions, that McRee's industry and talents were the admiration of the whole army, and on the death of General Brown, in 1828, his name was considered in connection with the position of general-in-chief of the army. General Winfield Scott, no ordinary judge of soldiers, said of McRee in a letter of May 31, 1843: "In my opinion, and, perhaps, in that of all the army, he combined more genius and military science with high courage than any other officer who participated in the War of 1812." Immediately after the War of 1812 he was designated to accompany Commodore Decatur's expedition to chastise the Algerine pirates, but in April of 1815 his destination was changed from Africa to Europe, he being instructed, in company with Major Thayer, to visit the fortifications of France and the Netherlands, and to purchase maps, books, etc., to form a suitable library for the military academy at West Point. They sailed for Europe in June of that year, and reached Paris shortly after the battle of Waterloo, and the fall of the French capital. With General Winfield Scott they were present at the review of the allied armies by the Duke of Wellington, and later visited Metz and other military schools, and examined the Netherland fortifications, and those of Lille, Cherbourg and Brest, in France. Having fulfilled his mission, Colonel McRee returned to the United States in 1817, and for two years

thereafter was on duty as a member of the board of engineers, which projected the system of defenses for our Atlantic and Gulf coast. Displeased with the policy of the government in introducing General Simon Bernard, a foreign engineer, into the United States military service, he resigned from the army March 31, 1819. After his resignation from the army he resided in the Western States, holding, for a short period, the position of United States commissioner to locate the "National Road" west of the Ohio, and also acting as chief commissioner to survey the Western waters and locate and plan the "Western Armory." In 1825 he accepted the office of surveyor-general of the United States for the District of Illinois and Missouri, which he held until the summer of 1832. He retired from that office broken in health, and lived in comparative seclusion in St. Louis until his death. In a work entitled "Campaigns of the Wars of 1812-15," published in 1879, and of which Major-General George W. Collum was the author, it is said of him that he was "small in stature, chaste and temperate in habit, and grave, reserved and almost austere in manner. . . . Winning the marked regard and exciting the warm admiration of all within the sphere of his acquaintance, he seemed to withdraw, with morbid sensibility, from general notoriety. He despised sycophants, and scorned demagogues. He possessed a highly cultivated mind, strong reasoning faculties, quick perceptions, firm convictions and resolute will, making him a leader, more than a follower, of men. . . . He wrote but little, for notoriety was distasteful to him; yet the public archives contain many forceful memoirs from his pen, showing strong intellect, wealth of knowledge, marked originality, and close observation."

McRee's Spring.—A fine, old-time spring, which discharged its waters into Chouteau's Pond, and was one of the three principal sources of the pond's water supply, Rock Spring and Hammond's Spring being the other two.

Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange.—See "Builders' Exchange."

Mechanics' Benevolent Society.—One of the earliest beneficiary organizations formed in St. Louis, and which came into existence April 10, 1817, with Joseph Charless as its president, and Abraham Keys as its secretary.

Mechanics' Exchange.—As early as the year 1839, three years after the merchants came together to form a chamber of commerce, the mechanics of St. Louis took a similar step to organize, regulate and direct their efforts. At the first meeting David B. Hill was chosen chairman, and Louis Dubreuil, secretary. A committee of five persons—John H. Ferguson, William A. Lynch, Asa Wilgus, J. M. Paulding and R. N. Moore—was appointed to report a larger committee, one from each trade followed in the city, to whom should be allotted the task of reporting a constitution with by-laws. The organization thus effected continued until 1852, when a more efficient body was desired, and a meeting to form it was called in the criminal court room on the 23d of February. At this meeting, with Colonel Thornton Grimsley for chairman, and Rufus Kayser for secretary, a body called the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange and Library Association of St. Louis was organized. Four years afterward, in 1856, a new body called the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange was organized to succeed it, and this body is the active Mechanics' Exchange to this day. The objects of the institution are the encouragement, development and promotion of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the city, and the arbitration of all errors and misunderstandings between its members, and those of the community having business with them. The membership fee was $10, half-yearly in advance, which gave the right to the reading-rooms. N. M. Ludlow was made president, and A. Ittner, Thomas Rich, A. Cook, W. Stamps, James Garvin, C. Lynch and J. Locke were among its most active members.

Medart, Philip, inventor and manufacturer, was born July 8, 1838, in St. Louis, son of Philip Medart. Both his parents were natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1832 and settled first in St. Louis. Later the family removed to Belleville, Illinois, and there the elder Medart was engaged in business for many years, his large family of children growing up mainly in that city. The younger Philip Medart was educated in the schools of Belleville and trained to mechanical

pursuits. Becoming an expert mechanic, he also evidenced his inventive genius in early life by the construction of numerous ingenious contrivances to improve and facilitate the operation of various kinds of machinery. Finally one of his inventions, known as the Medart pulley, began to attract much attention, and its manifest utility soon created a large demand for it. This caused him to establish, in 1879, a plant for the manufacture of his now famous pulley, and this plant, a modest institution at first, has grown to large proportions, and is one of the most widely known manufactories in St. Louis. Mr. Medart is the inventor and patentee also of many other appliances used in connection with machinery, and his manufacturing operations have brought him both fame and fortune. During the Civil War he gained enviable distinction as a Union soldier, and was in active service throughout the war. He was a member of one of the first three companies organized in St. Louis to aid in the suppression of the Southern uprising, his company becoming a part of the regiment taken into the field for three months' service by General Francis P. Blair. Afterward he enlisted for three years in the Third Missouri Infantry Regiment, and when he was finally mustered out of the service at Atlanta, Georgia, he had attained the rank of captain. Since the war he has been prominently identified with the organizations of Union veterans, and is one of the honored members of Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion. When he resumed the duties of civil life he had little capital other than brains and energy, but the splendid results which he has achieved bear testimony to the fact that he used this capital to the best advantage. An eminently successful man, he is at the same time a self-made man, and one of the worthiest and most distinguished representatives of that class in St. Louis. Politically he has been all his life identified with the Republican party, and is known as a firm believer in the wisdom of its principles and policies, although not an active partisan. He married, October 17, 1864, Miss Elise Stange, and has two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are now married.

Medart, William, manufacturer, was born May 15, 1845, in Belleville, Illinois, son of Philip Medart, of German nativity. In the summer of 1854, when he was but nine years of age, and had barely obtained the rudiments of an education, he came to St. Louis, and began working for J. Syme, a lace merchant, whose establishment was a branch of a New Orleans house. While in the employ of this merchant he labored diligently to improve his education as much as possible through reading, study and attendance at night schools. When Mr. Syme finally concluded to close out his business in St. Louis, and send his unsold stock back to New Orleans, William Medart was thrown out of employment, and was out of work for a period of twelve days, the only time in his life which he now remembers, since he became old enough to work, that he had not some regular employment. At the end of these twelve days he found employment in the wholesale house of C. H. Olcott & Co., then doing a large dry goods business in St. Louis. After remaining a short time with this firm he became connected with the wholesale dry goods house of Pomeroy & Benton, which was then the largest and most widely known establishment of its kind in the Western country. For several years his connection with this firm was in the capacity of employe, but in time he became a partner of the firm which succeeded Pomeroy & Benton, and continued to be thus interested in merchandising until 1882. In 1879 he had taken an interest with his brother, Philip Medart, in the manufacture of a patent pulley, of which the last named was inventor, and which is now famous throughout the United States. This business developed rapidly, and as a consequence William Medart severed his connection with the dry goods trade in 1882, and turned his attention to his manufacturing interests. The enterprise which he and his brother established—a small affair to begin with, has since become one of great consequence and magnitude, and Mr. Medart is thus identified with one of the important industries of the city. Since 1882 he has devoted himself exclusively to this business, having charge of its financial department and evidencing his broad capacity in the success with which he has conducted its affairs. Notwithstanding the fact that he had limited educational advantages in early life, he has studied to good purpose as boy and man, has traveled extensively and observed closely, and is known among his friends and associates as a man of cultivated tastes and broad general information. He has made several trips to Europe, and has made many friends abroad,

Wm. Mocart

as well as in the city and State which has so long been his home.

Medical Journals.—The medical press of St. Louis, generally, is conducted with marked ability, and enjoys the highest reputation, not only throughout the United States, but wherever medical science is held in regard, and the statement holds good, with reference to the various departments and schools of medicine, as represented by these journals. It has been so in St. Louis from the time that frontier and village conditions began to give place to that which marks the city and possible metropolis. The medical press of St. Louis more than a half century ago, was, as now, abreast with the day in ability and knowledge. It is true the medical journals of current date, with a very few exceptions, are of recent founding. This would seem to give the impression that medical journalism in the city is in its incipiency. The political press, in large part, traces descent readily, for there is that to battle for which insures a continuance of the conflict, and when an advocate falls there are enough to succeed him. Equally true is this with reference to the religious press, which must of necessity have something of dogma or doctrine for which to contend. But the personality of the editor counts for more in medical journalism than in any other. And so it is that when the medical editor tires of his task, or dies, his journal generally falls by the wayside with him. And this will account for the disappearance of really meritorious medical publications, conducted by men of unusual ability, and whose names we would gladly see perpetuated. Their memory is entitled to honor. As the lost star in Pleiades, "while they lived they shone." They first lifted up a voice for true medical science, and combatted the old-time calomel doctor, who made periodical visits, and whose sole remedy for all ailments was calomel.

The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" conspicuously antedates all other medical publications, not only in the Mississippi Valley, but in America. Before it was but one, a Boston weekly, which soon disappeared, and it was two years after the "Journal" appeared before there was another medical monthly publication in the land. For years it stood alone in the vast region west of the Alleghany Mountains, the sole advocate of medical science. From the outset it was conducted with signal ability, and as an ally in the progress of civilization in the Mississippi region its services can not be measured. Here were peculiar climatic conditions, new to all immigrants, no matter whence they came, and here was disease of a type with which all, physician as well as layman, were unacquainted. The "Journal" was the great educator. The St. Louis Medical Society discussed conditions and remedies ably and exhaustively, and their utterances were given to the profession and the people through the "Journal." The papers of Dr. Holmes and others on climate, ague, malaria and quinine, were quoted from in the East, for the benefit of emigrants, and some of them were reproduced at length in foreign publications. At a later day Dr. William McPheeters' "History of the Cholera Epidemic of 1849," attracted world-wide attention, as did Dr. William Beaumont's "Observations on the Nature of the Gastric Juice," witnessed by him in the case of Alexis St. Martin. The "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal" was founded in 1843, by M. L. Linton, M. D., a native of Kentucky, educated professionally in the East, in Paris and in Edinburgh. Soon after coming to St. Louis he was chosen to a professorship in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, and when that institution was reorganized as the St. Louis Medical College he was retained, and held the position until his death. In 1845 the "Journal" was enlarged, and Dr. William McPheeters and Dr. Fourgeand became associated with Dr. Linton in editorial concerns; the former named retained connection with the publication until his withdrawal to enter the medical department of the Confederate Army, in 1861. Dr. Fourgeand soon withdrew also. Disturbed conditions incident to the Civil War caused a suspension of the "Journal" from November, 1861, until January, 1864, when it was re-established. In a card printed December 16, 1871, announcing his own withdrawal from the "Journal," Dr. Linton (who died the year following) says the renewal was due to Dr. Frank W. White, "who undertook the financial and business management, though my name was continued at his request." In 1866 Linton & White appear as the editors, with Dr. James W. Clemens and Dr. Gust. Baumgarten as associates. In 1868 Dr. Clemens retired, the others remaining until 1871, when

Dr. Linton withdrew. Shortly afterward Dr. W. S. Edgar and Dr. H. Z. Gill purchased the "Journal." In 1873 Dr. Gill retired, and Dr. Edgar had full charge until 1876, when Dr. D. V. Dean became associated with him. Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold bought the "Journal" in 1884, and assumed the editorial and business management, with Dr. John B. Keber as assistant, and Frank M. Rumbold as business manager. In 1886 Frank L. James, Ph. D., M. D., and A. H. Ohman-Dumesnil, M. D., appear as editors, the business management remaining unchanged. This organization continued until 1896, when Dr. Ohman-Dumesnil acquired sole ownership, and assumed the editorial and business management, as it remains at the present.

The "Alienist and Neurologist" is recognized as one of the most important of American journals in its field, and it has an acknowledged position in all civilized lands, numbering among its contributors and patrons the world's keenest observers and clearest writers on its special departments of medical science, psychology, neurology, psychiatry, and mental phenomena in the mind and nervous system, in health or disease. It was first issued January 1, 1880, by Dr. Charles H. Hughes, then, as now, sole editor and proprietor, who had the hearty co-operation, in a contributory way, of such distinguished alienists and neurologists as Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia; Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Dr. John Kernan, of Pennsylvania. To these were added at a later day Dr. John Cureven, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. George M. Beard, New York; Dr. D. V. Dean, St. Louis; Dr. Joseph Wockman, Toronto, Canada; Dr. George T. Stephens, Albany, New York, and Dr. Allan McLane, Hamilton, New York.

The "American Journal of Dermatology," monthly, takes first rank as the only publication of note in America, on the lines of cutaneous medicine, venereal diseases, and genito-urinary surgery. It was founded in 1895 by Dr. S. C. Martin, the present editor and publisher.

The "American Journal of Surgery and Gynaecology" was founded in 1889 by the American Journal Publishing Company. Emory Lanphear, M. D., was editor for four years, and was succeeded by H. E. Pearse, M. D., of Kansas City, who served for two years. L. A. Schaeffer, M. D., also of Kansas City, followed for one year. In 1895 Dr. Lanphear resumed the editorial management, in which he yet continues. This journal stands alone in the West in its special field, and has no co-laborers except in New York and Boston.

The "American Journal of Ophthalmology," monthly, is an acknowledged national authority on the department of medical science to which it is devoted. It was founded in 1884 by the present editor and publisher, Dr. Adolf Alt.

The "American Medical Journal," monthly, was founded in 1873 by Dr. John W. Thrailkill, in the interests of eclectic medicine and surgery. At a later day the "Journal" passed into the hands of Dr. George C. Pitzer. In 1887 it was bought by Dr. E. Younkin, who conducted it until October, 1898, when he sold it to Dr. M. M. Hamlin. In its school it ranks with the best in the country, and stands at the head in the West.

The "American Midwife," monthly, conducted by Drs. Summa and Henske, suspended publication in 1898, after an existence of less than a year.

The "American X-Ray Journal," monthly, by the X-Ray Publishing Company, was founded in 1895 by Heber Robarts, M. D., M. E., member of the Roentgen Society of London. Its purpose is to foster the application of the new science, and for the physical improvement of man. It is the only monthly journal in the world devoted to the science of X-radiance, all other publications, the official quarterly magazine of the Roentgen Society excepted, being of irregular issue.

The "Annals of Surgery," monthly, was formerly the "Annals of Anatomy," of Brooklyn, New York. In 1887 it was purchased by J. H. Chambers & Co., who removed it to St. Louis, the editorial management remaining with L. S. Pilcher, M. D., of Brooklyn. At a later day it became the property of the University Medical Press of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was removed to that city.

The "Atlas of Dermatology," monthly, devoted to the purposes of practitioners in diseases of the skin, was begun in 1895, and it was discontinued in 1897. A. H. Ohman-Dumesnil, M. D., was editor and publisher.

The "Annals of Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology," a quarterly journal and review of the sciences named in the title, was instituted in 1892 by Dr. James Pleasant Parker. It represents his most im-

portant and all-absorbing effort through many years, and is an enduring monument to his memory. In 1896 Dr. Parker died, and the conduct of the "Annals" was successfully assumed by Dr. Casey A. Wood, of Chicago, the publication being carried on in St. Louis by the present publisher, Jones H. Parker, a brother of the deceased editor. On account of the great bulk of the publication, which had grown from 277 pages in 1892 to 1,318 pages in 1897, it was found necessary to disassociate the departments, and the one journal became two, one being "The Annals of Ophthalmology," and the other, "The Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology," each issued quarterly. January 1, 1899, Dr. H. V. Wurdemann, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, became managing editor; he is ably assisted by associate editors at home and abroad, who conduct English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Bohemian and Polish departments.

"Climate," quarterly, first appeared in February, 1898, edited by S. Claiborne Martin, M. D., and published by the Climate Publishing Company. A strong corps of collaborators furnish special articles on Climate, Mineral Springs, Diet, Preventive Medicine, Race, Occupation, Life Insurance, and Sanitary Science in Relation to Disease.

"The Courier of Medicine" succeeded the "St Louis Polyclinic," instituted in 1889 in the interests of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and conducted by the faculty. In 1896 Dr. L. A. Turnbull was engaged to take charge of it, and shortly afterward he secured it entirely, and changed the name to "The Courier of Medicine." This journal is not to be confounded with the "St. Louis Courier of Medicine," which was conducted by Dr. Nelson for several years, and was discontinued in 1888. On account of ill health, Dr. Turnbull was obliged to close out the "Courier" in December, 1896; he expects to resume its publication in January, 1900.

"The General Practitioner," monthly, was founded by G. M. Bleck, M. D., who sold it to Pinckney French, M. D., and C. H. Powell, M. D. In 1897 it was absorbed by the "Tri-State Medical Journal."

"Health and Home," monthly, devoted to domestic sanitation and personal health conditions, for the general reader, was instituted in 1895 by Dr. W. H. Mayfield. It was discontinued in 1898, giving place to the "Surgical Retrospect," issued irregularly by the same publisher.

"The Laryngoscope," a monthly journal, devoted to diseases of the nose, throat and ear, is in its fifth year, and is edited and published by its founder, Dr. Frank M. Rumbold and Dr. M. A. Goldstein. It has as associate editors many of the most distinguished specialists in the United States, and skillful collaborators in Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Japan, Denmark, Canada and Mexico. It is the only American monthly journal of its class, and is the official organ of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Southern Section; of the Western Otological, Laryngological and Rhinological Association, and of the New York Academy of Medicine, Laryngological Section. American and foreign editions are published simultaneously, the latter in Bristol, England, the printed sheets being shipped from St. Louis, and there bound and mailed.

"Love's Medical Mirror" was founded in 1890 by I. N. Love, M. D., as a monthly reflector of the science of medicine, in the interests of practitioners. Dr. Love has had much experience with medical journals in an editorial and contributory way. His election in 1890 to the presidency of the American Medical Editors' Association made such a journal as the "Mirror" a necessity, and before he had retired from that position it was firmly established.

The "Medical Brief" has grown from thirty-two pages, when it was first issued in 1873, to 162 pages. It favors no school or particular method, but seeks to place before its readers all that comes approved, from whatever source, in practical medicine and surgery. It claims, and with ample reason, the largest circulation of any medical journal in the world. It has business offices in New York and in London, England. J. J. Lawrence, A. M., M. D., has been editor and publisher from the initial number, and, with widened experience, gives to the pages of the "Brief" the best of his own thought, as well as the thought of the brainiest men of the profession in the United States and in foreign lands.

The "Missouri Dental Journal," monthly, was founded in 1869 by members of the profession, in advocacy of their interests, and the editorial management was committed to Dr. Homer Judd, who served for four years, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Eames. The

ownership passed to A. M. Leslie & Co., who purchased the "New England Dentist," of Springfield, Massachusetts, and merged it in their own publication. At this time Dr. H. S. Chase was editor, who was afterward succeeded by Dr. W. H. Eames. The "Journal" was then purchased by J. H. Chambers & Co., who changed the title to the "Archives of Dentistry," of which Dr. Spaulding and Dr. Harper were editors in turn. Later it was sold to the Missouri Dental Association, and about 1890 the publication was suspended.

The "Medical Fortnightly" was established January 1, 1892, by Dr. Bransford Lewis. In 1895 the Fortnightly Press Company was organized, and Dr. Lewis, who found the duties of editorial management were diverting too much of his attention from his practice, was relieved from active service, and Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury was placed in charge of the editorial department, with Dr. T. A. Hopkins as associate. More recently Dr. J. N. Hall has been associated with them in editorial work. Charles Wood Fassett is business manager. The present staff of the "Medical Fortnightly" includes some of the best-known medical writers in Europe and America, and the journal is known wherever medical science has a standing.

The "Medical Gazette," monthly, first appeared in June, 1898, Martin F. Engman, M. D., managing editor and proprietor. It covers all fields of medical and surgical science through departments conducted by staff writers and collaborators.

The "Medical Review," previous to 1881, was published in Chicago, as a quarterly, the title indicating its character. In that year it was removed to St. Louis, and Drs. Gamble and Engelmann became editors and proprietors. It then became a weekly. The editors named did not long continue in charge, and changes in the management became frequent. The most recent editor and proprietor, and the oldest in period of service, was L. T. Riesmeyer, M. D., who in April, 1899, sold the property to the present editor and publisher, H. W. Loeb, M. D.

The "Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal," monthly, was founded in 1845, and was conducted by various practitioners connected with the McDowell College of Medicine. In 1848 it was merged in the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal."

The "Missouri Sanitarian," a monthly publication advocating public health, domestic hygiene, and veterinarian sanitation, were founded in 1894, as the organ of the State board of health, the editors being Frank J. Lutz, M. D., Willis P. King, M. D., and Paul Paquin. It was suspended after being published for two years.

The "Modern Physician," monthly, was founded in March, 1897, by Edward Brinkman, M. D., editor and publisher. It is devoted to general medicine and published irregularly.

The "North American Journal of Diagnosis and Practice," monthly, first appeared in January, 1898. C. H. Powell, A. M., M. D., being editor and business manager; J. G. Ehrhardt, M. D., and A. R. Kieffer, M. D., associate editors, and Ben. W. Lewis assistant business manager. Buschart Bros. are the publishers. In its special field, which is indicated in the title, this publication stands alone in the United States.

The St. Louis "Hospital Bulletin," devoted to general medicine, was founded in 1895. C. C. Morris, A. M., M. D., is editor, and it is published by Elisha Anderson.

The St. Louis "Clinical Review" was founded in 1873 by Drs. Hardaway and Shaw. In time it came into the hands of Dr. W. B. Hazard, and on his death, some years ago, the publication was suspended.

The St. Louis "Clinique," monthly, first appeared in 1888, being the successor of "Medical Chips," of which little is known. It was conducted under the influence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. About four years ago the editorial management was committed to Thomas Osmand Summers, A. M., M. D., who left it in 1898 to accept a commission in the medical department of the United States Army in the war with Spain. He was succeeded by C. W. Lillie, M. D., who is now editor and publisher.

The St. Louis "Eclectic Medical Journal" was founded January 1, 1873, by George H. Field, M. D., as an organ of the eclectic school of medicine. It was discontinued at the close of its second year.

The St. Louis "Medical Era," monthly, is an ably conducted and widely circulated magazine, devoted to general medicine and surgery. It was founded in 1891 by Dr. S. C. Martin, who continues to edit and publish it.

The St. Louis "Medical Reporter," a journal of general medicine and surgery, issued

semimonthly, first appeared March 1, 1866, edited by J. S. B. Alleyne, M. D., and O. F. Potter, M. D., and published by P. M. Pinckard. Dr. Potter yet lives in St. Louis. Dr. Alleyne retired in the summer of 1867, and thereafter Dr. Potter conducted it alone, superintending the mechanical work as well as performing the editorial labor. At the end of the third volume he sold it to the publisher, Mr. Pinckard, and William McPheeters, M. D., and G. M. Maughs, M. D., became the editors. Under their management the "Reporter" became a monthly. After a few issues it ceased to exist, the "Humboldt Medical Archives" practically inheriting its patronage. The "Reporter" is known as being the second medical journal west of the Mississippi, and the first to make use of illustrations in its pages. The wood engravings, made by St. Louis artists under the personal supervision of Dr. Potter, are works of art which are not to be surpassed at this day. The editorial conduct was equally worthy of notice. Among its invaluable contributions to medical literature was a series of articles in 1866 by Joseph Jones, M. D., of Nashville, Tennessee, on "Substitutes for Quinine," the inquiry growing out of the great scarcity of this specific during the Civil War. These pages attracted world-wide attention, being reproduced in various foreign journals. While in existence the "Reporter" maintained offices for correspondence and distribution in New York, London, and Paris.

The St. Louis "Probe" appeared January 15, 1850, with Drs. A. J. Coons and John R. Atkinson as editors. It continued about one year.

The "Tri-State Medical Journal," monthly, was founded in 1893, in Keokuk, Iowa, by James Brookes Ball, M. D. In 1894 he removed to St. Louis, where he continued the publication, combining with it the "General Practitioner" of that city, which became his own by purchase, and the title of the consolidated journals became the "Tri-State Medical Journal and Practitioner." Dr. Ball associated with himself in the editorial management Warren S. Cutten, M. D., chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway system. Later Dr. Otho F. Ball became an associate editor and business manager. While it is a general medical journal, the "Journal and Practitioner" makes a special feature of railway surgery, in which department, with one exception, it stands alone in America, if not in the world.

The first homeopathic journal published in St. Louis was the "Southwestern Homeopathic Journal and Review," a sixteen-page monthly, the first issue of which appeared in August, 1847, under the editorial management of Dr. J. T. Temple. In April, 1850, Dr. Thomas Haughton became editor. Three volumes were issued.

In September, 1851, a small monthly, "The Homeopathic Medical News Letter," was started by Drs. J. Granger, T. J. Vastine, and T. G. Comstock. It was published for one year.

In January, 1854, a sixteen-page monthly appeared under the title of "The Family Journal of Homeopathy." It, too, was published but for one year. Drs. J. T. Temple and D. White were the editors.

In October, 1859, Dr. E. C. Franklin began the publication of "The Western Journal of Homeopathy." This was published but a few months, and was succeeded, in 1860, by "The College Journal," a bimonthly, of which only two or three numbers were issued.

In November, 1863, "The Western Homeopathic Observer," H. C. G. Luyties, publisher, made its first appearance. Its editors were, for the first three numbers, Dr. William Tod Helmuth and E. C. Franklin; after that, Dr. Helmuth alone. "The Observer" suspended publication in January, 1871.

In July, 1868, "The Homeopathic Independent" appeared, and was published for one year. Drs. Conzelman, Temple, Comstock, Franklin, S. B. Parsons and Skeels crowded the editorial chair of this twenty-four-page monthly. This was succeeded, in July, 1869, by "The Occidental," Drs. G. S. Walker and T. G. Comstock, editors.

In 1871 the Luyties Pharmacy Company began the publication of their house organ, "The Homeopathic News," which is still current. A similar publication, "Munson's Homeopathic Bulletin," was begun in 1872 by Munson's Homeopathic Pharmacy, and it is still published, irregularly, by Mr. Munson's successor, Mr. William F. Bockstruck, 411 Locust Street.

In March, 1878, Dr. Philo G. Valentine established "The St. Louis Clinical Review," a thirty-six-page octavo monthly, and continued its publication until March, 1884, when it was combined with "The St. Louis Periscope and

Medical Review of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery," under the name of "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review."

In January, 1881, Drs. W. C. Richardson, J. T. Boyd, J. T. Kent, and J. W. Thrasher established "The Homeopathic Courier," a sixty-four-page octavo monthly. It was published just one year.

In January, 1884, Dr. E. C. Franklin began the publication and editing of "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review of Homeopathic Medicine." With the second issue Dr. Valentine, of "The Clinical Review," became editor, and the next issue was a combination of the two papers under the title, as stated above, of "The St. Louis Periscope and Medical Review." Dr. Valentine, the editor, fell ill in the early part of the year 1884, and eventually died. After his death Fred. W. Nixon became proprietor and publisher, and Drs. W. A. Edmunds and S. B. Parsons, editors. In February, 1885, Dr. Frank Kraft became editor, and in November of the same year Dr. J. M. Kershaw occupied the editorial chair for two issues—the last.

In January, 1888, Dr. I. D. Foulon established "The Clinical Reporter," and continued as editor and proprietor until March, 1895, when he sold out to the Shultz Publishing Company, who had a few months before established "The St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy," with Drs. W. A. Edmunds and J. M. Kershaw as editors, and combined the two papers under the title of "The St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy and Clinical Reporter," under the same editorship. In 1896 Dr. Edmunds dropped out, and Dr. Kershaw became sole editor. In 1897 the name of the journal was changed back to "The Clinical Reporter." With the first issue for 1898 Dr. I. D. Foulon resumed the sole editorship of the journal, which is now published at 1017 Lucas Avenue by P. H. Felker—one of the members of the Shultz Publishing Company—as a monthly, of from thirty-two to sixty-four pages.

Medical Supply Depot.—The United States Medical Supply Depot, at 500 Commercial Street, was first established in 1863 by Dr. D. L. Magruder, on Main and Washington Avenue. It started under the name of the Medical Purveying Depot, its function being to furnish to all the military hospitals between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains medicines, clothing, books and other supplies. Two other depots of the same kind in existence in the United States are located respectively in New York and San Francisco. The St. Louis depot supplies about one hundred hospitals within its territory. These depots are directly under the control of the surgeon-general of the United States Army, at Washington.

Medicine.—The earliest physicians in St. Louis were the army surgeons stationed at the military posts under the French and Spanish regimes, who in many instances settled in the community and identified themselves with its interests and life. As they were usually men of superior education and good position, they established a standard of medical practice which has ever since been maintained, and laid the foundation of a code of medical ethics which has caused the profession in St. Louis to occupy a respected position in the medical world. The first physician whose name appears in the early archives was Dr. Andre Auguste Conde, a native of Aunis, France, who was post-surgeon in the French service at Fort Chartres, prior to the session to England, and crossed the river with the few soldiers brought over by Captain St. Ange de Bellerive, October 20, 1765. Dr. Conde received from Governor St. Ange, June 2, 1776, a consession of two lots in the village, fronting on Second Street, and being the east half of the block next south of the Catholic church block. On this lot he built, for his residence, a house of upright posts, in which he resided until his death, November 28, 1776. Dr. Jean Baptiste Valleau was the second physician who settled in St. Louis. He was a native of France, in the Spanish service, and came to St. Louis late in the year 1767 as surgeon of the company sent up by Count Ulloa from New Orleans under the command of Captain Rios to take possession of St. Louis. Dr. Valleau practiced here until his death, in 1768, and his will is the first on record in St. Louis. Dr. Antoine Reynal was the third physician to practice at the early trading post called St. Louis, his residence and professional career beginning in 1776. He subsequently removed to St. Charles, where he died. Dr. Bernard Gibkins was the next in chronological order to begin the practice of his profession at this place, but little more is known of him than that he was here during the years 1779

and 1780. Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain, who was born at Versailles, France, February 17, 1763, came to St. Louis from Gallipolis, Ohio, in the year 1800. Here he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, May 20, 1820, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a highly educated man, a polished gentleman and a successful practitioner of the old school. He was one of the earliest advocates of vaccination, and in the summer of 1809 announced in the "Missouri Gazette" that he had been favored by a friend with the genuine vaccine infection and had successfully communicated that inestimable preventive of smallpox to a number of the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, and that he would, with much pleasure, on application, furnish physicians and other intelligent persons residing beyond the limits of his accustomed practice with the vaccine infection. Dr. Bernard Gaines Farrar began practice in St. Louis in 1809, and within a few years thereafter became the most conspicuous of the early practitioners, obtaining very considerable distinction as a surgeon. One of his first operations was an amputation of the thigh, performed on a young man by the name of Shannon, who afterward became a distinguished Kentucky jurist. In 1807 Shannon undertook an expedition, under the auspices of the general government, to ascertain the source of the Missouri River. At a point eighteen hundred miles up that river he was attacked by the Black Feet Indians and received a gunshot wound in the knee. He was brought down to St. Louis and successfully operated on by Dr. Farrar. The operation was one which it was then thought gave evidence of great surgical skill, in view of the distance which the patient had traveled and the low state to which his vitality had been reduced by the accident. Dr. Farrar made the recto-vesical section for the removal of a calculus which had become attached to the fundus of the bladder, several years earlier than Sansom, who is recognized as having the prior claim, by virtue of having been the first to publish such a case. In the War of 1812 Dr. Farrar served as a surgeon and also as a soldier in defending the State against the depredations of the Indians. His reputation became widely extended and he was offered a professorship in the medical department of Transylvania University, which was then the only medical school west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri, and was very active and influential in the affairs of the community. He died of cholera, July 1, 1849. Other early physicians of St. Louis were Dr. William Reynolds, who lived in Cahokia, but practiced also on this side of the river for some years, beginning in 1810; Dr. Wilkinson, who arrived here in 1811; Dr. J. M. Read, who came West from Baltimore, Maryland; and Drs. Walker, Simpson and Quarles. Dr. Simpson served as a surgeon in the United States army previous to his coming to St. Louis. In company with Dr. Quarles he established the first drug store in St. Louis, and subsequently he served as postmaster, collector and sheriff of St. Louis County. He lived to be nearly eighty-eight years of age, and died here, in 1872. Many of the earliest practitioners of medicine in St. Louis were not only men of superior professional attainments, but accomplished men of affairs, and not a few of them achieved local distinction in public life. Dr. Samuel Merry came here at an early date, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania; was appointed receiver of public moneys in 1833, and held that office for twelve years. Dr. Clayton Tiffin, who was a brother of Edward Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio, was a surgeon in the War of 1812; settled in St. Louis after the war, built up here the largest practice of any physician of his day, and became wealthy. He is said to have performed the first Caesarean operation in the Mississippi Valley. Dr. Herman Laidley Hoffman, who came to St. Louis from New York in the autumn of 1819, was one of the founders of the old Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. Dr. William Carr Lane, who came to St. Louis in 1819 was the first mayor of the city, and was elected, in all, nine times to that office. His cousin, Dr. Hardage Lane, who was less conspicuous in political circles, practiced in St. Louis for more than a quarter of a century, and was a remarkably successful physician. Dr. Stephen W. Adreon, Dr. Edwin Bathurst Smith, Dr. Meredith Martin, Dr. E. H. McCabe, Dr. Alexander Marshall, Dr. Henry Van Studdiford, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, Dr. John S. Moore, Dr. Charles A. Pope, Dr. S. G. Moses, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. George Johnson, Dr. J. I. Clark, Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Dr. B. F. Edwards, Dr. William M. McPheeters and Dr.

Simon Pollak were other practitioners of what may be called the ante-war period of medical history who achieved more than local renown, and whose labors reflected credit upon their profession as well as upon themselves. One of the physicians of this period, Dr. William Beaumont, acquired world-wide celebrity as a result of his observations and writings on gastric digestion, and Dr. George Engelmann, Dr. Adolph Wislizenus and Dr. Benjamin F. Shumard achieved enviable distinction as scientists. One of the physicians of this period who has left a marked impress upon the history of the city was Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, who came to St. Louis in 1849 from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had been associated in the Cincinnati Medical College with Drs. Drake, Gross and other physicians of national prominence. He was a man of great force of character, a fluent and eloquent speaker and his ready wit, voice and manner caused him to be compared frequently to "John Randolph, of Roanoke." He was no less notable for his eccentricity than for his ability, and many stories of his idiosyncrasies are still current among members of the medical profession in St. Louis. He founded the second medical college in St. Louis, which was known as the "Medical Department of Kemper College," and was the beginning of Missouri Medical College, consolidated with St. Louis Medical College, under the auspices of Washington University, in April of 1899. Dr. Charles A. Pope achieved distinction both as surgeon and educator, and was one of the earliest presidents of the American Medical Association. Dr. Moses M. Pallen, who came to St. Louis in 1842, was a prominent contributor to the medical journals of his day as well as a successful practitioner. Dr. M. L. Linton, an accomplished physician, was a member of the Missouri State Convention called at the beginning of the Civil War, and which formed a provisional government for the State, and he was also a philosopher and poet as well as a physician. Dr. George Johnson was a truly chivalrous devotee to his profession, and rendered valuable services to the people of St. Louis, notwithstanding the fact that he was himself an invalid during a great portion of his life.

The influx of Germans to this country, following the Revolution of 1848, brought to St. Louis many immigrants who achieved distinction in various walks of life and among these were some who left a marked impress upon the medical profession. One of these was Dr. G. Fischer, who was for a number of years one of the most prominent German physicians in St. Louis. Dr. John T. Hodgen, who was at the zenith of his fame during the Civil War period, did much to enhance the reputation of his profession in St. Louis, becoming widely known as one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. Dr. R. S. Holmes, who came to St. Louis in 1848 was well known throughout the West, both as educator and medical writer, and was an eminently successful practitioner. He was also known in the domain of general literature and as a contributor to the secular press. Dr. Louis Ch. Boisliniere, Dr. F. Ernst Baumgarten, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Dr. Edward Montgomery, Dr. T. L. Papin, Dr. James C. Nidelet and Dr. James M. Youngblood were all physicians well established in practice and popular with the public and their profession prior to the Civil War. While few of the members of the medical profession of St. Louis during the first hundred years of the city's history, were to any considerable extent contributors to the literature of the profession or to that kind of development which results from original researches and the addition of new discoveries to the sum total of medical science, they were in the main physicians of high standing and skillful and conscientious laborers in their chosen field. Prior to the Civil War, the efforts of the profession to make St. Louis a center of medical education were confined to three enterprises, namely: McDowell Medical College, afterward Missouri Medical College; St. Louis Medical College, and Humboldt Medical College. Of these institutions, and also of others since founded, mention has been made elsewhere in these volumes under appropriate headings. As early as 1836, the physicians of the city associated themselves together for the advancement of their mutual interests, and the elevation of the professional standard, and the association thus formed took the name St. Louis Medical Society. Historical sketches of this and kindred organizations will be found elsewhere in these volumes. It is worthy of note in this connection that medical journalism west of the Mississippi River began in St. Louis, and under the heading "Medical Journals," a full account is given of these publica-

tions. The books written by St. Louis physicians are mentioned in "Bibliography of St. Louis." In St. Louis, as in all the larger cities of the country, there has been a marked development of specialism within the past half century. The first department to be differentiated from the rest as a specialty was that concerned with diseases of the eye and ear, and for many years this was the only special department represented in St. Louis. Then the treatment of diseases of the throat became more and more prominent as a special branch of practice, and still later the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, of diseases of the skin and diseases of the genito-urinary organs has been made more or less distinctly the work of individuals, whose peculiar skill or advantages have qualified them as specialists in these departments.—(Compiled from "Scharf's History of St. Louis.")

The medical history of a city is a history of the development of that science in that particular locality, and has reference to those that have participated in or are identified with its progress, whether as individuals or as corporate bodies, such as colleges, medical societies or hospitals. Their place in science is determined in the forum of international literature.

Looking at the subject from this standpoint, one can not aver that St. Louis has held, or holds now, a high rank as a medical center, or that the medical profession figures conspicuously in the list of epoch-making men, with the sole exception of Beaumont, whose name is mentioned in every textbook in connection with the functions of the stomach. Being a new city, and, but a few years ago, the western outpost of civilization on this continent, it has not been in a position to furnish those conditions that are essential to the development of art or science, neither of which can flourish where the exactions incident to obtaining the material comforts of life are paramount and engross the attention and energies of a populace. But though there are no St. Louis physicians, except the one mentioned, that have left a demonstrable and universally recognized imprint on the science of medicine, the number of those is not inconsiderable that have labored faithfully and successfully for the advancement of their profession in spite of adverse surroundings. Again our city has not been behind others of its size in producing excellent general practitioners whose names, though not engraved on the tablets of medical progress, have become household words with the people of St. Louis, and whose memories are kept green in the hearts of the present generation. Before the advent of medical specialism it was this class of medical men that were most widely known, and whose fame extended throughout the length and breadth of the Mississippi Valley. Specialism dethroned them unjustly.

The scope of the present article precludes any attempt at the biographies of those who have been regarded as representative men of the medical profession in our city since the close of the Civil War. Hence, names will be mentioned with a bare statement of the work in which they have been or are now engaged. A list of this kind is unfortunately influenced by the individual opinion of the writer. Objectivity in such matters will ever remain an ideal, but impartiality can be approximated, though not wholly attained. This is especially true of contemporary testimony concerning things and men. To some this roster may seem too large, to others too limited and partial. The qualifications of teacher, author, or widely known general practitioner, have alone received consideration in its composition, and if errors are detected they must be regarded as sins of omission rather than those of commission.

At the close of the Civil War the medical profession of St. Louis was in a state of complete disorganization, so far as scientific work and medical instruction was concerned. The two medical schools which flourished before '61 had been closed, and the meetings of the St. Louis Medical Society had been suspended for several years. In the course of time work was resumed and at the end of the sixties the Medical Society was in working order, and the St. Louis medical school had nearly two hundred students. The other medical college which, before the war, had been in a prosperous condition, the Missouri Medical, was, at that time, handicapped by adverse public sentiment, consequent upon the affiliation of its dean, Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, and the majority of his colleagues, with the Southern cause. Being without a home, it struggled for years under the most trying circumstances to regain the place it formerly occupied.

Humboldt Medical College, which had given three courses of lectures before the war,

was reorganized at that period, 1866. It was designed by its founder, Dr. Adam Hammer, to become an institution similar to the German universities, but it proved an exotic, and after a few years of blighted existence, became extinct in 1869.

At that time there were only two prominent surgeons in the city, Dr. E. H. Gregory and Dr. J. T. Hodgen. They held the places in public and professional esteem that Drs. McDowell and Pope had enjoyed before the war. Dr. Adam Hammer's reputation extended also far beyond the confines of the city. Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. M. L. Linton, Dr. J. S. Moore and Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters were the authorities on internal medicine; Dr. Alleyne and Dr. Ellsworth Smith, Sr., came to the front as general practitioners and teachers, while Dr. P. G. Robinson and Dr. G. Baumgarten made their names as general practitioners by the introduction of exact clinical methods. Dr. Thos. O'Reilly was the busiest and most popular general practitioner. Chas. Stevens was the only psychiator in the city at that time. Augustus Brokaw, Algernon S. Barnes, Jos. Spiegelhalter and H. M. Starkloff, then in Carondelet, laid the foundation for large and lucrative practices. Dr. V. D. Dean became known as a scholarly physician. Clark and Lankford were promising surgeons, especially the former, who, while superintendent of the city hospital, was a tireless experimenter in the work of radical cure of hernia. Both died young.

Dr. Charles Curtman and Dr. A. Litton taught chemistry and excelled as infallible experimenters. Dr. Hammer, though chiefly engaged in the practice of surgery, worked indefatigably and successfully for the dissemination of the then new doctrine of cellular physiology and pathology. Dr. Louis Bauer, who had come to this city in 1867 from Brooklyn, New York, taught the principles of modern orthopedics. Dr. G. M. B. Maughs and Dr. M. M. Pallen were the shining lights of obstetrics, Dr. Boisliniere and Dr. Papin came into notice some years later as obstetricians and gynecologists, Dr. Geo. Engelmann and Dr. Adolph Wislizenus were still in active practice, and looked upon by both the lay public and the profession as among the foremost representatives of their science. The world-wide fame of Dr. Engelmann was not, however, gained as a medical man, but as an investigator in American botany. Dr. S. Pollak had, for years, been doing pioneer work in ophthalmology, and Dr. John Green began to establish his reputation in the same branch. All of these men left an impress on the trend of the scientific development of the then rising generation of physicians here. The central figure, and a man whose name is most frequently mentioned as a leader of the profession of St. Louis at that time, was Dr. Hodgen. He was famous as an intrepid and resourceful surgeon, and as a lucid speaker, debater and teacher. His leading achievement consisted in the devising of improved methods of treating fractures. He was not a prolific writer. His forte was the practice and teaching of surgery. The same is true of Dr. Hodgen's contemporary, Dr. Gregory, who is still busy with the practice of his profession, and is justly valued as a safe and conservative operator, and as an impressive teacher. Most of the men just mentioned have passed away. Dr. Brokaw, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Spiegelhalter, Dr. Starkloff, Dr. Atwood, Dr. Green, Dr. McPheeters, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Pollak and Dr. O'Reilly are still active practitioners; Dr. Dean, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Litton, Dr. Maughs have retired from their several fields of labor; the others are dead. Three more names prominently connected with the medical history remain to be mentioned; Dr. LeGrand Atwood, Dr. Montrose Pallen and Dr. Waters. Dr. Atwood is chiefly known as the staunch and uncompromising upholder of the code of ethics, and as a determined enemy to all attempts at innovations affecting the integrity or existence of that document. He is still an active practitioner and teaches neurology and psychiatry at one of the medical schools. Dr. Pallen was one of the earliest apostles of the startling improvements in gynecologic technique introduced at that time by Dr. Marion Sims.

He left a lucrative practice, moved to New York, where he was equally successful as teacher and practitioner, retired from practice when still comparatively young, and died several years ago. Dr. Waters was a man of great analyzing powers as a medical and philosophic thinker, and ready debater. He became known throughout the country on account of a controversy on certain physiologic questions with the English physiologist, Dr. Carpenter. He died nearly thirty years ago.

At the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties another generation of physicians came into prominence. Dr. Jerome K. Bauduy and Dr. Charles H. Hughes achieved distinction as neurologists and alienists; Dr. A. C. Bernays, Dr. N. B. Carson, Dr. F. J. Lutz, Dr. H. H. Mudd and Dr. Th. Prewitt attracted attention as skillful surgeons; Dr. Hardaway became favorably known at home and abroad as a dermatologist; Dr. Y. H. Bond, Dr. Geo. Engelmann, Jr., and Dr. E. C. Gehrung as gynecologists; Dr. A. Alt, Dr. C. Barck, Dr. C. E. Michel and Dr. M. H. Post, as ophthalmologists; Dr. Wm. C. Glasgow and Dr. J. C. Mulhall, as laryngologists. All of these men are still engaged in the pursuit of their profession. Dr. Engelmann removed several years ago to Boston.

Among those who have contributed to medical literature in the shape of articles written for journals or books published or who in the several branches of the medical science, have become more particularly known as original workers, may be mentioned the following physicians: Adolph Alt wrote "Histology and Pathology of the Human Eye" and a text-book on "Ophthalmology for the General Practitioner," besides many contributions to subjects relating to the eye; Carl Barck, articles on ophthalmology; Robert Barclay, otology; James Moores Ball, ophthalmology; J. K. Bauduy wrote "Diseases of the Nervous System," and numerous contributions to neurologic literature; Louis Bauer, surgery and orthopedics, wrote a text book on the latter subject; Gustav Baumgarten, fevers, studies in sphygmography, diseases of the heart; Augustus Bernays, embryology, pathology, operative technique, recommended curetting of the pylorus for cancer; Wheeler H. Bond, gynecology; Waldo Briggs, surgery; A. Van L. Brokaw, experiments in intestinal surgery; Ludwig Bremer, neurology and pathology; Wiley G. Broome, surgery; John Young Brown, abdominal surgery; John P. Bryson, genito-urinary diseases; Edwin C. Burnett, genito-urinary diseases; Norman B. Carson, cerebral and abdominal surgery, was one of the first to advocate and practice aseptic surgery in St. Louis; James A. Close, microscopy; Geo. C. Crandall, pathology and general medicine; Harry S. Crossen, gynecology; Chas. Curtman, text book on chemistry, numerous contributions on chemic and microscopic subjects; Henry C. Dalton, abdominal surgery; Walter B. Dorsett, gynecology, recommended ligation of the arteries in fibrous tumors of the womb, and an original method of treating abscesses of the fallopian tubes; Washington Fischel, contributions on general medicine; Hudson W. Ford, physiology and general medicine (yellow fever); Pinckney French, surgery; Frank R. Fry, neurology; Eugene C. Gehrung, several original methods in gynecologic practice; Max A. Goldstein, otology and laryngology; Frank A. Glasgow, gynecology; Wm. C. Glasgow, diseases of the larynx, lungs and heart; Wm. W. Graves, experiments in skiography; John Green, articles on physiologic optics, refraction and accommodation; Elisha H. Gregory, surgery; Jos. L. Grindon, dermatology; Wm. A. Hardaway, monograph on vaccination, contributions to a number of text books, chapter on dermatology, text book on dermatology; Henry W. Hermann, neurology; Andrew A. Henske, obstetrics and gynecology; John T. Hogden, surgery and especially fractures; Geo. Homan, public hygiene; Geo. F. Hulbert, gynecology; C. H. Hughes, many essays on neurology and psychiatry; Leonidas Laidley, gynecology; Emory Lanphear, surgery; Bransford Lewis, genito-urinary diseases; Hanau W. Loeb, laryngology and rhinology; I. N. Love, general medicine and pediatrics; Frank J. Lutz, surgery; W. A. McCandless, surgery; Mary McLean, gynecology; Albert H. Meisenbach, surgery; Chas. Michel, improvements post-operative treatment of cataract; inventor of electrolytic destruction of hair follicles; A. E. Mink, neurology and psychiatry; Wm. G. Moore, general medicine; Henry H. Mudd, surgery, especially hernias; Jos. C. Mulhall, larynx, lungs and heart, original devices for antrum operations; A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, dermatology; W. B. Outten, railway surgery and neurology; Simon Pollak, general medicine and ophthalmology; Geo. F. Prewitt, surgery; Amand Ravold, bacteriology and public hygiene; L. T. Riesmeyer, surgery; P. G. Robinson, general medicine; Jos. B. Ross, pathology and surgery; Thos. F. Rumbold, many contributions to rhinology, wrote, "A Treatise on Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear;" E. C. Runge, psychiatry; E. W. Saunders, pediatrics; Henry Schwarz, gynecology; E. M. Senseney, general medicine; A. Shaw, neurology; John W. Shap-

leigh, otology; Ellsworth Smith, Jr., general medicine; Horatio M. Spencer, otology; Justin Steer, general medicine; Hugo Summa, general medicine and pathology; R. I. Terry, anatomy and embryology; Herman Tuholske, abdominal and general surgery; P. W. Tupper, surgery; Henry M. W. Whelpley, microscopy; Thos. C. Witherspoon, surgery; H. L. Woliner, ophthalmology.

The oldest medical society in the West is the St. Louis Medical Society. It was founded in 1836, and with the exception of the years during which the Civil War was waged has held its sessions ever since. It has survived a number of competitors, which were founded more or less in opposition to it. The Medico-Chirurgical Society was the first of these organizations. It was started by a number of medical men who had become dissatisfied with the periodical wars that were fought on the floor of the old society. Owing to these disruptions, which arose over ethical, and sometimes scientific questions, with the personal elements predominant, the St. Louis Society became known as a fighting medical body. The reports of dissensions in its midst were, however, greatly exaggerated by the daily press, whose reporters had access to its meetings, and who improved, true to their business instincts, every opportunity to amuse the public at the expense of the doctors. It is true, however, that the transactions of the society early in the seventies, and shortly after the war, partook somewhat of the character of the political primary meetings of the present day. On the whole, the St. Louis Medical Society is better than its reputation as far as the fighting propensities of its members are concerned. It is neither worse nor better than other organizations of its kind. It can truly be said that it acted as a mirror for all the great discoveries that have marked the progress of the medical profession in the last thirty years and the revolution which medical thought and methods have undergone in that period was duly reflected by papers read before and discussions held by that body. Thus, the law of the correlation of forces, the teachings of cellular pathology, the Darwinian doctrine, antiseptics and bacteriology, the modern achievements in surgery, gynecology and neurology formed the themes for essays and discussions as soon as they had been announced by the leaders at home and abroad. Although, seemingly in a state of marasmus at different times of its existence, it always rallied from its periods of depression and lethargy, and renewed life and activity was infused into its organism by interesting subjects introduced by members from time to time. Its tenacity of life in the face of disorganizing factors is due doubtless to its thoroughly democratic character.

Its meeting places have changed several times since its reorganization after the war At the time work was resumed the members met over what was then Catlin's drug store, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Washington Avenue. Early in the seventies a room was assigned to the society in the old Polytechnic building, and for about twenty years the meetings have been held in the assembly room of the board of education. When that body moved from its former quarters in the old public library building, to its present abode, the society followed. It meets now, as for many decades, in the board of education building, every Saturday night.

Besides the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which did good work for a number of years, but ceased to exist from lack of interest on the part of its members, two other societies were established, and, after a short existence discontinued; the Academy of Medicine and the Pathological Society. At present the following medical organizations are in working condition: the St. Louis Medical, the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni, and the Academy of the Medical and Surgical Sciences. The St. Louis Microscopical Society, which consists almost exclusively of physicians, may also be said to be a medical organization. It was founded in 1869, discontinued its meetings in 1894, and was reorganized in 1898. It has at present thirty-eight members.

St. Louis abounds in medical colleges. As before remarked there were two schools at the close of the war. These seemed to supply the wants of medical education for a number of years. In 1866 Adam Hammer resuscitated the Humboldt Medical College, which went out of existence in 1869.

A few years later another school was founded by Dr. Louis Bauer, under the name of "College of Physicians and Surgeons." Dr. Bauer had been a member of the defunct "Humboldt Medical College." Dissension in the faculty of that institution was one of the reasons for its becoming extinct. Under the

leadership of Dr. Bauer a number of the professors of the former "Humboldt" joined the faculty of the new school, which was discontinued after having been in existence for several years. It was reorganized in 1879. The example set by Bauer was followed in the course of years by the founding of other colleges. A number of the faculty of a school would secede, and start a new institution. In this manner the Marion Sims, the Beaumont and the Barnes Medical Colleges sprang into existence. They are all in a flourishing condition, and annually graduate a large number of students. Of late a tendency to consolidation has set in. At the present writing the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri have agreed to constitute one school under the auspices of the Washington University, and combinations of other schools are to follow.

Besides these "regular" schools there are one homeopathic and one eclectic institution, making the number of medical colleges for St. Louis seven in all at the present time. It is calculated that these schools turn out about six hundred graduates every year.

The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, a monthly publication, was, for many years, the only journal of its kind in St. Louis, and in the part of the country west of Cincinnati. At the present time St. Louis is the home of more medical periodicals than existed twenty-five years ago in the whole country. This fact, however, does not signify a concentration or intensification of medical wisdom with us. It can not be successfully contended that depth and breadth has kept pace with numbers. Most of the journals are published rather in the interest of manufactures of proprietary medicines, or as the official organs of medical schools, than in the general interest of the medical profession. (See also Dispensaries, Hospitals, Medical Journals, etc.)

LUDWIG BREMER.

Medicine, Eclectic.—The eclectic system of medicine was born in America, and came into existence in opposition to crude and severe methods of treating diseases in vogue in the early part of the nineteenth century. It condemned bleeding, blistering and salivation, and aimed to aid nature to rid the patient of the causes of disease, declaring that remedies which failed to act in harmony with nature should be discarded. The philosophy of eclecticism consists in making a proper diagnosis and selecting remedies that act in a direct manner upon the cause of disease without depressing the vital forces, and in giving medicines which shall be effective without being unnecessarily disagreeable. The medical practitioners of the eclectic school select their modes of practice and medicines from all schools, and this school claims for itself the fullest "materia medica" of any school in the world. The first regular eclectic physician to practice his profession in St. Louis, according to the most reliable information obtainable, was Dr. Edgar Thorn, who came to St. Louis in 1855. His home had previously been in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and he was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. About the year 1867 Dr. John W. Thrailkill located here, and shortly afterward Dr. W. V. Rutledge added another to the number of eclectic practitioners in the city. Dr. P. D. Yost and Dr. George C. Pitzer began practicing here in accordance with the tenets of the eclectic school in 1873, and they and the physicians previously mentioned were the pioneers who laid the foundations of eclectic medicine in St. Louis. Since then the number of practitioners of this school has increased rapidly, and their prestige and influence have constantly increased. "The American Medical College" of this school was chartered by the Legislature of Missouri and established in St. Louis in 1873. Jacob S. Merrell was the first president of the board of trustees; N. C. Hudson, vice-president; M. F. Taylor, secretary, and John W. Thrailkill, treasurer. The faculty was made up as follows: S. H. Potter, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine; John W. Thrailkill, M. D., professor of anatomy; J. W. Huntoon, M. D., professor of obstetrics; George H. Field, M. D., professor of surgery; Albert Merrell, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; P. D. Yost, M. D., professor of diseases of women; George C. Pitzer, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; M. F. Taylor, LL. D., professor of medical jurisprudence. The college occupied the upper rooms at the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive Streets for one year, then moved to 913 Pine Street, where it remained awhile until a building was put up for its express purposes, on Eleventh Street, between Olive and Locust Streets. The college remained at that location until

about 1887, when a building was erected at 407 South Jefferson Avenue, which it now owns and occupies. The first class was graduated in 1874, and the college has sent out a class of energetic, wide-awake, broad-minded doctors every year since, and the number of graduates now reaches over 600. The total number of students, from first to last, has been over 1,700. The teachings of this college are liberal, advanced, and distinctively eclectic in every regard. Its requirements are up to the most rigid, and men or women expecting to graduate from this school must show, by their literary and scientific attainments, that they are worthy of the position they seek. The board of trustees at the present time (1898) is composed of the following residents of St. Louis: F. E. Udell, president; John T. Sibley, vice-president; A. N. Gaebler, secretary, and Edwin Younkin, treasurer and dean of the faculty. The following named gentlemen compose the faculty: Edwin Younkin, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; George C. Pitzer, M. D. professor of principles and practice of medicine; E. Lee Standlee, M. D., professor of general descriptive and surgical anatomy; C. E. Anderson, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women; M. M. Hamlin, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Ira W. Upsham, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; John L. Ingram, M. D., professor of physiology; Harry H. Helbing, M. D., professor of surgical gynecology and pediatrics; William H. Smith, M. D., professor of hygiene and sanitary science; William P. Biles, M. D., professor of opthalmology and otology; J. Moreau Blakemore, M. D., professor of microscopy and bacteriology; William F. Francis, M. D., professor of physical diagnosis and general pathology; L. H. Morgan, M. D., professor of dermatology and venerial; Charles S. Morten, M. D., professor of electro-therapeutics and diseases of the nervous system; J. A. Dungan, M. D., adjunct professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Irene Toland, M. D., adjunct professor of microscopy and director of laboratory; Honorable William M. Kinsey, professor of medical jurisprudence; E. L. Standlee, M. D., and H. H. Helbing, M. D., demonstrators of anatomy.

GEORGE C. PITZER.

Medicine, Homeopathic.—In the late decades of the eighteenth century Samuel Hahnemann, a man remarkable for native acumen and great literary and scientific research, conceived and promulgated the system of medical practice known as homeopathy, his course of investigation and conclusion being facts and observations first, and theories or conclusions afterward. Some years later, when Hahnemann came to Paris to practice his profession, Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, on being urged to forbid Hahnemann from practicing, said: "Hahnemann is a scholar of great merit; science must be free to all. If homeopathy is a chimera, or system without any internal substance, it will fall by itself; but if it is an advance, it will spread even despite our repressive measures."

Basis.

It was upon this plane of intrinsic merit that the genius of the great German sent out his discovery of the dual action of drugs, and the law summed up in "Similia similibus curantur," to make their own place and work out their own results in the medical arena of the world's experience.

Everywhere met by opposition, such as comes to every newly discovered truth of practical bearing, and which can only be successfully resisted by truth, homeopathy, as the embodiment of these new principles of medical practice, took her place modestly, but with no uncertain sound in her rallying cry, and bravely met the odds against her. Hahnemann himself, driven from his native land, spread in neighboring States the knowledge and experimental proof of the beneficence of his wonderful discovery. Where people were cured "speedily, safely, pleasantly and surely," no argument could deaden the force of the indisputable fact. And this has been the ground upon which the victories of homeopathy have been won.

It gained a foothold in the United States, in New York City, through Dr. Hans Gram, a native of Sweden, who in 1825 published a pamphlet translation of Hahnemann's "Spirit of Homeopathy." Its first representative in St. Louis, so far as is known, was Dr. John T. Temple, who came here in 1844.

Development.

It is not easy to give a just or satisfactory review of the development in a single city of such a cause, new not only to the city and country, but comparatively so to the

world, and to the realms both of experience and of scientific investigation. Naturally, through its earlier stages, it had to contend with the almost universal prejudice and contempt of the then established school. Later the marvelous triumphs of practical experience began to influence public patronage and sympathy, and the keen philosophy of the principles underlying the new methods to win the ear and convince the judgment of thoughtful minds; but with this favoring turn in the tide came increased difficulties and hindrances. Opposition was roused to more bitterness; jealousy and hatred took the place of indifference. It is not necessary or wise to recall at length the long story of repression and obstruction from the bigoted conservatism of a jealous opposing school, through which homeopathy has come up to its present recognized position. Nor are we prepared to consider this state of feeling in the old school as entirely inexcusable, especially during the earlier years after the introduction of homeopathy. It was not different from the reception accorded to all new methods at that time; indeed, it was creditable. Had this discovery come to Europe fifty years earlier than it did, it is to be feared that the innovation would have met with more active and public persecution, and called for its martyrs to the death.

In reviewing these circumstances of early oppression and repression, it is doubtless well also for the present homeopathic profession, especially for the many whose family line runs back through ancestral doctors, to bear in mind that it was our own flesh and blood which so rose up against us in those days, and that had even we ourselves, who now so confidently trust to these clear and simple laws of healing, been then in the arena, we, too, doubtless with but few exceptions, would have been of the many against the few, and the established against the reformative. Not so easy, however, is it to understand the degree of prejudice and injustice that is still manifest in medical codes lowered to attempt what is substantially a species of "boycott"—if we may use the word—toward a reputable school of medicine that has stood the test of time and trial; and in such use of political machinery as to make an impartial legislator hesitate to open doors of public institutions to homeopathic representation. Homeopathy has no necessity to raise in St. Louis or elsewhere any weakling cry for mercy or redress. A strong and earnest appeal to the liberal and enlightened citizenship of the city and State she does make, in the name of her physicians, and her patronage, for the impartial recognition by the city and State of her well-founded claims to a proper representation in public institutions. With the people at large free and unbiased in their preferences, we have only cause for congratulation. Our patronage is large and superior. It is no idle boast to say that homeopathy in St. Louis, as elsewhere, has a patronage far above the average in culture and intelligence—statistics proving this—and, moreover, that over one-third of the taxes are paid by homeopaths.

Influence.

There is no doubt, too, that homeopathy has radically modified the general practice of medicine. One stronghold after another of the old forms of bleeding, cupping, and drugging has been forced to yield, until the more simple and safe forms of the new practice have been quietly adopted. Not infrequently also some drug action is announced by the old school as newly discovered, or some remedy newly recommended as remarkably curative, which has had a recognized place in the current materia medica of homeopathy for a quarter or half a century, or from Hahnemann's own work even, and is curative only in accordance with the homeopathic law of drug action. For these credit is not acknowledged to homeopathic sources. The appropriation may be, and perhaps in most instances is, unconscious. However, it remains a fact to which it is perhaps pertinent to this sketch to call attention, that general medical practice in St. Louis, as elsewhere, has been greatly modified by the direct and indirect influence of homeopathy for the last half century.

During these years some homeopathic institutions have been permanently established; others have had only a temporary existence. Growth in this line, however, has been positive, if not rapid or uniform. We have our pioneer institutions—the Medical College and the Good Samaritan Hospital, and in later days our expanding work in the Children's Free Hospital, Blind Girls' Home, and our College Clinic and Dispensary, besides various other centers of work, more or less perfectly organized. The history of these institutions, and of homeopathy, will necessarily

be closely interwoven with that of the men who have been the leading minds in the medical fraternity of the past years, and who have been instrumental in all that has been accomplished, with occasional aid from some broad-minded, public-spirited man, able and willing to assist a cause weak but worthy. Such a man was the late Honorable Montgomery Blair. It was largely through his assistance that a charter was obtained, in 1857, for the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, located here in St. Louis. Judge Blair afterward removed to Washington, and there, as Postmaster General, was a member of Lincoln's cabinet.

Temple and Other Pioneers.

To Dr. John T. Temple, coming to St. Louis in 1844, is accorded the honor, as has been stated, of first introducing homeopathy in St. Louis. He was a native of Virginia, a pupil of the celebrated Dr. George McClelland, of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Maryland. After practicing for a time in Washington, he, in 1833, removed to Chicago, where he adopted the homeopathic practice, and came to St. Louis in 1844. Here he enjoyed an extensive practice, and his clientele was among the first and most influential of our citizens. Shortly after Dr. Temple arrived in St. Louis, one of the professors of the St. Louis Medical College made an attack upon homeopathy through the medium of the public press. Dr. Temple made a forcible and exhaustive reply, but such was the state of hostility to the new practice that neither of the two medical journals nor any of the city papers could be induced to give it publication. Dr. Temple, however, immediately published it in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation, and his statements and arguments found great favor with the public, gaining many friends for the new system among the lay people of the city. In 1848 he established the "Southwestern Homeopathic Journal," which was the first journal of the kind published west of the Mississippi. In 1849 he met with marked success in the management of epidemic cholera, as did also Drs. Spalding, Steinestel, Vail and Granger, who had located in St. Louis in 1846-7. Dr. Temple later occupied the chair of professor of practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. A man of erudition and of genial disposition, he worked and labored most successfully for his loved profession, and when called hence he had already seen it established upon a firm basis in the city of his adoption. During these last few years a number of physicians had come and gone in the city. Among those who remained, and by their skill and energy helped to bring the new school forward into deserved repute, were Drs. Vastine, D. R. Luyties, B. M. Peterson and others. Dr. Vastine, a physician of education and ability, had come to St. Louis in 1848 from Pennsylvania, and for many years honored the profession by a successful career until his death. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles Vastine, who practiced for twenty years, and who has now retired on account of ill health. Another of these names is the late Dr. D. R. Luyties, the founder of Luyties' pharmacy, who was for thirty years honorably associated with the history of homeopathy in this city. After giving over the pharmacy to his brother, H. C. G. Luyties, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and acquired a large clientele, which at his death he left to his son, Dr. C. J. Luyties, an able practitioner and member of the faculty of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

In 1856-7 there came to St. Louis Dr. Henry Eberz, a Polish exile possessing titles of honor. Before leaving his native country he was professor of pathology in the Royal University of Cracow. While a professor in an old-school university he had embraced the principles of Hahnemann, and came to St. Louis with letters of recommendation to the first citizens of our city. He acquired a lucrative practice, although remaining here less than three years. He introduced as his successor Dr. E. A. Fellerer, a German, and an accomplished physician, who, practicing here some ten years, gained a large clientele, and is well remembered by many of our first citizens. About the year 1857 Rev. Louis E. Nollau founded the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was a man of "good words and good works," and through his personal efforts the present building was erected. Pastor Nollau died greatly lamented in 1869. Dr. E. A. Fellerer was in 1857 the first physician of the hospital, and in 1858 Dr. T. G. Comstock became also an associate medical attendant. Subsequently Drs. Helmuth, E. C. Franklin, D. R. Luyties, G. S. Walker and others were added to the staff, Dr. Comstock being primarius of

the medical staff for thirty years. The hospital is still in a flourishing condition, and the managers intend to enlarge and improve it, so as to conform to the advances of the latest modern hospitals. Its medical staff is well selected—Drs. F. W. Grundmann, C. J. Luyties, G. A. Mellies, W. J. Harris, C. H. Eyermann, with J. A. Campbell as oculist, and others being attending physicians.

By the time its first decade in St. Louis had well passed homeopathy had won for itself a position in the estimation of many intelligent and fair-minded citizens of every position and station in life, and with its faithful and able representatives in the profession the time seemed ripe for the formation of a medical college. In 1857, therefore, through the efforts of Drs. J. T. Temple, B. M. Peterson, J. C. Morgan, now of Philadelphia, and others, assisted greatly, as we have seen, by Honorable Montgomery Blair, a charter was procured from the State Legislature for the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. Soon after the incorporation of the infant college homeopathy was further enriched by the coming to St. Louis of two able homeopathic physicians, Drs. Helmuth and Franklin, and the transfer to homeopathic ranks from the old school of Dr. G. S. Walker, all of whom were destined to make themselves felt in the State and country.

Dr. G. S. Walker, who had been practicing in St. Louis since 1852, was recognized as a physician of ability, a man of scientific tastes, and of honest and decided opinions. He was a native of Pennsylvania, received his medical education at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and commenced practice in Pittsburg in 1849. After spending three years in California he located in St. Louis. He became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, but for a number of years he spent considerable time investigating the claims of homeopathy, and in 1860 he saw fit to change his practice entirely from allopathy to homeopathy. For this reason he was tried by the St. Louis Medical Society for his heresy, and was expelled from it by his former friends and associates. This, like other attacks prompted by ignorance and prejudice, especially when directed at a man of Dr. Walker's reputation for honesty and intelligence, could only serve to make him better known and lead to a more general understanding of homeopathic principles and practice. The controversy seems to have excited general public interest outside as well as in medical circles. In all the various individual controversies into which Dr. Walker was called with his former colleagues, he had the advantage of the gentlemanly and liberal, as well as keen and scholarly, spirit in which he justified his course and brought to public attention the weaknesses of the old, and the advantages of the new system. In 1861 Dr. Walker entered the Union Army as surgeon of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. Returning to the city in 1863, he again devoted himself to private practice, and was an influential factor in the medical life of the two succeeding decades. In 1888 he again went to California, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Los Angeles in 1895.

Dr. E. C. Franklin, who came to St. Louis as a homeopath about the time of Dr. Walker's trial, had gone through a similar experience, having himself previously passed from the old school to the homeopathic practice. A man of very decided views and impulsive spirit, he had in earlier years hotly contested in personal disputations the innovation of homeopathy upon old-school methods; but added observations and finally personal experience convinced his judgment in spite of his prejudice, and at the time of his coming to St. Louis, in 1857, he had been practicing homeopathy for several years at Dubuque, Iowa. Previously he had been spending some time in Panama, where he contracted a stubborn form of fever and was compelled to leave. Returning to New York, he had, after trying ineffectually all the usual medical treatment, been promptly cured by homeopathic remedies. Finally convinced of the efficacy of the treatment, he adopted its principles and entered with enthusiasm upon its practice. Dr. Franklin was a descendant of the family of Benjamin Franklin. He was a pupil of Professor Valentine Mott, and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1846. He was a skilled surgeon, and the author of "Franklin's Surgery." His varied experience, added to his natural energy and ability, gave him a place of usefulness and influence in the profession and in the work of the college just started. Decided and aggressive in his views and strong in his prejudices, Dr. Franklin was a "good hater," and never shunned a controversy with friend or foe. He was repeatedly engaged in disputes with those of opposing medical views through those early years, one

of which, carried on through the press with Professor M. L. Linton, of the St. Louis Medical College (allopathic) under the title of "Medical Science and Common Sense," excited much public interest. The breaking out of the war in 1861 interrupted the promising development of homeopathy at this period, affecting it in common with all other public interests. Many physicians entered the army, among them Dr. Franklin, as surgeon of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. On leaving the army he returned to St. Louis, and accepted the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic College. He remained for many years identified with the interests of the profession here, filling with honor, among other positions of prominence, those of president and vice-president of the Western Academy of Homeopathy and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Several calls to other cities had been declined, but in 1876 he went to fill the chair of surgery in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Early in the "eighties" he returned to St. Louis, and remained in active practice till his death, in 1885. He was a firm friend of General Frank P. Blair, and his medical attendant in his last illness.

Another of the physicians who came to St. Louis about the time of the formation of the college, and whom St. Louis will always be proud to number among her citizens and professional men, was William Todd Helmuth, a young man who at the age of twenty-five had won for himself a reputation fast becoming national. Born and educated in Philadelphia, he graduated, at the age of twenty, at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He early developed a fondness for surgery, and in 1855 he published his work entitled "Surgery and Its Adaptation to Homeopathic Practice." On coming to St. Louis Dr. Helmuth entered with characteristic energy and zeal into all the public professional interests of the time. He was a member of the first faculty of the new college, filling the chair of anatomy, and afterward that of surgery; surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital; represented St. Louis at the meeting of the American Institute in 1866 at New York, where he delivered the annual address, the following year becoming its president; at the same time being associated in a literary way with the homeopathic journals and the publication of monographs and other literary work; laboring in all this with enthusiasm, and at once carrying on a large and increasing practice with a success that constantly extended his already brilliant reputation. In 1864 he went to Europe to further his surgical observations and experiences. On his return, differences having arisen as to the management of the college, he, with Dr. Comstock, Dr. D. R. Luyties, and others organized a new college, called "The St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons," which, however, was short-lived, and after two sessions was amalgamated with the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. In 1870 Dr. Helmuth accepted a call to the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College of New York City, where he still remains as dean of the college and an honored citizen.

Dr. T. Griswold Comstock was a pioneer of the homeopathic school in St. Louis. A lineal descendant of "Mayflower" stock, he came here, a young man, with ancestry of repute in medical and other literature, and studied medicine under Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the St. Louis Medical College, in which he took his first degree of "doctor of medicine." His independence of mind had already led him to consider the merits of the new practice, and soon after his graduation he began a thorough investigation of the subject, under the special direction of Dr. J. T. Temple as his preceptor, which resulted in his adopting homeopathic views. Going to Philadelphia in 1853, he became a student of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, after which, returning to St. Louis, he entered successfully into practice. After a short time he went abroad to visit the hospitals of Europe, and finally matriculated in the University of Vienna, where he took the examination in the German language, and was honored with the degree of "master in obstetrics." Returning to this country, he again commenced practice in St. Louis in 1858. He soon became engaged in college and hospital work, and his name has ever since been closely connected with the history and progress of homeopathy in St. Louis and the West.

Noted Practitioners.

St. Louis has from the first been specially rich in its surgical talent. Few of the cities of the country have been able to boast of an equal number of surgeons of eminence. Some time before

Dr. Helmuth left, Dr. Scott B. Parsons had come to St. Louis, a young practitioner, and had already attracted attention as a brilliant and successful lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy and surgery, a reputation which rapidly increased as he entered upon the practice of surgery as a specialty. Dr. Parsons practically began his professional career in St. Louis. Born in Maine, he had graduated in medicine at an early age from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. Going abroad, he availed himself of the opportunity for medical study in Europe, spending a year in London, where he saw and heard the eminent English surgeon, Sir William Ferguson. Returning to America he settled in St. Louis, and at once became active in dispensary and college work, holding the chair of anatomy, and afterward for many years that of surgery. Through the past twenty-five years homeopathy in the college and city has had an able and strong supporter in Dr. Parsons, a representative to whom it can refer with pride and confidence. As a surgeon he works rapidly with a steadiness and assurance that is never disturbed, and opportunity for witnessing his operations has long been a privilege sought and valued by the profession. He is still in active practice, but his impaired health prevents his now engaging in special college work. His son, Dr. Scott E. Parsons, has recently graduated from our St. Louis College, and is following his father's specialty.

W. B. Morgan, A. M., M. D., came to St. Louis from Wisconsin in 1876, attended the Homeopathic Medical College here, graduating in 1878. Soon after his graduation he became connected with his alma mater, holding the chair of anatomy for ten years, until he took that of surgery, which he still holds. Able and faithful in professional work, and giving freely of his time and services, he has always been identified with the interests of the profession, and has repeatedly served as president of the local medical society, and once as president of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

Another who has made a reputation in gynecological surgery and practice is Dr. William C. Richardson, and the Homeopathic Medical College in St. Louis is proud to number him among her graduates. He took his degree in 1868, and since that time has been constant in his interests and efforts on her behalf, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other one, she owes her present name and rank as an institution. At the time of a crisis in her history he will be remembered as coming to her rescue, and by his influence and activity doing much to secure for her friends and supporters. At an early age he enlisted in the cavalry service of the Union Army, remaining there until the close of the war, when he came to St. Louis, and made it his home; after his graduation he entered immediately upon professional work here, which rapidly increased to a large practice. In 1872 he published his work on obstetrics. He has constantly filled positions in the college faculty, and at present, besides his professorship, holds the office of dean. Well known in city affairs, he is a member of various organizations, and has just entered upon his second term as public administrator of the city. Dr. Comstock is proud to say that Dr. Richardson commenced the study of medicine in his office.

In 1869 the Homeopathic College of Missouri graduated a young man destined to become one of the leading specialists of the country. Dr. James A. Campbell, a son of the late Dr. Campbell, a native of Wisconsin, came to St. Louis as a mere lad. He graduated in medicine, the valedictorian of his class. He at first hesitated as to what special branch of medical work to adopt, but soon his interests were turned into an absorbing channel, and in the spring of 1873 he went abroad for the special study of the eye and ear, remaining till the fall of 1874, and devoting his time to the large eye and ear hospitals and specialists at the University of Vienna, and later in London. Since his return Dr. Campbell has devoted himself to the enthusiastic and exclusive pursuits of his chosen specialty, in which he now stands at the head. Dr. Campell has given with great generosity of his time and skill to the institutions; has held the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the college for nearly twenty-five years, serving for the same period on the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and gives his services in a like capacity to the Girls' Industrial Home, and the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital. He is a hard worker in his profession in the interests of which he has found time to take additional trips abroad, on one of which, besides visiting the hospitals of Europe, he served as delegate from the American Insti-

tute of Homeopathy to the National Medical Association of France and England.

Dr. J. Martine Kershaw is another able physician for whom St. Louis is indebted to our own college, where he graduated about 1869. He has marked ability, indomitable energy and industry, and has established a first-class professional position. To his practice he has added occasionally literary work, contributing to the "Medical Journal," and publishing various monographs, and is at present editor of the "Clinical Reporter."

Dr. C. H. Goodman, a physician of prominence, was a pupil of Dr. Helmuth, and a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. Also a graduate of Yale, and a man of literary tastes and habits, he is a college worker (having occupied the chair of theory and practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri for several years), one of the physicians of the Children's Hospital, and secretary of its medical staff. In the prime of life, with promise of a long and successful future, he enjoys a large practice among the best people of the community.

Among others who have long honored the new school practice we may mention Dr. Charles H. Gundelach, who, after a long and successful practice, still remains and enjoys a special reputation in the treatment of children's diseases. His son, Dr. W. J. Gundelach, is associated with his father, and is one of the professors of the Homeopathic Medical College, of Missouri.

In the necrological report of the transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy for 1885, which met in St. Louis that year, is found the record of one who for the preceding decade had made St. Louis his home, and who died the preceding December. Philo G. Valentine, A. M., M. D., a graduate of Ann Arbor University, and surgeon in the Confederate Army, came to St. Louis from Tennessee, and until a short time before his death had been well known in the medical fraternity. For many years he served as professor and registrar of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri; he was founder and editor of the "St. Louis Clinical Review," and also a member of the State board of health, where he acquitted himself with honor, having been appointed by Governor Crittenden.

Dr. William Collison is another whose labors have been completed. He came to the practice of the "new mode" from Illinois about 1880. By the help of a strong magnetic personality, with education and experience, he at once succeeded in business, and wielded a large professional influence, but was cut off suddenly by an obstinate surgical disease. He died greatly lamented. He was succeeded in practice by his nephew, Dr. W. John Harris, a graduate of our St. Louis College, who remains in practice, an enterprising professional man, and a member of the present faculty of the college.

Another physician for many years actively engaged in college and other professional work in the city, was Dr. John Conzelman, who also left as his successor a valuable representative of homeopathy in St. Louis, in his son, Dr. T. W. Conzelman.

Dr. W. A. Edmonds, whose name for the past twenty years has been familiar in the city practice and college work, is no longer identified with the profession here, as he has recently retired from practice, and is living in his native State, Kentucky. He has been a contributor to medical literature through various journals, and by a published work on "Diseases of Children," and at the time of leaving the city was associate editor of the "Clinical Reporter," and professor of obstetrics in the college.

Dr. J. C. Cummings came to St. Louis with an extensive hospital and army experience as a Confederate surgeon gained during the Civil War, and has been a faithful and intelligent practitioner, both in private practice and hospital and college work, being especially effective in his work as a hygienist and clinical professor among the physicians in the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital.

Dr. G. B. Morrell has been a prominent factor in matters medical, and was a professor in the Homeopathic Medical College, but an illness in his family drew him away from the city for a long time. Recently he has returned, and now with a good bank account resides in quiet elegance with his amiable daughter. The doctor is again in active practice with a good clientele.

Dr. R. A. Phelan has in years past given valuable assistance in public professional work and still continues in active practice.

Dr. A. H. Schott, an able physician and accurate prescriber, besides carrying on an increasing practice, has long served the college as professor of theory and practice.

Dr. W. L. Reed, originally an allopath, came to St. Louis about ten years ago, and has identified himself with college work, serving ably as professor of materia medica, and is now enjoying a large private practice.

Of the younger men Dr. W. J. Burleigh has already rendered valuable service to the college and hospital work of the city, and promises a strong future.

Our college has graduated many men valuable to the profession; of those not mentioned, who have settled in St. Louis, Drs. G. S. Schuricht and Franklin T. Knox have practiced here for two or more decades; and among more recent graduates who are giving freely of time and service to the medical institutions, are Drs. L. C. McElwee, now registrar of the college; J. D. Foulon and F. W. Grundmann, while others are in the city and scattered over the country whose names the city and State are proud to recall.

Excellent service in the woman's department of the college clinic and other professional work has been rendered by the lady physicians of the profession, among whom are Drs. F. W. and M. U. Sargent, L. G. Gutherz, H. Tyler Wilcox, A. D. Chapman and E. G. Condon.

Present Conditions.

In the early days of St. Louis homeopathy, and until the elder Dr. Luyties opened his pharmacy, homeopathic medicine could only be procured from a German book-store kept by a Mr. Wesselhoeft, on Fourth Street. Mr. Wesselhoeft had used homeopathic medicines in Germany, having, it is said, been treated by Hahnemann himself, and was a new school enthusiast. We have now the well equipped pharmacies of Munson, Zwartz and Luyties, which have done much for professional and personal convenience.

As time advances the status of homeopathy is greatly changing. A creditable advance has been inaugurated during the past year in Missouri, in which St. Louis naturally feels a keen interest, in the recent transfer of one of the State Lunatic Asylums—that at Fulton—to homeopathic control. As a result attacks have been bitter and severe upon our chief executive, Governor Stephens, through whose conscientious judgment and fearless independence of action the rights of representation were recognized in this instance in spite of contrary precedent; and these attacks are still continued in threats, and in more or less covert plans for the reversal of the action, which plans, if open enough to be understood, will be resented by the fair-minded public.

It is to be hoped that the light of the coming twentieth century is even now too brilliant to longer allow—in this country at least—a system of monopoly of privilege in the interest of a section—not to say a sect—of the people, and the injustice of what has been virtually a practice of "taxation without representation."

Statistics of homeopathic practice in insane asylums in other States have shown gratifying results as compared with allopathic methods, and already at Fulton the new control indicates marked improvement in several important particulars, and a condition of affairs there which is full of promise.

The first school consecrated to the healing art was at Salerno, in Italy, about A. D. 846, the period of "darkness in Europe." It was regarded as authority for nine hundred years, and was visited by crowds of patients, among them crowned heads, and others of the most eminent rank from distant countries. It ceased to exist in the first years of this century, in 1811. What a contrast between the medical ideas of that day and the advanced hygiene and medical science of the present time.

In medicine, as in all else, effects respond to causes, and the prolongation of human life of more than 30 per cent in the past hundred years has resulted, mainly from the great progress made in the healing art.

T. Griswold Comstock.

Medico-Chirurgical Society.—This association had its beginning in 1873, in a dispute, attended by personal feeling in the St. Louis Medical Society, which caused a number of the members to withdraw and organize the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society. There was no permanent presiding officer, one being chosen at each meeting. The objects were "the prosecution of medical study and interchange of thought, the study of pathological specimens, and the formation of a collection and a library." The society met at first in a hall on Twelfth and Pine Streets, afterward in the directors' room of the Mercantile Library, and last in a hall on Washington Avenue, near Jefferson. The meetings were held every alternate Tuesday evening, a paper being read, followed by discussion. The admission fee was $10. The interest and attend-

ance, after a time, declined, and in 1894 the society ceased to exist, and the library was divided among the members.

Meier, Adolphus.—Governor Gustavus Koerner, in his interesting work on "The German Element in the United States," truly says that, among the most prominent men to whom St. Louis is indebted for its rapid development is Adolphus Meier. Mr. Meier was born in Bremen, Germany, on the 8th of May, 1810. His father was a lawyer and secretary of the superior court. Young Meier received his first instruction in the schools of his native city, and then visited the University of Iverdun, in Switzerland, where he became thoroughly familiar with the French language. Educated in the banking business in Bremen, he, in May of 1831, established his own business under the name of Adolphus Meier & Co., which had for its object the freighting of ocean sailing vessels for immigrants to the United States. The connection which he formed with this country, as well as the knowledge thus gained of the advantages of the new world, decided him, after he had been married, to engage in mercantile pursuits in one of the larger cities of the West. He arrived in New Orleans in February, 1837, and chose St. Louis for his commercial operations, engaging in the hardware business, in which his brother-in-law, John C. Rust, afterward joined him as partner, under the firm name of Adolphus Meier & Co. At the same time, the firm largely exported tobacco to Europe. They were very prosperous, as they also did a large banking business. But the enterprise for which Mr. Meier deserves greatest credit, was that he established the first cotton factory west of the Mississippi. After many enlargements and improvements, this was afterward called the St. Louis Cotton Factory, the firm owning the larger part of the capital. As the rich coal mines in Illinois were sometimes inaccessible in winter and spring, and the price of coal for factories and domestic uses became too high, he, in connection with friends in Europe, organized the St. Clair County Turnpike Company in 1848, for the purpose of constructing a road which led from Belleville to the shores of the Mississippi. This road, built under the direction of Engineer Henry Kayser, was the first in the State of Illinois, and has been of the greatest benefit to St. Louis, and the County of St. Clair. Adolphus Meier showed the greatest energy in the building of railroads. He was one of the founders and directors of the Missouri Pacific and of the Kansas Pacific, whose president he was for a long time. He was also a director of the North Missouri railroad, now part of the Wabash system, as well as president of the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, over which enormous quantities of coal were shipped every year from the Illinois bluffs to St. Louis. He made extensive experiments to manufacture coke from the bituminous coal of St. Clair County, and, although the results were somewhat satisfactory, the works were finally abandoned as unprofitable. In 1873-4 he constructed the Meier Iron Works, in East Carondelet. He was interested in the largest tobacco warehouse in the United States, and in 1878, he, with other capitalists, established the Peper Cotton Press, with two hydraulic presses, after a patent of his son, Edward D. Meier. Mr. Meier obtained early recognition as a wide-awake merchant and manufacturer, and as an enthusiastic promoter of all worthy enterprises involving the commercial interests of the city. Having been one of the original depositors of the old Boatmen's Saving Institution, now the Boatmen's Bank, it fell in his way to materially assist in protecting it from threatened failure. January 15, 1855, just after an almost disastrous "run," his firm, with twenty-one other influential concerns, issued a card, guaranteeing safety to the customers of the institution, and pledging their own property to make good all deposits. In November of that year, when the bank corporation was reorganized under a new charter, Mr. Meier was elected a director and held this office nearly thirty years, until he resigned December 31, 1884. In many other moneyed institutions in which he was director or held higher position, his name lent reputation and credit. He was also president of one of the first hospital associations of St. Louis. On public occasions concerning the public welfare, Adolphus Meier was rarely absent. Grown up with the city, which had only ten thousand inhabitants when he came here, he was in all branches of commerce and industry one of its oldest and most respected representatives. Of commanding bearing, overtowering most men, of pleasing address, his face conveyed the impression of dignity and benevolence combined. His

many journeys to Europe and in the United States made him acquainted with the most influential business men and statesmen. His purpose was always directed toward some great project, and a quiet energy enlivened all his actions. It is said that when he saw the roof of his store fall in at the great fire in May, 1840, at 6 o'clock in the morning, he, at 8 o'clock, had already executed plans for a new building and given out contracts for lumber and brickwork. Although often urged on account of his great personal popularity and eminent fitness to take a prominent part in political affairs, he invariably declined. This did not prevent him, however, from participating in the rights and privileges of a citizen at the polls, nor obscure his interest in the civil affairs of the city, State and county. He served as vice-president in the grand Union demonstration at the courthouse in January, 1861, was a member of the committee for the relief of refugees from their homes on the invasion of the State by the Confederates, and contributed liberally for the amelioration of the distressing conditions produced by the war. The last years of his life were spent in attending to his various private affairs, and on the 20th of August, 1888, he departed this life, honored by all who knew him and by the community in general. Adolphus Meier had four sons, Theodore, vice-president and treasurer of the Heine Safety Boiler Company; Edward, president of the same concern; John, who is a mining engineer and studied in Europe; and Adolphus, the youngest, who spent several years in Bremen in commercial circles, but who died in October, 1881.

Meier, Henry, merchant, was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, March 25, 1819, son of William Meier, who was born in 1796, saw service in the later Napoleonic wars, was a participant in the battle of Waterloo, and came to the United States in 1839, living here until his death in 1865. The son received a practical education in the schools of his native land, and prior to his coming to this country with his parents, had devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. For two years after his coming to this country he worked on his father's farm in St. Charles County, Missouri, and then came to St. Louis. Here he began life in the humble capacity of driver of a furniture delivery wagon, and he was thus employed for something like a year and a half. He had an ambition, however, to have a business of his own and began for himself by purchasing a delivery wagon which he ran until 1846. He then formed a partnership with John G. Kaiser and embarked in the retail grocery trade, the firm being known as Meier & Kaiser, and doing business on Franklin Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. In 1861 Mr. Meier withdrew from this firm and established himself in the wholesale grocery trade at 909 Franklin Avenue. This business he has since conducted successfully and has gained a position among the thorough-going, enterprising and prosperous merchants of St. Louis. For more than a third of a century he has been identified prominently with commercial and financial interests of St. Louis, evidencing his sagacity and executive ability in all his transactions. While he has taken no active part in politics, he is well known as a staunch Republican, and during the Civil War he was an ardent Unionist, serving during a portion of the war as chairman of a committee charged with the responsibility of looking after the families of the men who were fighting in defense of their country and supplying the wants of such families as needed assistance. Mr. Meier is prominently identified with the banking and insurance interests of St. Louis, as well as with its commercial interests, and has been president, director and a large stockholder of the Franklin Bank since its organization in 1867, and president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company since 1879. January 19, 1850, he married Miss Catherine Kaiser, sister of John G. Kaiser, of St. Louis, who died May 4, 1895. Their surviving children are Minnie Meier Rohde, Henry Meier, Julius Meier, Edward Meier, Emma Meier and Lily Meier.

Meisenbach, Albert H., physician, was born June 3, 1852, in St. Louis, son of Daniel and Francisca (Hagen) Meisenbach, both of German nativity. His parents removed from this city to Mendota, Illinois, in 1855, and their son grew up and was educated at the public schools and in Wesleyan Seminary, of that city. The trend of his mind was toward the study of medicine, and he began a systematic course of reading in medical science when he was eighteen years of age. Three years later he became a student in the office

of Dr. E. P. Cook, who was one of the leading physicians of Northern Illinois, and under his preceptorship received a thoroughly practical training for the work which he proposed to make his vocation in life. In 1874 he matriculated at St. Louis Medical College—the Medical Department of Washington University—and in 1876 he received his doctor's degree from that institution. As the result of a competitive examination, he was then made assistant physician to the Female Hospital of St. Louis, serving that institution for three months thereafter in that capacity. At the end of that time he was transferred to the City Hospital and continued to be connected with that institution as assistant physician until the spring of 1877, when he resigned to establish himself in the practice of his profession at Mascoutah, Illinois. At that place he soon impressed himself both upon the public and his professional brethren as a physician of fine attainments and was favored with his full share of its available patronage. Feeling, however, that a town such as Mascoutah did not afford sufficient scope for an ambitious career, he returned to St. Louis in 1880 and established himself in practice on South Broadway, in an office formerly occupied by Dr. Otto Greiner, one of the best known of the German physicians of St. Louis. In this new field of labor he very soon built up a large practice, becoming especially prominent as a surgeon, to which both his scientific studies and a mechanical turn of mind inclined him. The portion of the city in which he had established his office was one which afforded large opportunities for the practice of surgery, and Dr. Meisenbach's skill as an operator caused him to become recognized, within a few years after his coming to St. Louis, as a leading practitioner in this branch of his professional work. In the spring of 1879, accompanied by his wife and children, he went to Europe, and, during the summer following, traveled through Belgium, Holland, England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, visiting, in the course of his travels, the chief medical educational centers and also the principal art centers of the Old World. While on this trip he was an intelligent student of art and the customs and social conditions of the countries which he visited, but uppermost in his mind at all times was his love for his profession, and he lost no opportunity to broaden his knowledge of medical science through study and research at famous hospitals and attendance at clinics which have become world-famed for the advantages which they offer to students of medicine. His observations were carefully noted and some of them were published in a series of letters which appeared in "The Medical Review," of St. Louis. During the winter of 1889-90 he made a special study of surgery in Berlin, being treated with marked courtesy and consideration by Professor Hahn, of the large Charity Hospital; Professor Kuster, of the Augusta Hospital, and Professor Martin, the noted gynecological surgeon of that city. While in Berlin, Dr. Meisenbach also devoted a share of his attention to histology, pathology, pathological anatomy, and bacteriology. After completing his winter's work in Berlin he visited Vienna, Paris, London, Heidelberg, Prague, Wuertzburg, and also the German universities and hospitals of smaller cities, returning to St. Louis in May of 1890. Immediately after his return, he was tendered and accepted the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery in the Marion Sims College of Medicine and filled that professorship for two years thereafter. He was then advanced to the chair of special and clinical surgery and surgical pathology in the same institution, and still retains that position. Early in his career as a physician he identified himself with the medical societies designed to elevate and improve the character of the profession, and he is now a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis City Hospital Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and the St. Louis Academy of Science. He has contributed largely to medical literature and is the author of many monographs, which have appeared in medical journals or been read before medical societies. Outside of his profession he has an extensive acquaintance with members of the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the American Legion of Honor, and the Knights of Honor, with all of which orders he is identified as a working member. He is a member also of the Liederkranz Society and of the Missouri Crematory Association. He married, in 1877, Miss Elise Brandenburger, daughter of William Brandenburger, of West Belleville, Illinois. The children born of this marriage have been one daughter and three

Eng. by H. Wilcox N.Y.

J. W. Meister

sons, named respectively, Hilda Henrietta, Roland Otto, Kurt Karl, and Paul Meisenbach.

Meissner, Gustave Edward, widely known throughout the United States as a viticulturist and horticulturist, was born March 16, 1843, in Muehlhausen, Germany, and died at his home in Bushberg, Missouri, near St. Louis, January 2, 1898. His parents were Carl August and Amelia (Roebling) Meissner, who immigrated from Germany to the United States in 1851. The elder Meissner was a linen manufacturer of wealth and prominence in Germany, and his wife came of the noted family of Roeblings, to which belonged John A. and Washington A. Roebling, the distinguished civil engineers who designed and constructed the famous East River Bridge, connecting New York with Brooklyn. Upon their arrival in this country the family settled on Staten Island, New York, Carl A. Meissner becoming owner of the Richmond estate and engaging extensively in grape culture and the dairy business. Gustave Edward Meissner grew to manhood on Staten Island and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. After graduating from a noted Brooklyn academy, he spent a year at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington City, leaving school thoroughly versed in the elementary sciences, and, withal, an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently the German, French and English languages. Returning to his father's home on Staten Island when his school-days ended, he selected the vocation to which his tastes and training inclined him and engaged in horticultural pursuits. Six years later he came West and in 1868 established a nursery for the propagation of trees and vines at Waterloo, Iowa. Two years afterward he came to St. Louis and became associated in a similar enterprise with Isidor Bush & Son, first entering their employ as foreman. In 1872 he became a partner in the firm, the name of which was changed to Bush & Son & Meissner, and an important feature of their business thereafter was the propagation of grape cuttings, which eventually made their institution famous and caused them to become known all over the United States and to some extent in other countries. Cuttings of wild vines were introduced by Mr. Meissner into France in 1877, and gained great favor among viticulturists by reason of their ability to resist attacks of the phylloxera, which was then devastating the vineyards of European countries. In 1881 he revisited France, and the same year also visited Spain and Italy, in the interest of his business, and was treated with much consideration by the vineyardists with whom he came in contact. In this country he was widely known among those engaged in the business with which he was identified, and wherever he was known, he was a recognized authority on many matters pertaining to tree and vine culture. He had been honored by the National Nurserymen's Association with the vice-presidency of that organization and was a prominent participant in its deliberations. In addition to the propagation of vines for the home and foreign markets he was extensively engaged in the production of grapes, and sent into the markets, or made into wines, more than one hundred different varieties. He was the owner individually of a tract of six hundred acres of land on Meissner's Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite his residence, all of which was devoted to agriculture and horticulture. He was in all respects a gentleman of cultivated tastes and had a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature by which he was surrounded in his country home at Bushberg. He was a lover of trees and plants and flowers, and a student of nature, as well as of the commercial problems incident to his business. His home evidenced his refined tastes and he was devoted to his fireside and those who gathered about it. He married, in 1867, Miss Alvina Niemeyer, of Staten Island, who came of a noted family of Hamburg, Germany. Their children are Gustave E., Emma—now Mrs. W. S. Merkle; Amelia, Edward C., Otto W., Amanda, James Garfield, Minnie, Elfrieda and Frederick A. Meissner.

Meister, Frederick William, merchant and banker, was born in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, February 6, 1821, son of Christian and Charlotte (Obermeier) Meister, and died in this city, October 16, 1898. His father was a prosperous agriculturist, and the son was well reared and received a good education. After quitting school he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1844, in which year he came to the United States, and to St. Louis. When he arrived in this city he was unable to speak the English language, and

hence he found it difficult to obtain such employment as he desired. He obtained temporary employment, however, and a home with a farmer named McDonald, who lived about ten miles from the city, and remained with him for about six months. During this time he gained some knowledge of the language and customs of the American people and returning then to St. Louis, he obtained a position as grocer's clerk, which he continued to fill until 1847. He then engaged in the grocery trade on his own account, his place of business being located at the corner of Third and Pine Streets. In 1848 he embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor business as junior member of the firm of Meyer, Krug & Meister, continuing this connection and a profitable trade until 1873, and their business was largely extended as wholesalers of groceries and liquors. In 1869 Mr. Krug died, and Mr. Meister purchased the interest of his estate in the business which they had built up, and continued it until 1873, in company with Mr. Meyer. In that year he disposed of his interest in the establishment to the senior member of the firm and retired from mercantile pursuits with an enviable reputation, both for his sagacity and his rectitude as a merchant. Early in his career as a business man in St. Louis, he helped to found the German Saving Institution, established in 1853. He was one of the original stockholders in that bank, was long a director, and in 1873 succeeded Robert Barth, who was its first president, as head of the institution. He continued to hold the office of president of this bank until his death, and rounded out a quarter of a century of faithful and efficient services and careful guardianship of the interests committed to his care. With a capital of $250,000 and a surplus of $500,000, this bank is recognized as one of the soundest monetary institutions of the city and its high standing has resulted largely from the fact that Mr. Meister was not only an honest and capable banker, but a financier of very superior ability. The building which it occupies is historically interesting as the first fire-proof building erected in St. Louis. In politics Mr. Meister was somewhat prominently identified with the Republican party, and his religious views were broadly liberal. He married, in 1852, Miss Frederica Thilenius, who was a native of Germany, but who was then a resident of St. Louis. Their surviving children are Otto Ferdinand and Herman C. Meister, both well known manufacturers; Matilda Charlotte Meister, now Mrs. Weyman, of Joplin, Missouri; Frederick William Meister, Jr., and Bertha Frederica Meister, now Mrs. Louis Stockstrom, of St. Louis. Another daughter born to them in 1860, Ida Augusta Meister, became the wife of J. W. Pieksen and died in 1897.

Meister, Otto Ferdinand, manufacturer, was born July 9, 1853, in St. Louis, son of Frederick William and Frederica (Thilenius) Meister. He was educated in the schools of this city and at Washington University, where he pursued an academic course and later took a special course in mineralogy and chemistry. After completing his education, he was sent to Colorado by the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company in 1878, and for six months thereafter was employed as assayer at the works operated by that corporation. At a later date he was general manager of a silver mining company in Colorado for a year, and through this association gained a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the business of mining, smelting and refining ores. In 1882 he became the lessee of the Lunaghi Zinc Works, located at Collinsville, Illinois. Four years later he organized a corporation in which he became largely interested as a stockholder and with which he has since been officially identified as director, secretary and treasurer, and established the Collinsville Zinc Works. This manufactory is an important institution of its kind, controlled by St. Louis capital and employing regularly from 150 to 175 men. Equipped with two mechanical roasting furnaces and ten zinc smelting furnaces and with all the modern appliances for the reduction of zinc ore, this plant has a daily smelting capacity of twenty-five tons, and the inexhaustible supply of coal adjacent to the works makes the location peculiarly favorable for extensive and profitable operations in this field of enterprise. The industry is largely indebted to Mr. Meister for its existence and the success which has attended its operations, and he is known to the business circles of St. Louis as a man of splendid business capacity and superior attainments as a metallurgist and mineralogist. November 16, 1898, he was elected a director of the German Savings Institution, succeeding his father

as a member of the directorate of that admirably managed banking house. He married, in 1890, Miss Frieda Katharine Schlossstein, daughter of the late George Schlossstein, of St. Louis, and has two children, Walter and Arthur Meister.

Memorial Home.—See "Women's Christian Association."

Menard Street Mission.—See "Soulard Market Mission."

Mendelssohn Musical Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Menendez de Aviles, Pedro.—The Spanish captain who exterminated the first Huguenot colony established in the Mississippi Valley, was born at Aviles, Asturias, in 1519, and died at Santander, in 1574. He was captain-general in the navy under Philip II, and "served that monarch in many important enterprises. In 1560 he was disgraced and imprisoned, but regained favor, and in 1565 became Governor-General of Cuba and Florida, with orders to colonize the latter country." He landed on the coast of Florida with the remnant of a fleet, with which he had sailed from Cadiz, and September 8, 1565, founded St. Augustine. After that he captured the French colony of Huguenots on St. John's River and massacred all of the captives. In subsequent voyages he founded a post on Port Royal Bay and left a mission on Chesapeake Bay.

Meramec Highlands.—A beautiful resort in St. Louis County fifteen miles west from the city, and accessible by two lines of electric railway, and also by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Meramec River runs through the grounds. There are a hotel, villas and cottages, pagoda and boat houses. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with gravel walks and drives and ornamented with evergreens and parterres; and the scenery is not surpassed in picturesqueness and beauty anywhere in the Mississippi Valley.

Mercantile Athletic Club.—An association of young men, chiefly Germans, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Its chief object is recreation and indulgence in athletic exercises, diversified with masquerade balls in the winter and excursions in the summer. It was organized January 6, 1895, at its headquarters, 2028 Kosciusko Street, with Henry Kohl for its president and William Reinschmidt first secretary.

Mercantile Club.—This organization, one of the most stable and influential of its kind in the West, was founded in 1881, with a chartered life of one thousand years; the object of the association, as stated in the charter, being "for the education in, and discussion of, themes tending to train its members in sentiments of good will and morality in the community, and promotion of the public welfare."

This provision of the charter has been so steadfastly kept in view that it has become an axiom in the organization that members who see no further use for the club than a means for gratification of appetite or physical indulgence, or who seek only their own advantage, have not yet joined the true Mercantile Club. "Hence," said an early president in his annual report, "while we would stipulate for the best foods and handsome appointments, we should ever bear in mind that these are but incidents or stepping-stones toward better social amenities and good will, toward a higher sense of our obligations as citizens in all the affairs which pertain to the welfare of our community and government; and, moreover, by thus being brought into organized contact, we are able to act as a unified power to promote the best commercial, benevolent and moral interests of our common welfare. Our tastes for food and service may and will differ; but there can and should be no differences as to our duties and moral obligations toward the community and government, which has given us the opportunity for the prosperity which we now enjoy. If we will each place the physical comforts as secondary, and only incidental to these higher purposes, we can then work with one accord, and for a common purpose; and we will, moreover, insure thereby for this institution the approval and support of the best moral sentiment in our community; that sentiment in every city which is ready to sustain any institution which stands for good morals, patriotic citizenship and wise benevolence. To be worthy of such maintenance it will be necessary to have no object, aim or expenditure which the most scrupulous member can not support by his word and

means: a club so conducted that the most honorable business man or citizen will be honored by a membership therein, and so cleanly in its conduct and appointments that even our wives and daughters can enjoy its privileges without question or reproach. An adverse criticism as to the quality of our foods may be corrected by a change in service; but a doubt as to the correct moral trend of the club would threaten its very life."

On such a high plane has the club always been conducted, and now that it has attained an enduring prominence in the history of the city, it is interesting to note from the minutes of the organizers how small was the beginning of the association, and with what care and systematic effort it was fostered from weakness to strength and gradually to commanding influence.

The minutes of the first meeting record that the organizers met on the afternoon of October 28, 1881, at No. 409 North Fourth Street, with the following gentlemen present: Edwin Hayden, S. G. Scarrett, M. Sawyer, George B. Thomson, T. B. Boyd, A. G. Peterson, William McMillen, C. M. Adams, S. M. Kennard. All of these gentlemen had previously subscribed their names to the incorporation papers of the proposed club, which Mr. Peterson had had prepared. C. D. Greene, Esq., was present to give the gentlemen information as to how to proceed under the law in protecting the organization. The meeting organized by electing S. G. Scarrett chairman, and A. G. Peterson secretary. Following this action the name "Mercantile Club" was adopted, and a temporary organization perfected by electing Edwin Hayden, president; George B. Thomson, vice-president; S. G. Scarrett, secretary; A. D. Peterson, treasurer, and the following gentlemen to act with the officers in constituting a board of directors: S. M. Kennard, C. M. Adams, T. B. Boyd, William McMillen, M. Sawyer. Before adjourning, subject to the call of the president, the latter was instructed to take the proper steps for securing from the circuit court articles of incorporation for the club. At the following meeting, held November 9, 1881, at the same place, the constitution and by-laws of the Windsor Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, were adopted as a whole for the government of the club, with such necessary alterations as to conform them to the use of the organization. The initiation fee was fixed at fifty dollars, and the annual dues at twenty-four dollars. At the next meeting of the board of directors, held November 14th, at the office of President Hayden, some seventy-eight applicants, numbering many of the most prominent business men of the city, were elected members of the club. Thereafter the club rapidly increased in membership. Its meetings were held at the natatorium, or skating rink, Nineteenth and Pine Streets. Immediate steps, however, were taken to secure permanent quarters for the club. The locations first considered were the buildings at 312 North Fifth Street, and 414 Pine Street; but as the rental of both was considered too great, they were rejected, as also was later the Hitchcock Building, at 501 North Third Street. The club finally decided to lease what was known as the Summer Building, standing on a lot at Seventh and Locust Streets, and now included in the site of the present club building. Mr. Summer's unexpired lease of thirty-two months was secured at a rental of $3,000, and his boilers, engines, fixtures, etc., for $2,500, while the owner, Mr. Henry Shaw, gave the club an option of an additional two-years' lease at $3,600 per year. The sum of $5,000 was immediately appropriated for remodeling the building for club purposes. The sum of $2,500 was also appropriated for furniture, $1,500 for fitting culinary department, $1,000 for glass, china and steel ware, $1,000 for silverware, $500 for linen, $600 for gas fixtures, $500 for two billiard tables. At a meeting on March 25th it was decided to have a clerk for the club. J. M. Chambers was selected for the position at a salary of $100 per month. On May 13, 1882, the new club building was formally opened with a brilliant reception, attended by the elite of the city.

So well did the club prosper from this date that in 1890 a scheme was perfected for leasing from the Shaw estate the lot on the southwest corner of Seventh and Locust Streets, 91 x 127 feet, for one hundred years, at $10,000 per year and taxes, and for erecting thereon a palatial, six-story building, constructed of stone and brick, with all modern club conveniences, at a cost of $388,492. The architect was I. S. Taylor, and the contractor Samuel H. Hoffman. The building was completed in 1893, and equipped with furniture, fixtures, electric plant, etc., at a cost of $93,164—making one of the most complete and sumptuously furnished club buildings in the

United States. The membership of the club now numbers over one thousand, and it has come to be recognized as the leading organization of its kind in the West, while its influence in local affairs, as well as matters not local, is so great and freely conceded that no enterprise of public interest is undertaken without the stamp of its approval and co-operation. The clubhouse is recognized as the logical and only place where the business relative to such affairs should be transacted. Business men's clubs, and other organizations and gatherings, not of a partisan political character, are encourged by liberal treatment to hold their meetings at the clubhouse, while representative citizens and officials of other cities, and of foreign countries, visiting the city, are cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained by the club organization.

Merchants, Early-Day.—Every considerable city in America has had its merchant princes, who, out of small beginnings, have amassed riches that have served, either in their own hands or in those of their descendants, to build up great enterprises. The settlement of St. Louis was for the purpose of making it a trading post, and the traffic in furs and peltries was the original source of the prosperity of the place. Of the thirty persons who came to St. Louis with Laclede in the spring of 1764, were John B. Martigny, Joseph Labrosse, Julien Le Roy, Jean Lajoie and Antoine Pothier, traders. The others were mostly farmers. These were followed late in the same year by Louis Tesson Honore, Alexander Langlois and Rene Buet, from Kaskaskia and Cahokia. None of these seem to have left any special impress. Most of their time was spent in hunting and trapping. The exclusive Indian trade claimed by Maxent, Laclede & Co. ended with the beginning of Spanish domination, in 1770, and as late as six years after there were only about half a dozen St. Louis merchants engaged in it. Fur traders were thus the first merchants, and the skins of the buffalo, bear, deer, beaver, otter, lynx, mink, marten and raccoon, roamers of the plain, forest and stream, constituted the mercantile stock of the earliest dealers. But the fur trade, small as were its beginnings, developed the highest order of commercial genius. Auguste and Pierre Chouteau—and particularly Pierre—were endowed for business managers. Charles Gratiot became known in London and Paris as prompt, shrewd and enterprising. Gabriel Cerre founded New Madrid, and was a leading spirit at Kaskaskia before coming to St. Louis. And so with a number of pioneers who dealt with the Indian hunters and trappers, such as Guillaume Bisselt and Joseph M. Papin, who likewise came over from Fort Chartres. Benjamin Laron was a merchant in 1792. Registre Loisel, merchant, came here in 1793 from Canada. Arend Rutgers, for whom Rutger Street was named, was a Dutch merchant, coming from Holland near the close of the eighteenth century. Andre Andreville kept a store at the corner of Market and Main in 1804. Joseph Robidoux and Jacques Clamorgan followed in the same vicinity. Robidoux was the son of a shoemaker. Joseph Robidoux, No. 3, founded St. Joseph, and a number of streets of that bright little city bear the names of members of his family. In 1805 there were but two establishments in St. Louis which had signs over their doors—"Falconer & Comegys" and "Hunt & Hankinson,"—both on Main Street, in the neighborhood of the old market. According to Billon, the distinction between a fur-trader and a merchant was this: The trader was one who went among the Indians, usually for the winter, trading off his goods and receiving in payment their furs and peltries; the merchant resided permanently in the place, furnishing the traders' outfits on credit, and receiving in payment the proceeds of their trade, usually the following spring. In 1776 there were about half a dozen merchants in St. Louis engaged in the fur trade, but when the Spanish rule began the number was considerably augmented, the Maxent grant being "out." In 1811 or 1812 Giles M. Samuel & Co. opened, near Main and Market, in a two-story stone house built by Rene Paul. Berthold & Chouteau (P. A. Berthold and Pierre Chouteau, Jr.), opened a store on Main, between Market and Chestnut, the next year, continuing till 1831, Chouteau then withdrawing; but in 1838 Chouteau took in Kenneth McKenzie, and established the wholesale grocery and commission house of Chouteau & McKenzie, selling out to McKenzie in 1841. In 1811 the total number of taxpayers in St. Louis was 176, and there were but nine stores in the town. About 1813 there were added the stores of Peter & Jesse Lindell, Smith & Ferguson, and Thomas McGuire. But it was

not until steamboats began to ascend the Mississippi River from the Ohio that commerce took a real boom. The first steamer reached the wharf in 1817. Before then boats landed St. Louis passengers at Cairo, and proceeded to New Orleans. Export trade was either through the northern lakes or toward the Gulf, supplies coming from the latter direction. It was when goods began to come from the seaboard that there was a very noticeable growth of business. Up to 1817 there were but two houses of any sort north of the present Franklin Avenue. It was in this year that the first brick store was built, on the levee, corner of Main, by the first American citizen born in Louisiana Territory, General Bernard G. Pratte, afterward a member of the Legislature, and for two terms mayor of the city. Nearly all the business was transacted on Main Street in stone houses, generally of two stories. Jones & White were hatters in a stone house. Joshua Armitage sold goods in a frame building, and Dr. H. L. Hoffman had an apothecary shop in a little frame, 14 North Main, next door to Jacob Eckstein, tailor. Among the accessions to the mercantile class in 1818-19 Main Street had John Nicholson, Kerr, Bell & Co., Thomas Hanley, Tracy & Wahrendorff, George A. Robb, Elijah Beebe, James Arnold & Co., Paul & Ingram, Wallace Howell & Co., James Clemens, John and George Collier, Jason Holbrock, James and George H. Kennerly, Michael Tesson & Brother, Alexander McNair—first Governor of the State; Sanguinette & Bright, Sarpy & DuMun, Catherwood & Rankin, McKnight & Brady, Sylvester Labadie, Henry von Phul, John P. Cabanne, Andrew Elliott, and Christian Wilt. The principal business houses, especially the large wholesale and commission stores, at this time and long afterward, were along Main Street and the levee. Around Market Square were both wholesale and retail houses, among which, in the early thirties, were Chouteau & Barlow, Christy & Wiggins, Stanford & Davis—original of Samuel C. Davis & Co.—J. & W. McDowell, Silas Drake, David Coons, Hunt & Paddock. In 1830, or thereabout, the growth of the commercial interest was visible to even the most casual observer. Property was appreciating as trade expanded. The levee exhibited much activity. A glance at the business houses facing the river in 1837 would have shown the firm names of McGunigle & Way, Hempstead, Beebe & Co., Von Phul & McGill, Hunt, Ridgely & Co., L. & A. G. Farwell & Co., Christopher Rhodes & Co., Glasgow, Shaw & Tattum, Sanford & Berthold, Thee. Labaume & Co., J. Stettinius & Co., Jamieson, Samuel & Co., Taylor & Holmes, Mulliken & Pratte, Stone, Field & Mark, Elder & Jenkins, Powell, Lamont & Co., all located between Pine and Market Streets. There were several stores in the basement of the markethouse, on the levee. About this period, with a margin toward a more recent one, the business men on Main Street included such well remembered names as James Clement, Jr., J. S. Pease & Co., Sublette & Campbell, Edward Brooks, Adolphus Meier. About this time, too, the iron and foundry business took an impetus, the "Mississippi" foundry of Samuel Gaty and William Newell being the pioneer of large enterprises, followed later by the "Phoenix," Kingsland & Ferguson; "Washington," Dowdall, Carr & Co.; "Fulton," Gerard B. Allen, etc. By 1850 the manufacturing era had full head on. But we are losing sight of our mercantile catalogue of Main Street business men, which in this epoch contained, besides the foregoing, the names of N. E. January & Co., B. & M. Camden & Co., Robert Rankin, J. F. Comstock & Co., T. S. Rutherford, Davis & Trowbridge, Crow & Tevis, Walker & Kennett, A. G. Switzer & Bro., Lynch & Trask, Sweringen & Bedell, F. W. Southack, Hugh Boyle & Co., Nourse, Hyde & Co., J. W. Vandeventer & Co., Alonzo Child, Ira Todd & Son, Conn, Sprigg & Green, C. Ulrici & Co., Eugene Jaccard, the head of a jewelry house still bearing his name, and C. D. Sullivan (a man of many eccentricities), watchmaker, etc., were on this street then. E. Mead and J. P. Capelle were of a subsequent date. Among the brokers of the forties were Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, George Collier, John J. Anderson, John F. Darby, L. A. Benoist, M. Tesson & Son, George K. Budd & Co., B. M. Runyan, George Presbury, also publisher of a "Counterfeit Detector"; Lucas & Simonds, and Haskell & Co. Among the earliest apothecaries were Dr. Robert Simpson and Dr. H. L. Hoffman. One of the most prominent wholesale druggists from 1840 to 1850, or a little later, was Joseph Charless, who, with Henry T. Blow, founded the house of Charless & Blow, to which business Peter E. Blow succeeded. This was the Charless murdered by Thornton. Others were Jacob Merreil, Jones,

Bacon & Co., afterward Bacon & Hyde; E. T. Deroin & Co., E. B. Bateman, George Wilson, Henry Blakesley, Champion & Co., Richardson, Mellier & Co., Z. F. Wetzell & Co., Shuetze & Eggers, Bunding & Voight, Duench & Pelloux, Horaker & Johnson, Piggott & Anderson, and J. H. & Charles Barnard. Of the latter house W. D. H. Barnard, still living, was head salesman. It was here that Hamilton Wade manufactured "Storm's Cough Candy," a well known medicinal confection of those days. A. G. Bragg, patent medicine dealer, at Third and Market, made the celebrated "Mustang Liniment." Dr. J. H. McLean, the pill and "Volcanic Oil" man, afterward member of Congress, was his partner for a time. J. & C. Maguire, druggists, opposite the Olive Street Hotel, manufactured "Cundurango," or "Benne Plant," a popular cholera mixture. The junior member of this firm was Con. Maguire, who went into politics, became county collector, United States collector of revenue, and was entangled in the "whisky" cases. Francis & Walton and Wheaton & Co. each had retail drug stores in several parts of the city. Alex. Leitch was a popular druggist at Fourth and Locust. The hardware business dates back to 1819, when Henry Shaw, of Shaw's Garden fame, brought a stock from England. A. F. Shapleigh's establishment graduated a number of merchants in that line, of whom E. C. Simmons became conspicuous. Childs & Pratt, afterward Childs, Pratt & Fox, was a big firm before the war, but in some way got mixed up in Fremont's dealings. Fox was a politician, and at one time chairman of a State central committee. Other old-timers were ex-Mayor Oliver D. Filley, stoves and tinware; Giles F. Filley, wholesale queensware, better known later as manufacturer of "Charter Oak" cooking stoves, a man who lost over a million dollars by indorsing for a friend and paid it all up; Hudson E. Bridge, established in 1838, who made a large fortune in stoves; How, Claflin & Cook, at the head of which was ex-Mayor John How, dealers in leather; William M. Plant & Co., seeds; Angleroth & Barth, commission merchants; Scarrett & Mason, furniture; T. J. Albright, guns and sporting goods; Warne, Merritt & Co., house furnishers; Turnbull & Pray, booksellers, of whom the former, a volunteer fireman, lost his life by a falling wall; John McNeil, hatter, afterward General McNeil, of "Palmyra" fame; Brownlee & Homer, the head of which firm was president of the first metropolitan police board; Thornton Grimsley, saddlery, who looked every inch the "captain with his whiskers"; Lewis Dorsheimer, harness, etc., police commissioner under Governor Woodson, member of the firm of Patterson & Dorsheimer; John B. Ghio, who went into the wholesale liquor business with James A. Monks in 1847; R. M. Funkhouser, commission, father of Dr. Funkhouser, and an alderman; H. J. Spaunhorst, groceries, State Senator, and who started the "Amerika" German Catholic daily; Bush (Isador) & Taussig, J. B. S. Lemoine, J. B. Carson, Woods, Christy & Co., Goodwin & Murray, Crow, McCreary & Barksdale, Wood & Shaw, Greeley & Gale, S. V. Farnsworth & Co., Keith, Ray & Co., afterward Keith & Woods; Helfenstein, Gore & Co., Weil & Bros., Brown & King, Cabanne, Raisin & Co., R. B. Mason, W. C. & R. Taylor, John T. Martin, Riggs & Levering, William Robb & Co., S. W. Meech & Co., Gist & Mackey, J. A. Hedges & Co., Wood & Violett, Morgan, Reid & Co., Settle & Sherwood, Charles & Hammond, Field & Beardsley, Wade, Still & Co., Warren & Joy, C. B. Michael, Charles Semple, Blaine, Tompkins & Barret, Harrison & Chouteau, afterward Harrison & Valle; Eddy, Jamieson & Co., afterward Jamieson & Cotting; Ruggles & Chace, Doan, King & Co., R. & W. Campbell, A. F. W. Webb & Co., J. B. Sickles & Co., Wolff & Hoppe, afterward Wolff, Hoppe & (Judge) Speck; Angelrodt, Eggers & Barth, H. N. Davis & Co., Charles C. Norris & Co., P. Salisbury, Charles Derby, afterward Derby & (F. O.) Day; E. M. Samuel & Sons, afterward Web. M. Samuel, of the present day; W. P. & L. R. Shryock, afterward Shryock & Rowland, where Governor Francis began his business education; Dodd, Brown & Co., etc.

For a period in the forties the fashionable shopping thoroughfare was on Third Street, near the old market, from Washington Avenue to Franklin Avenue, which was filled with dry goods stores, jewelry, chinaware, etc. The shop-keepers were accumulating fortunes, and the house owners drawing enormous rents. But shop and real estate men combined to bring about the removal of the markethouse that lay in the middle of the street. From the day this market was suppressed the street went rapidly down. The business men removed to other stands. Many of the houses

remained vacant for long periods, until they finally fell to the occupancy, at nominal rentals, of fruit dealers, vegetable hucksters and like small dealers, in whose possession they remain to this day. A radical permanent change in the business of at least two important streets was caused by uncommon disorders of the elements of water and fire.

In 1844 the overflow of the Mississippi river attained the second stories of the levee buildings. The bustling, large commerce of the locality was temporarily driven to Second Street, and its neighboring cross streets, but it returned to the river front at the subsidence of the flood. Again, in 1857, another great overflow submerged the levee, and the lower parts of its buildings. For the second time the merchants removed to Second Street. This time, however, they did not go back, and the decadence of this great business thoroughfare continued to its gradual consummation.

Market Street, from the levee to Third Street, or beyond, was a very popular dry goods and general retail street. The fire of 1849 swept it practically out of existence, and its merchants removed to Fourth Street, while awaiting the reimprovement of their old sites. But the property owners made the fatal blunder of rebuilding only in cheap, inadequate houses. The old renters never returned, and the thoroughfare passed into hap-hazard profitless, small occupancies. But by this time there was a natural expansion of commercial boundaries. In 1840 the population of St. Louis, after three-quarters of a century had elapsed after its settlement, was but 16,469. The European revolutions of 1848 signaled a revival of immigration. By the latter part of 1851 nearly 35,000 Germans arrived in St. Louis, ten or twelve thousand proceeding to the interior or westward and the rest remaining here. In that period, too, a large number of Irish immigrants came over. Between 1840 and 1851 there had been an enormous growth in the city wards, and an addition of nearly 10,000 to the population immediately contiguous but outside of the then municipal limits, exhibiting a total of 71,000. One-half of the increase was European, while Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana had poured in a goodly share. Carondelet Avenue south of Chouteau Avenue soon showed the effects of this increase, in little fancy goods and notion stores, the owners living above stairs. Franklin Avenue began to be a thoroughfare and mart of small stores. The star of the business empire was looking westward. The great fire of 1849, the cholera, the California hegira, the foreign immigration tide, all had their influence one way and another upon the population and business interests of the city. The citizen of to-day finds it hard to realize that north of the eastern terminus of the Eads Bridge stood the Broadway Market, on the west side of which were the—for those days—rather pretentious stores of Trorlicht & Duncker, A. Rutherford & Co., Niemann & Co., O'Rourke & McConough, Torlina & Jorgensen, True, Worthy, Hoit, etc. Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., of New York, established a St. Louis house at Market and Third Streets in 1849, but soon moved to Olive and Fourth, where the Laclede Building now stands, and the management passed into the hands of William Barr and James Duncan. During 1857 another move was made to Fourth, between St. Charles and Vine, where the establishment remained until 1880, when it took possession of its present spacious quarters in the "Julia" Building, Sixth and Olive. During the war period it passed into the hands of Barr, Duncan and Joseph Franklin. In 1870 Mr. Duncan sold out, and Messrs. Barr and Franklin have carried on the business ever since. Other conspicuous houses on Fourth Street before the war were Porter, White & Co., Hardon, Fuller & Co., C. B. Hubbell, Jr., & Co., Kennard & Bro., McDowell & Co., M. E. Morrison, J. H. Eddy, J. C. Havens & Co., Warne, Cheever & Co., etc. There is no firm now in existence that was here when Barr's was opened. A little later on B. L. Hardon & Co. opened on Fifth Street (now Broadway), and afterward Broadway became the principal shopping street. The house of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney was formerly McClelland & Scruggs, on Fourth and St. Charles. Afterward Mr. Barney became a member. McClelland retired and took up his residence in Lafayette County, which he represented in the State Legislature. At one time Mr. McClelland was an aspirant for the governorship of Missouri. His place in the store was taken by Mr. Vandervoort, of New York, when the firm name was changed to the one it is known by now. The jobbing trade finally left Main Street. Among the first to move was Dodd, Brown & Co., to Washington Avenue and Fifth Street (now Broadway), the site of Nu-

gent's present store. Pomeroy & Benton took a store in the Collier Block, but went to pieces during the war. Some interesting litigation will be recalled to old citizens by the mention of this firm. About this time Washington Avenue became the jobbing street, and now boasts of a number of houses among the largest of their class in the country, such as Rice, Stix & Co., Ely, Walker & Co., Wear, Boogher & Co., Hargadine-McKittrick, together with the big boot and shoe, and hat and cap concerns, etc. The immense establishment of D. Crawford & Co. had its beginning in a small store, 418 Franklin Avenue, in November, 1866, opened by the senior member of the present firm. The magnificent bazars north of Washington Avenue are of comparatively recent origin.

Merchants' Exchange.—The Merchants' Exchange is the most important business body in St. Louis, and its daily meetings, its incessant activities and its intimate connection with all things that bear upon the vast system of interchange of which the city is the center, have so familiarized it to persons of the present generation that they are half inclined to regard it as something that always was, is, and ever shall be. And yet it not only had a beginning, but had it after many men were born who are still living. It is much younger than many of its present members, for it had its origin in the summer of 1836, when about twenty-five citizens met together and formed what they called the "St. Louis Chamber of Commerce," with Edward Tracy, a leading citizen and merchant, for president; Henry von Phul for vice-president, and John Ford for secretary. A tariff of commissions to be charged on sales of produce, lead and boats, for purchasing and shipping produce, paying freight bills, making advances, effecting insurance, adjusting losses, and such other transactions as come within the field of merchants, was adopted; also a schedule of fees for arbitration, and of rates to be charged for acting as agent for steamboats. One of the active promoters of the organization was George K. McGunnegle, an enterprising young business man, who was also a member of the State Legislature, and when that body met the following winter he secured from it a special act of incorporation, which raised the chamber to the dignity of a chartered body. This act says nothing about the objects of the organization, the Legislature evidently having such confidence in the founders and promoters and members as to allow them to do what they might please to, without any other conditions or limitations than that they should not do anything "contrary to the laws of the land," and that its property should "not exceed at any time the sum of $20,000." The early history of the West continually brings into view men who, in their beginning of things, "builded wiser than they knew," and it is probable that the twenty-five citizens who organized the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in 1836 did not dream what a power for usefulness in the West their little debating association would grow into. It was not, at first, an active agency or instrumentality of business. It possessed no arrangements for bringing sellers and buyers together, as it did not even possess a place where sellers and buyers could resort, with samples and facilities, for interchange. The chamber did not have daily meetings. At first it met only once a month, in the evening after business hours, in the room of the Missouri Insurance Company, on the east side of Main Street, between Olive and Pine, in a building which was destroyed in the great fire of 1849, and its proceedings probably never went beyond discussions of the needs of business in the city, and the best methods of meeting them. But these meetings of the chamber were hardly begun before the necessity of the organization began to reveal itself. New members joined it; the attendance increased, and the discussions grew interesting; and, as the office of the insurance company was small, the chamber was glad to accept the invitation of the proprietors of the "Missouri Republican" to hold the meetings on the second floor of their more spacious newspaper office, on the east side of Main Street, near the corner of Pine. At a still later day the body met in the basement of the Unitarian Church, on the corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, of which that most estimable and dearly beloved citizen, Rev. William G. Eliot, was pastor. This brief bit of history reminds us of two facts, not without interest, in this connection—first, that Main Street, between Pine and Olive, was the center of business in St. Louis sixty years ago; and, second, that the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce could not have even assumed to be an active business organism when it met only at night, after business hours, on the first floor of a church,

in a locality which at that time was considered remote from the center of traffic life and movement. The enterprise, from the beginning, had the valuable counsel, assistance and co-operation of the "Missouri Republican"—a journal which was as prompt then as it has ever been, since, in espousing undertakings that gave the promise of usefulness and advantage to the city and the State; and the chamber had been organized only a little over a year before the proprietors of the paper opened an exchange and a news-room—the exchange-room free to the public at all times, except when occupied by the Chamber of Commerce, and the reading room to the subscribers and their non-resident friends. The chamber promptly recognized the public spirit and generosity of the "Republican" proprietors, and cordially recommended the new enterprise to its members and the citizens generally.

In 1838, more than two years after the Chamber was organized, the need of a building for its accommodation was recognized and talked about, but without provoking any practical steps in that direction. The subject was reviewed the following year, and, at a special meeting called to consider it, a resolution was adopted that "an exchange building should be erected in the city, and that the business of the city and its commerce require the immediate commencement of the work," and a committee, composed of John D. Daggett, Rene Paul, Nathaniel Paschall, A. B. Chambers, John B. Camden, William Glasgow, and Edward Tracy, was appointed to consider and report on a proposition that had been submitted for the city authorities, the insurance companies, brokers, societies, and individuals to unite in the erection of a building for the accommodation of all. But the matter went no further at this time. Meanwhile, the scheme of a real merchants' exchange was gradually developing itself. In the year 1848 merchants adopted the habit of holding regular meetings to confer with one another, and as the interest in these meetings and the numbers attending them increased, it was found necessary to secure rooms for their accommodation. Such rooms were secured on the northeast corner of Main and Olive Streets, upstairs, and were provided with newspapers, telegraphic dispatches, giving market quotations from other cities, and the leading items of general news. Edward Barry was made secretary in charge. About the same time the St. Louis millers—who, of themselves, were an influential and enterprising body of business men—were driven by the necessities of the situation into organizing an exchange for their own accommodation and convenience. Having been called together by T. A. Buckland and James Waugh, in the office of C. L. Tucker, in February, 1849, they organized themselves into the St. Louis Millers' Association, with Gabriel S. Chouteau, John Walsh, Joseph Powell, C. L. Tucker, Dennis Marks, T. A. Buckland, James Waugh, and Mr. Tibbitts as a board of directors, and C. L. Tucker for secretary. Rooms were secured on Locust Street, near Main, and an invitation was extended to merchants having grain to sell to expose samples at the Millers' Exchange. "This," said Wayman Crow, in his address twenty-six years later, on the opening of the great new Merchants' Exchange, on Third Street, December 21, 1875, "was the pioneer corn exchange in this country, our chamber taking the lead in thus bringing together the buyers and the sellers, with their samples, for the purpose of facilitating their daily intercourse and trade." Stimulated by the action of the millers, and urged on by the pressure of a business which was constantly growing larger and demanding better facilities for its accommodation, the merchants revived the subject of a meeting place with arrangements that should be a merchants' exchange in fact as well as in name; and at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held September, 1849, six months after the organization of the Millers' Exchange, the vice-president, George K. McGunnegle, submitted three propositions for discussion and action—the establishment of a Merchants' Exchange, the selection of suitable rooms for daily meetings, and the erection of a building. The liveliest interest was exhibited, and the proceedings showed that the business community was ripe for action on the first two propositions, and not willing to longer delay the perfection of arrangements for the convenient and economical adjustment of transactions. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at a meeting to be held six days later. Accordingly, on the 17th of September, the committee, through its chairman, James E. Yeatman, reported in favor of organizing an exchange and procuring the second floor of Mr. Char-

less' building, next door to the corner of Main and Olive Streets, and advised the postponement of the enterprise of erecting an exchange building to a more suitable time. This report was adopted, and on the 2d of January, 1850, the first meeting was held in the new quarters; a complete organization was effected, the terms and conditions of membership were defined, rules adopted, committees provided for, and the following Monday—January 7th—fixed for opening the Exchange for business, with 'change hours established from 11 to 12 every day, except Sundays and holidays. The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was an organized, active, robust, and fully equipped body at last, with nearly two hundred members, an ample revenue for all its needs, a reading department, a complete telegraph and news service, and all the conveniences and facilities considered requisite at that day. The population of the city was 78,000, while that of Cincinnati was 115,400, and that of New Orleans 119,500; but the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was at that time the largest, most active, and most thoroughly equipped institution of the kind west of the Alleghanies. The action of the millers in anticipating that of the merchants and opening the Millers' Exchange nearly a year before was not the result of any dissension or estrangement, for the most cordial and fraternal feeling existed between these two classes of business men at that time, and has existed between them ever since, in proof of which it may be mentioned that from 1850 to 1897 nearly all the leading millers of the city, who could be persuaded to accept positions, have served as president or vice-president or on the chief committees of the Merchants' Exchange, and have taken conspicuous part in all the movements and enterprises originating with the Exchange for the protection and extension of the business of the city. The Millers' Exchange was a product of the necessities of the times. Milling had become the leading manufacturing interest of the city, and the millers stood at the front as exemplars of public spirit and enterprise. They were large buyers of grain, and their daily purchases, constantly growing greater, had been conducted under serious inconveniences—visits to the levee in all kinds of weather; sampling receipts of grain in the midst of thronging drays and all the hurly-burly attending the constant arrival and departure of steamboats, and then hunting up the consignees to make their purchases. It is not surprising that they were quick to recognize the need of arrangements for saving time and trouble, and for bringing buyers and sellers together in a common meeting place, where grain could be sold and bought by sample. The millers recognized the propriety of the action of the merchants; indeed, they took part in it, and conceded the superior claims and advantages of the Merchants' Exchange over their own, and when the former invited them to unite with the merchants and lend their daily presence on 'change, the millers responded in a like spirit and appointed a committee to effect the proposed union. It was easily effected, the millers asking only that their secretary should be made assistant secretary of the Merchants' Exchange; and they abandoned their exchange after it had been in operation for two years and united their fortunes with those of the merchants.

The various steps, in a period of fourteen years, which brought the Merchants' Exchange, full-fledged and completely equipped, into existence in 1850, were under the official direction and control of the original Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1836 and chartered in 1837, whose members possessed the right of voting, as well as the privileges of 'change, while the members of the Merchants' Exchange enjoyed the privilege of doing business on 'change, without the voting right. It was not till the year 1857, twenty-one years after the Chamber of Commerce was organized, that it owned a building of its own. The five years from 1850, during which the Merchants' Exchange occupied the upper floor on the corner of Olive and Main, was a period of great prosperity in the country, and St. Louis enjoyed a full share of it. Her merchants were so well satisfied with the working of business in the leased quarters that they almost forgot the proposition brought forward fifteen years before to erect a building for Exchange occupation, until the prodigious growth of their business, the multiplication of their numbers, and the increasing complexity of their transactions again forced it upon them. Indeed, the time had fully come when the Exchange should be housed in a building especially devised for it, and the erection of such a building could not longer be safely delayed. On the 13th of September, 1855, on motion of Henry T. Blow, a committee, com-

posed of Henry T. Blow, R. J. Lackland, Charles P. Chouteau, A. F. Shapleigh, and Thomas E. Tutt, was appointed to procure a charter for an Exchange Building Company, and to confer with and receive proposals from persons for an eligible site, and also to present plans for an edifice suitable for an Exchange. On the 15th of November owners of the property, represented by Edward J. Gay and Robert Barth, submitted a proposition to erect a suitable building on the east side of Main Street, between Market and Walnut, the second story of which should be arranged specially for the use of the Exchange and used by it exclusively for a period of ten years, at a rental of $2,500 a year. The proposition was formally accepted November 20th, and on the 24th of that month work on the site chosen was begun forthwith. In less than two years the edifice was completed, one of the most imposing buildings in the city, with the noblest Exchange Hall in the West, one hundred and one feet in length by eighty feet in depth, with spacious galleries and a beautiful dome. It was opened for business on the 8th of June, 1857, and remained the peaceful center of a trade constantly increasing in volume until the year 1862, when it was rent asunder, like so many other institutions, by the passions aroused by the Civil War. A contest between the conflicting elements was inevitable, and it came at the first opportunity—the regular annual election in January, 1862. The secretary's office, which paid a liberal salary, and which had been held for several years by W. B. Baker, was made the point and object of struggle. A candidate against Mr. Baker was brought out, and, although the opposition to Mr. Baker was declared to be strictly personal, the active supporters of the Union cause thought they recognized political motives in it, and that the object was to beat him because he was a too ardent Unionist, and therefore they made his cause their own and rallied to his support. On the day of the election a list of eighty new applicants for membership was presented by them, and, as the other side had not taken the precaution to resort to this old device for strengthening themselves in the contest, it was clear that if these new applicants were admitted Baker's election was assured. It was an easy matter to prevent this, as five votes against an applicant defeated him, and when the eighty new names were presented en masse, they were rejected en masse. Thereupon Captain Henry J. Moore, who had been placed at the head of the ticket supported by Unionists, withdrew his name, and he and his friends withdrew in a body from the chamber and started a movement which resulted in the organization of a new body, called the Union Merchants' Exchange, with Captain Henry J. Moore for president, Carlos S. Greeley and A. W. Fagin for vice-presidents, and William B. Baker for secretary and treasurer. This body secured quarters in the building next south of the post-office, on Third Street, and as it had the favor of the government at Washington and all the government and army officials in the city, the rooms at once became the center of the bulk of the business formerly transacted at the Main Street chamber. Upon the withdrawal of the Unionist members from the hall, the remaining members proceeded with the regular election, and chose Albert Pearce president, William Matthews and Edgar Ames vice-presidents, and R. H. Davis secretary and treasurer; but these gentlemen resigned, and at an election held on the 15th of January, William Matthews was chosen president, James Mackoy and James Bayha vice-presidents, and R. H. Davis secretary. The old body, however, found itself laboring under disadvantages which could not be overcome. It had the chamber, and it was, without dispute, the lawful Merchants' Exchange; but a large number of the active and influential members had left it and with them had gone the bulk of the business heretofore transacted on 'change, and there was no hope of recovering it. It is not strange, therefore, that, after the failure of efforts to heal the breach and reunite the divided bodies, the old chamber gave up the contest and allowed the new body to take possession of the chamber and the records. The Union Merchants' Exchange abandoned its rooms on Third Street on the 26th of November, 1862, and established itself in the old chamber on Main Street, occupying it without further trouble till it moved away to take possession of the building on Third Street.

The military restrictions found necessary during the Civil War impaired the business of St. Louis in all directions, and almost totally suspended it in some quarters. But when the war ended and these restrictions were removed, the city's commanding position and the enterprise and sagacity of its merchants were strikingly exhibited in a marked increase

in the volume of its business. In the midst of revived Western activities, many of which reacted on St. Louis, the merchants found their business outgrowing the capacities and accommodations of their eighty by one hundred foot chamber, which, when first occupied in 1857, was so spacious beyond the needs of the day that they imagined they would rest in it to the end of the century at least—and the erection of a new building began to be talked of. The necessity for it was increased by the indications of a movement of business from the levee and Main Street westward. The river was no longer the sole, nor even the chief, avenue of traffic, and Main Street no longer the sole place for dealing in exchanges. The railroads, built since the Main Street chamber was inaugurated, were bringing to the city a vast business, which showed a disposition to seek accommodations further up town, and already the banks and other agencies of business were beginning to respond to the hint by leaving Main Street. When, therefore, in 1871, George Knapp, one of the proprietors of the "Missouri Republican," and one of the most estimable and public-spirited citizens of St. Louis, proposed, in behalf of himself and other influential citizens, to erect a new building for the Merchants' Exchange, it was favorably received, and the merchants began to prepare for removal to another place. The site proposed was that on which the present Merchants' Exchange is built, on Third Street, between Chestnut and Pine, and as there was a second proposition submitted also, by P. Gerhart, on behalf of himself and associates, for erecting a building on the northeast corner of Third and Locust Streets, it was agreed to take a vote to determine the contest. Polls were opened and kept open for three days, at the end of which time it was found that the vote was in favor of Mr. Knapp's proposition. It was formally accepted, and it was next agreed that a corporation, called the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce Association, should be organized to erect the desired building for the use of the Merchants' Exchange. This association was accordingly formed, with a board of thirteen directors—Rufus J. Lackland, B. W. Alexander, Henry T. Blow, Gerard B. Allen, George Knapp, John A. Scudder, W. M. Samuel, George Bain, George P. Plant, Henry L. Patterson, E. O. Stanard, W. J. Lewis, and D. P. Rowland—Rufus J. Lackland being chosen president, Gerard B. Allen and George Knapp vice-presidents, and George H. Morgan secretary pro tem. The capital stock was fixed at $1,000,000, in ten thousand shares of $100 each. The association was duly incorporated by the Legislature, and proceeded to work forthwith. The property was purchased in lots, at a cost of $561,700, and in July, 1873, subscriptions to the capital stock had been obtained to the amount of $650,000—a sum which was increased to $850,000 a year later. The old buildings occupying the site were removed and the ground cleared. On the 6th of June, 1874, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, the Masonic Grand Lodge, the Knights Templar Commanderies of the city, and other lodges, together with Company A, National Guards, Captain John B. Gray, taking part. The officers and stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce Association, which had erected the new building, the officers and members of the Merchants' Exchange, together with the Masonic bodies, formed in procession on Main Street in front of the old Exchange, and, escorted by a detachment of city police and the military company, marched to the spot, where a great crowd of citizens had already gathered. The officers of the Grand Lodge took positions on the platform prepared for the occasion, and the Masonic bodies ranged themselves in a hollow square round the corner. After music by the Arsenal Band, Web M. Samuel, president of the Merchants' Exchange, was introduced by Rufus J. Lackland president of the Chamber of Commerce Association, and delivered an appropriate address, in the course of which he happily stated that the new edifice would be the product of Missouri soil and skill. "It will not be amiss," said Mr. Samuel, "to state here the very suggestive fact—an eloquent proof of our great resources and advancement in science and in mechanic arts—that the foundations of granite, the walls of sandstone and brick, the framework of iron and wood, the lead and iron plumbing and heating apparatus, a large portion of the glass, and even the very paint which will decorate its ceilings and graceful columns will come from the surface and bosom of our own State, and will be chiseled into beauty and molded into form by our own artisans and manufacturers." Mr. Samuel's address was followed by an eloquent one from Grand Master Rufus E. Anderson, at the close of which a copper

box, containing a Bible, the records, constitution and by-laws of the Chamber of Commerce Association and of the Merchants' Exchange, copies of the St. Louis daily papers, some coins and other relics, was set in place, and the great nine-ton corner-stone lowered over it, squared and leveled, with the usual Masonic observances. In less than eighteen months after this laying of the corner-stone the edifice was so far advanced that the great chamber, two hundred and twenty-one feet ten inches in length by ninety-two feet six inches in width, and sixty feet from floor to ceiling, was ready for occupation. It was determined, therefore, that the abandonment of the old chamber on Main Street and taking possession of the new one should take place on the 21st of December, 1875, and be celebrated with formalities and ceremonies befitting so important an event. The name, "Union Merchants' Exchange," which had been adopted in 1862, had already been changed into "Merchants' Exchange," as there was no longer any need for the distinguishing word, and it was agreed by common consent that the name ought not to bear any other meaning than the strict business one which the vocation of its members demanded. Wayman Crow, an honorable and influential merchant, the oldest living ex-president, and also the oldest living member of the body, said farewell to the old hall in behalf of the merchants. The hall was full—containing a greater concourse of members and citizens than had ever been gathered there before—and after Company A, National Guards, Captain C. E. Pearce, had filed in, the president, D. P. Rowland, called the assembly to order and introduced Mr. Crow, who, in a short speech, sketched the history of the Exchange and the growth and the development of the trade of St. Louis. When Mr. Crow concluded his address, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the whole assembly joined in the song. The procession was then formed, under William Hamilton, grand marshal, and, preceded by Postlethwaite's Band and escorted by Captain Charles E. Pearce's company of National Guards, marched along Main Street to Washington Avenue, to Fourth Street, down Fourth to Chestnut, and along Chestnut to the Exchange building and into the chamber. Here the officers of the Exchange were received by Messrs. Lee and Annan, architects of the building, and, along with the invited guests, escorted to a platform. Mr. F. D. Lee, in behalf of the architects, in a few appropriate words, then addressed Mr. Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Chamber of Commerce Association, turning over the building to him. Other features of the celebration included the turning over of the keys of the chamber to Mr. Lackland, who presented the same to Mr. D. P. Rowland, president, and the directors of the Exchange; a suitable response by Mr. Rowland; a prayer by Rev. W. G. Eliot, and a splendid oration by Captain James B. Eads, who had been chosen to deliver the address of dedication; a poem on "Commerce" by Solon N. Sapp; impromptu remarks from Web M. Samuel, E. O. Stanard, Captain Frank B. Davidson, and George H. Morgan, and a letter from Thomas A. Buckland, a member of the first board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange, in which it was stated that the president's desk in the new chamber occupied almost the very spot where had stood the pulpit of the First Baptist Church not more than thirty years before—and then the meeting was declared adjourned and the great assemblage dispersed. In the evening the chamber was brilliantly illuminated and given up to a promenade concert, which was repeated the following night, both being attended by crowds which so filled the hall that many were forced to leave the entrance without securing admission.

These formalities and festivities over, the great chamber was opened for business, and has remained open, without a disturbance, ever since, increasing in membership and influence and in its power for usefulness, steadfast in its adherence to the high standard of commercial honor for which the early merchants of St. Louis were distinguished; and, while always exhibiting a patriotic attachment to the whole country, none the less prompt and zealous in its espousal and support of measures looking to the development of the Mississippi Valley. Indeed, in that important work, the improvement of the waterways of the valley—on which its development once so greatly depended, and which continues to be a matter of deep interest to the Central West—the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has always so boldly and conspicuously taken the lead as to have become recognized as the champion of Western river and harbor improvements. It had the discernment to per-

ceive that, as all the streams of the valley flow into the Mississippi, the improvement of that great river was of supreme importance, because every removal of an impediment to navigation in it transmitted a benefit along all its tributaries, and because also the improvement of the great river was sure to be followed by the improvement of its tributaries and result in a continual cheapening of transportation for Western products. Entering into this work heart and soul, and keeping it steadily in view, it has called conventions, appointed committees, raised funds, organized movements, gathered statistics, issued pamphlets, and voluntarily assumed the burden of keeping the subject of river improvement before the attention of the government at Washington—until it may be said that every work on the Mississippi, from St. Paul to the jetties, owes itself, in no small measure, to the favor and friendly support of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

The following named gentlemen have been officers of the Exchange from the beginning down to 1898: 1836 to 1840—President, Edward Tracy; vice-president, Henry von Phul; secretary, John Ford. 1841 to 1849—President, Wayman Crow; vice-president, George K. McGunnegle; secretaries, John Ford, Daniel Hough, and F. L. Ridgeley. October to December, 1849—President, George K. McGunnegle; vice-president, Edward Briggs; secretary, Edward Barry. 1850—President, George K. McGunnegle; vice-president, Edward Brooks; secretary, Edward Barry. 1851 to March 4th—President, George K. McGunnegle; vice-president, Edward Brooks; secretary, Edward Barry. 1851 from March 4th—President, William M. Morrison; vice-presidents, Alfred Vinton and David Tatum; secretary, Edward Barry. 1852—President, William M. Morrison; vice-presidents, Alfred Vinton, Henry von Phul; secretary, Edward Barry. 1853—President, Alfred Vinton; vice-presidents, James E. Yeatman, Henry von Phul; secretary, Edward Barry. 1854—President, Alfred Vinton; vice-presidents, R. M. Henning, Henry von Phul; secretary, Edward Barry. 1855—President, R. M. Henning; vice-presidents, Rufus J. Lackland, Henry T. Blow; secretary, Edward Barry. 1856 to May 31st—President, R. M. Henning; vice-presidents, J. A. Brownlee, William T. Hazard; secretary, William B. Baker. 1856, from June 9th, and 1857—President, Henry Ames; vice-presidents, D. A. January, John J. Roe; secretary, William B. Baker. 1858—President, E. M. Ryland; vice-presidents, R. M. Funkhouser, T. A. Buckland; secretary, William B. Baker. 1859—President, R. M. Funkhouser; vice-presidents, John T. Douglass, Charles L. Tucker; secretary, William B. Baker. 1860—President, D. A. January; vice-presidents, M. L. Pottle, J. H. Oglesby; secretary, William B. Baker. 1861—President, D. A. January; vice-presidents, William Matthews, M. L. Pottle; secretary, William B. Baker. 1862 to November (old chamber)—President, William Matthews; vice-presidents, James Mackoy, James Bayha; secretary, R. H. Davis. 1862 (Union Merchants' Exchange)—President, H. J. Moore; vice-presidents, C. S. Greeley, A. W. Fagin; secretary, Clinton B. Fisk. 1863—President, George Partridge; vice-presidents, C. S. Greeley, A. W. Fagin; secretary, J. H. Alexander. 1864—President, Thomas Richeson; vice-presidents, B. Able, C. L. Tucker; secretary, J. H. Alexander. 1865—President, B. Able; vice-presidents, E. O. Stanard, H. A. Homeyer; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1866—President, E. O. Stanard; vice-presidents, A. H. Smith, D. G. Taylor; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1867—President, C. L. Tucker; vice-presidents, E. Ames, D. G. Taylor; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1868—President, J. J. Roe; vice-presidents, George P. Plant, H. A. Homeyer; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1869—President, George P. Plant; vice-presidents, H. A. Homeyer, Nathan Cole; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1870—President, W. J. Lewis; vice-presidents, G. G. Waggaman, H. C. Yeager; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1871—President, G. B. Allen; vice-presidents, R. P. Tansey, George Bain; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1872—President, R. P. Tansey; vice-presidents, W. H. Scudder, C. H. Teichman; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1873—President, William H. Scudder; vice-presidents, S. M. Edgell, W. M. Samuel; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1874—President, W. M. Samuel; vice-presidents, L. L. Ashbrook, J. F. Tolle; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1875—President, D. P. Rowland; vice-presidents, J. P. Meyer, W. M. Senter; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1876—President, Nathan Cole; vice-presidents, J. Wahl, F. B. Davidson; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1877—President, J. A. Scudder; vice-presidents, N. Schaefer, George Bain; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1878—President,

George Bain: vice-presidents, H. C. Haarstick, Craig Alexander: secretary, George H. Morgan. 1879—President, J. Wahl; vice-presidents, M. McEnnis, W. J. Lemp; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1880—President, A. H. Smith: vice-presidents, C. E. Slayback, J. C. Ewald: secretary, George H. Morgan. 1881—President, M. McEnnis; vice-presidents, J. Jackson, N. T. Harlow; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1882—President, C. E. Slayback; vice-presidents, C. F. Orthwein, Frank Gaiennie; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1883—President, J. C. Ewald; vice-presidents, D. R. Francis, D. P. Grier; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1884—President, D. R. Francis; vice-presidents, John P. Keiser, C. W. Barstow; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1885—President, Henry C. Haarstick; vice-presidents, S. W. Cobb, D. P. Slattery; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1886—President, S. W. Cobb: vice-presidents, Charles H. Teichman, J. Will Boyd; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1887—President, Frank Gaiennie; vice-presidents, Louis Fusz, Thomas Booth; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1888—President, Charles F. Orthwein; vice-presidents, J. H. Teasdale, Charles A. Cox; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1889—President, Charles A. Cox: vice-presidents, Hugh Rogers, Alexander Euston; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1890—President, John W. Kauffman; vice-presidents, Marcus Bernheimer, G. W. Flanigan; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1891—President, Marcus Bernheimer; vice-presidents, George H. Plant, S. R. Francis; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1892—President, Isaac M. Mason; vice-presidents, William T. Anderson, Wallace Delafield; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1893—President, William T. Anderson; vice-presidents, Roger P. Annan, L. C. Doggett; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1894—Presidents, A. T. Harlow, William G. Boyd; vice-presidents, William G. Boyd, George H. Small, E. A. Pomeroy. 1895—President, Thomas Booth; vice-presidents, C. Marquard Forster, George D. Barnard; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1896—President, C. H. Spencer; vice-presidents, Amadee B. Cole, Clark H. Sampson; secretary, George H. Morgan. 1897—President, H. F. Langenberg; vice-presidents, Chris Sharp, William P. Kennett; secretary, George H. Morgan.

Merchants' Exchange Corner-Stone Laying.—The corner-stone of the Merchants' Exchange was formally laid with imposing and impressive ceremonies on the 6th of June, 1874, the Masonic fraternity conducting the exercises, assisted by Company A of the National Guard, under command of Captain John B. Gray. The members of the Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce Association formed in procession on Main Street at the old Exchange building at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched to Third Street, corner of Pine, escorted by the Arsenal band and the New Orleans band, the Knights Templar Commanderies, the police, and the military. An immense crowd was gathered around the spot, packing the streets, to witness the services, which consisted of, first, the introducing of Web M. Samuel, president of the Merchants' Exchange, by Rufus J. Lackland, president of the Chamber of Commerce Association; the delivery of a thirty minutes' address by Mr. Samuel; an oration by Rufus E. Anderson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; the depositing of a copper box, containing a Bible, the archives of the Chamber of Commerce Association, copies of the St. Louis papers, several coins and notes of paper currency, and other relics, in position, and the gentle lowering of the suspended corner-stone, weighing nine tons, to its place over the box. A few Masonic ceremonies concluded the proceedings, and the crowd dispersed. The work proceeded rapidly, and in a little more than eighteen months the grand hall, or Exchange floor, was completed and taken possession of by the merchants. (See also "Merchants' Exchange").

Merchants' Exchange Mutual Benevolent Society.—A fraternal and beneficiary society, first organized and incorporated in St. Louis in 1876. It was reorganized and its charter amended April, 1881, and further amendments to the charter were made February 4, 1892. Its objects are to promote social intercourse and good fellowship among members of the Merchants' Exchange, and to provide for giving financial assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members. The total number of members on March 31, 1898, was 690, and the highest number of members that have belonged to the association at any time was 1,352. At the date above mentioned there had been paid out to the bene-

Jacob S. Merrell

ficiaries of deceased members $442,382. Qualifications for membership are: That the applicant shall be a member of the Merchants' Exchange, or shall be recommended by two members of the society; that he shall be of sound health, and between twenty-one and fifty years of age.

Merchants' League Club.—A political and social club, organized September 1, 1895, and incorporated December 4th of the same year. It was founded by a few Republicans, who, believing that an active working organization for the purpose of association and conference could be made of great benefit to the Republican party of St. Louis, assembled at Havlin's Hall. The club thus founded had a rapid growth, and its membership in 1898 exceeds 3,500, every district, ward, and precinct in St. Louis having its representatives. Handsome quarters are occupied by the club at Eighteenth and Olive Streets, at which Republicans of national reputation have been entertained from time to time. Many matters of party policy have been discussed and settled in these club rooms, and important campaigns have been planned and managed from the same headquarters. The Merchants' League Club, although still a young organization, is known throughout the country as one of the strongest and most influential political clubs in the West.

Merchants' Transportation Association.—An association of St. Louis merchants, organized in December, 1891, with Thos. McKittrick for first president, and John C. Sprigg, Murray Carleton, and Edward S. Lewis for executive board. The object is to bring retail merchants in the country to St. Louis to make their purchases or stocks. The association embraces many of the leading dry goods, shoe, clothing, and carpet houses of the city.

Merrell, Jacob Spencer, merchant, was born February 5, 1827, at Westmoreland, Oneida County New York, and died in St. Louis. His father, Jacob Merrell, was a direct descendant of that Jacob Merrell who came from England to this country with the Hartford colony. His mother, whose maiden name was Silvia Spencer, was also of English extraction, and belonged to an old New England family. Reared on a farm, Jacob S. Merrell assisted almost from his earliest recollection in the farm work in summer, his attendance at school being limited to the winter months of each year. When he was fifteen years old he reached the conclusion that he could take care of himself and find more remunerative employment than working on the farm, but recognizing his father's claims upon him, and not wishing to deprive him of services which legally belonged to him, he "bought his time" for one hundred and fifty dollars, paying thirty dollars more for the clothes which he then had. Sixty dollars of this amount he paid from savings which he had accumulated and the balance with his later earnings. After leaving home he first found employment on the Erie Canal, where he worked for nine dollars per month, until winter came on. He then returned to his father's home, and worked for his board, at the same time attending school, this term of schooling completing his education. In the spring following, he obtained employment in a country store, at Oneida Lake, working there, until July of the same year, when his employer failed, and he again had to return home. After assisting his father with the harvesting, he left home with ten dollars in his pocket, worked his passage on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from there took deck passage on a lake steamer, to Toledo, Ohio. Employment had been promised him at Toledo, but he failed to obtain it, and, making the best of the situation, he engaged, for a time, in cutting cord wood in an oak forest, on land which is now part of the city of Toledo, and on the spot at present occupied by the Toledo High School building. From Toledo he went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he obtained a situation with his uncle, who was engaged in the grocery business, and who paid him ten dollars per month. The following winter his restless ambition prompted him to engage in a business venture of his own, and, hiring a horse, he traveled some months through the mountain region of Kentucky, buying furs. In the spring he marketed his furs at Cincinnati, Ohio, and while there noticed that a little drug-mill on "Western Row" was for sale or rent. He purchased this establishment, chiefly on credit, and thus, at the age of eighteen years, embarked in the drug business, with which he was identified during the remainder of his life. This enterprise prospered, and the foundation

of his fortune was laid in Cincinnati. In 1853 he removed to St. Louis, purchased property on St. Charles Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets sold his Cincinnati business, and established himself in the drug trade in this city. In 1857 he suffered the loss of twenty-eight thousand dollars, as the result of a disastrous fire, but with this exception he enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity to the end of his life, and built up one of the large wholesale drug houses of St. Louis. He made a careful study of all the phases of the drug trade, and was pharmaceutist, chemist and physician, as well as merchant. He was for several years president of the American Medical College of St. Louis, and helped to found that institution. The drug house which he founded is still one of the leading institutions of its kind in the West, and is now owned and managed by a corporation, the officers of which are Cyrus P. Walbridge, president; Hubert S. Merrell, vice president; Edward Bindschadler, secretary, and George R. Merrell, treasurer. In early life Mr. Merrell was a member of the Whig party, and later became a Republican in politics. During the Civil War his active and outspoken devotion to the Union created for him at the same time bitter enemies and steadfast friendships, but at that trying time he was unheedful of either praise or blame, and quietly pursued the course he had marked out for himself, laboring zealously in every way possible to aid in the suppression of the Southern uprising. From the time of his arrival in St. Louis he was a member of tthe First Congregational Church, and for many years he was president of the board of trustees of that church. An innate fondness of the country caused him to become the owner, in later years of his life, of a number of farms in the famous "American Bottom," on the Illinois side of the river, and this interest made him an active promoter of farm drainage, and drainage legislation in that State. Mr. Merrell married, in 1848, Miss Kate Jeannette Kellogg, daughter of Deacon Warren Kellogg, of Westmoreland, New York. From this union were born Lizzie M. Walbridge, Hubert S. Merrell, Ashbel N. Merrell, Lottie G. Merrell and George R. Merrell. HUBERT SPENCER MERRELL, the son of Jacob Spencer Merrell, was born in St. Louis in 1858. He was educated in the public schools of this city and at Washington University, and then spent five years on a farm in Madison County, Illinois. In 1885 he was elected vice-president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, and the same year established his home in Collinsville, Illinois. In 1897 he removed from Collinsville to St. Louis. He married, in 1881, Miss Georgia Crenshaw, who was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. ASHBEL NORMAN MERRELL, another son of Jacob S. Merrell, was born in St. Louis, in 1863. Made deaf by illness in early childhood, he was educated at the deaf mute institutes of Fulton, Missouri, and Jacksonville, Illinois. When this course of training was completed he became a clerk for the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, and is now one of the stockholders in that corporation. He married, in 1887, Miss Mattie B. Hutchinson, of Boonville, Missouri, also a deaf mute. GEORGE ROBERT MERRELL, youngest son of Jacob Spencer Merrell, was born November 13, 1869. After completing his academic studies at Smith Academy, he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and was graduated from that institution in 1889. Since then he has been actively identified with the business of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, and is now treasurer of that corporation. He married, in 1893, Miss Alice Bentley Atkins.

Merry, Samuel, was a prominent and popular physician of St. Louis, for several years partner of Dr. William Carr Lane, the first mayor of the city. Dr. Merry was himself chosen mayor in 1833, but, being at the time a United States officer, receiver of public moneys, his claim to the office was contested, and after a protracted trial the State Supreme Court decided against him.

Messick, Brinkly M., clergyman, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 3, 1837, was reared in that city in the home of his parents, completed his education in Transylvania University, and was one college year a tutor in that institution. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Kentucky Conference, September, 1858. His first year was spent with a rural charge not far from Lexington, and the second year at Richmond and Providence. Providence was a country charge that was the pioneer Methodist society in Kentucky, and was in the neighborhood of the home of General

Cassius M. Clay, who often attended the services of the young preacher, and invited him to share the hospitalities of the Clay mansion. While at Danville he added to the duties of pastor of the Methodist Church the studies incident to a course in the theological department of Danville Presbyterian College, and came out with his Methodist theology undisturbed. In 1866 he entered Louisville Conference, and spent nineteen years in the pastoral work in several of the churches in that city. He came to St. Louis in 1885, and spent twelve years in the pastoral and presiding elder work. St. John's and Cook Avenue were the churches served by him. On account of bodily ailments he is now (1898) on the retired list, called "supernumerary relation."

Messing, Henry J., one of the most distinguished ministers of the Jewish Church in St. Louis, was born in Gostyn, Prussia, March 10, 1847, son of Joseph and Fannie Messing. His father, Rev. Dr. Joseph Messing, was one of the most distinguished rabbis of the Jewish Church in Prussia, and was the author of many Hebrew books of rabbinical and ecclesiastical importance. After receiving a classical education he pursued a two years' course of rabbinical study in Silesia, under the preceptorship of the famous rabbi, Elias Gutmacher, of Groetz, in the Duchy of Posen, and Chief Rabbi Tiktin, of Breslau. He came to the United States in 1868, a young man, twenty-one years of age, and lived for a short time thereafter in Chicago. He then became minister of the Hebrew congregation at Dubuque, Iowa, and remained there until the autumn of 1870. From there he went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and resided in that city until 1877. In that year he again came west, and, until 1878, was pastor of the Hebrew Church in Peoria, Illinois. In 1878 he came to St. Louis, and assumed the pastorate of the United Hebrew congregation of this city. Since that time he has been an active and earnest worker for the betterment of mankind, and has been prominently identified with much of the charitable and educational work of the Jewish Church. He founded and organized the Hebrew Free School Society, having for its object the moral and religious training and education of the children of indigent Israelites. This school is still in existence, and has developed into a system of schools known as the Hebrew Free Industrial Schools. Of these schools Professor William Deutsch is principal, and he is assisted by a force of teachers, averaging ten in number. The average attendance of pupils is three hundred, and from $1,500 to $1,800 are expended annually for the maintenance of the schools. Rabbi Messing has also been connected for a number of years with the United Hebrew Relief Society, and is now first vice-president of the United Jewish charities. He is past president of Missouri Lodge, No. 20, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; past president of Juda Touro Lodge, No. 4, of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; past president of Missouri Lodge, No. 20, of the Independent Order of Kesher Shel Barzel, and past master of St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, January 7, 1872, Miss Jennie Moy, of Ebelsbach, Bavaria, who came to the United States when twelve years of age.

Metcalfe, Richard Lee, physician, was born in Madisonville, Hopkins County, Kentucky, May 2, 1827, son of James and Mary Dabney (Shackelford) Metcalfe, and died in St. Louis, February 8, 1898. His mother was a native of Virginia, but his father was born in Kentucky in the pioneer era of the history of that State. The elder Metcalfe was a prosperous Kentucky farmer in his early life and belonged politically to that element of the old Whig party so devotedly attached to its great leader, Henry Clay. Although he was himself the owner of slaves, he was an emancipationist in principle, and voluntarily set free all his negroes, except those who elected to remain in the service of their old master. He removed from Kentucky to the State of Illinois in 1837, and spent the remaining years of his life with his family in that State. Dr. Metcalfe obtained his early education in the day schools of Kentucky and Illinois, and under private tutorship at his father's home. He then pursued a course of study at Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, Illinois, after which he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Willis G. Edwards, of Alton, Illinois. After reading the prescribed length of time, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1849. After receiving his doctor's degree, he returned to Alton, and

practiced there two years. At the end of that time he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he pursued a post-graduate course of study at Jefferson University, then, as now, one of the most famous medical institutions in the United States. Returning to Alton in 1853, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was in successful practice there when the Civil War began. The inherited tendencies of the family were strikingly evidenced by the conduct of its members in the great struggle between the States. In the paternal line Dr. Metcalfe was descended from English, and in the maternal line from Scotch ancestors, who came to this country in the seventeenth century, and whose descendants have been conspicuous for their loyalty to American interests. Both lines were represented among the Revolutionary patriots, and the immediate family of Dr. Metcalfe gave abundant proof of its intense loyalty to the Union established by the fathers. His father, who had been a Whig emancipationist, and later a Republican, firmly opposed to the extension of slavery, although well advanced in life when the war began, entered the quartermaster's department of the Union army, and served until the close of the war. His five sons, three of whom are still living, all entered the Union army, and one, the youngest of the five, gave up his life on the battlefield of Chickamauga. An episode of the war, so strangely weird, and so pathetic in character as to be worthy of mention in this connection, was the circumstances attending the death of this brother of Dr. Metcalfe. A promising young man, who had just graduated from a law school, he had enlisted in a Chicago regiment of Zouaves, and had fought valiantly in the ranks up to the fatal last engagement at Chickamauga. He was killed by the fragment of a shell, while occupying an outpost in the picket line at night, and his body was not discovered until the following morning. When found he was resting on his right knee, his right hand resting upon the lock, and his thumb pressing the hammer of his gun, the barrel of which was clasped by his left hand, his attitude being that of a sharp shooter preparing to fire on the enemy. A portion of his skull had been carried away, and his death had been instantaneous, but a cataleptic condition, which ensued, preserved his body and limbs in the position they had occupied, when his brave young life went out. Dr. Metcalfe was appointed a military surgeon by Governor Richard Yates April 16, 1861. He examined for muster in the Union service all the three-months' troops enlisted in Illinois, and was then assigned to duty as surgeon of the Seventh Illinois Infantry Regiment, the first regiment recruited in that State. After serving as regimental surgeon until the battle of Fort Donelson, he was made brigade surgeon, and, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was promoted to division surgeon under General "Dick" Oglesby, in command of the Second Division of the Army of the West. He continued in the military service until late in the fall of 1863, when he resigned his commission, and, removing, with his family to this city, resumed the civil practice of medicine. He was associated in practice with Dr. B. F. Edwards, of this city, until 1867, when Dr. Edwards retired and removed to Kirkwood, where he continued to reside to the end of his life, honored by all who knew him. Dr. Metcalfe continued the practice thereafter alone, and for many years occupied a position in the front ranks of his profession in this city. He was married first, in 1853, to Miss Ellen Tazwell Edwards, daughter of Honorable Cyrus Edwards, of Illinois. Six children were born of this union, four of whom are still living. Nelson E. Metcalfe, his eldest son, is assistant assessor of St. Louis; Richard Lee Metcalfe, Jr., is editor of the "World-Herald," of Omaha, Nebraska; James W. Metcalfe is engaged in the insurance business in this city; and his daughter, Matilda S. Metcalfe, is now the wife of Judge Tharp Wickliffe, of Kentucky. Mrs. Metcalfe died in 1866, and in 1868 Dr. Metcalfe married Miss Rachael Gray Fagin, daughter of A. W. Fagin, of St. Louis. Mrs. Metcalfe now resides at the old Fagin homestead, known as "Fagin Place," in North St. Louis.

Methodism.—Epworth, a village of Lincolnshire, in the North of England, was the home of Samuel and Susannah Wesley two hundred years ago and later. He was a clergyman of the Church of England and rector at Epworth, and she was mistress of the rectory, not far from the village church. There were born in 1703 and 1708 the sons of Samuel and Susannah—John and Charles Wesley, who became the founders of that form of Christianity known as Methodism. The

education of the sons commenced under the tutorage of their mother in Epworth Rectory. It was completed at Oxford University and both became clergymen of the church of their parents.

In the autumn of 1735 John and Charles Wesley sailed for America with General Oglethorpe, Governor of the infant colony of Georgia. Early in February following they reached the mouth of the Savannah River. Charles was private secretary to the Governor, and John was on a mission for the conversion of Indian tribes to Christianity. After a few interviews with Cherokee and Creek Indians, John concluded he was not set for the conversion of untutored savages and turned from them to the white settlers in Savannah. Within a year Charles, in ill health, returned to England via Boston, where he preached in one of the churches. Within two years John was with his brother in London. On the return he wrote in his journal the sentiment that he, who went to America to convert Indians, was himself unconverted. That was a conclusion to which he had been led by interviews with Moravian missionaries, also destined for Indian mission work. They were from that section of Germany known as Moravia, and were of a church called "Unitas Fratrum"—United Brethren"—but afterward known as "the Moravian Church." The Moravians professed a joyful experience of justification by faith, to which the Wesleys were strangers. In London the brothers met other Moravian missionaries on their way to America and had their interest in the desired experience intensified. They became earnest seekers of it and in the month of May, 1738, both professed to realize it. They preached it in London churches as they had opportunity, till churches were not at their service. Then they turned to prisons, hospitals and soldiers' barracks and to certain religious "societies," very like the Young Men's Christian Association of this period which existed in London, Oxford and elsewhere.

George Whitefield, a former college friend at Oxford, a professor of the Wesley experience, and an eloquent preacher, had gone to America, but was in England again in behalf of an orphanage in Georgia, which he had projected. In London he joined himself to the Wesleys and was instrumental in leading John Wesley to preach outdoors, in parks and other available places, and from that time open-air preaching and in other houses than churches became a prominent feature of the Wesleyan ministry. John spent the greater part of a year in Bristol and regions round about in the West of England, but going occasionally to London and preaching to large crowds of pleasure-seekers in the parks on Sunday afternoons. In Bristol John Wesley often preached to two of such religious societies as have been mentioned in London and Oxford. The two at Bristol combined and united in the erection of a chapel in which Wesley was induced to take a controlling interest. The society and chapel ultimately became a part of the Wesleyan Methodist movement, but when it was erected the first Methodist society had not been formed. In London there was a society in Fetter Lane before the Wesley brothers attained their experience of justification and in which they took much interest. It was organized by a Moravian preacher, briefly sojourning in London on his way to America, and it was on the Moravian plan, for the benefit of the Wesleys and some of their religious friends, but it was not a Methodist society, for the organization out of which Methodism grew was not thought of till more than a year and a half after the society in Fetter Lane was formed, and which Wesley ceased to attend because of certain heresies that had found favor among them.

First Methodist Society and Chapel.

In the last quarter of 1739 several persons went to John Wesley in London for religious instruction. He appointed a time and place when as many as might wish to attend could do so. Several went the first evening and others were at subsequent meetings. He counseled and prayed for each as he deemed proper. Out of those meetings grew "The United Society," with "General Rules" that are in all Methodist disciplines of this period, and out of the United Society grew the Methodism of the world.

John Wesley thought the word Methodist originated with or in reference to a class of physicians in Rome in the time of Nero, that it reached a derisive party of students at Oxford University, who applied it in derision to certain young men at Oxford, in the time of the Wesleys there, because of their methods in religious mat-

ters. Mosheim, the German church historian, who was born only eight years before John Wesley, and whose church history was not printed in the English language in Wesley's time, tells of a class of Catholic priests in France who were called "Methodists" more than a hundred years before the Wesleys were at Oxford. They were skilled in theological disputations, were engaged in religious controversies with the French Huguenot Protestants and were called "Methodists," because of their methods in religious contentions. The historian mentions the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu as one of the Methodist controversialists. St. Francis de Sales, who died in 1622, and whose writings are mentioned with favor in one of Wesley's printed sermons, belonged to the Methodist controversial party, and made so many converts from Protestantism to Catholicism that he was offered by the king of France a French bishopric, and a cardinal's dignity by the pope. It is therefore more probable that the word Methodist came across the British Channel from zealous Catholic controversialists in France than it did from pagan physicians in ancient Rome. But when or however the word may have reached England, it was applied to the Wesley brothers and to the religious societies organized by them as a term of derision. It was accepted by the Wesleys and their adherents in England and America, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England and the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States have caused the name to be known around the world.

John Wesley in his ministries in Moorfields Park, in a suburb of London, was sometimes interrupted by rain, which suggested the idea of leasing an abandoned cannon foundry, conveniently near. The place was secured, rude seats were placed in one part and a sermon was preached by Mr. Wesley November 11, 1739, at 5 o'clock p. m. The foundry became the meeting place of the London Methodist Society, and headquarters of Methodism in England. It was variously improved and made to furnish apartments for various society uses. John had a printing office there, a depository for the sale of religious books, and a school for neighboring poor children. It contained a loan office for the help of distressed people and there was prepared a home for Wesley and his mother, where she died in 1742. John and Charles both wrote hymns. John was the better preacher and Charles the better hymn-maker.

The brothers ranged, in their Methodistic ministry, over England, and went into Wales, Scotland and Ireland. In view of the large demands for preaching created by the multiplication of societies, John Wesley was led to give license to preach to competent and reputable members who served the people according to their abilities and opportunities. Some went abroad under Wesley's appointment, and served several societies, called a "circuit," and such were called "traveling preachers." Those who remained at home and served there without compensation were called "local preachers." In June, 1744, Wesley had a convocation of sympathetic clergymen and Methodist preachers and called the meeting a "conference." After that a conference was held every year and preachers were appointed to their several circuits.

City Road Chapel. In 1778, after thirty-nine years from the first sermon in the foundry, City Road Chapel was dedicated by John Wesley, several squares from the foundry. It was a substantial brick building, tall enough for a gallery all around. It was built by gifts of money from Methodists in different parts of England. Its cost was $30,000. Other buildings were erected for various society purposes, with a four-story parsonage for Wesley, where visiting preachers could be entertained. There John Wesley died in 1791, and his body was buried in the chapel lot. Many prominent preachers have been buried there and thousands of other persons. Charles died three years before John and was buried elsewhere. More than a hundred years after the construction of City Road Chapel it was variously improved and adorned by gifts from Methodists in different parts of the world, making the present cost, including the lot, about $175,000. It is now called "Wesley Chapel." In 1881 a world's council of representative Methodists was held in Wesley Chapel. In the year 1898 John Wesley's parsonage was made a Methodist museum. He wrote fourteen fair-sized volumes and revised and published a hundred and seventeen smaller ones. He made all the money he could, saved all he could that he might give all he could, and when he died he was poor.

John Wesley's Work for America.

In Ireland John Wesley was instrumental in the conversion of Robert Strawbridge, an Irish farmer, whom he licensed to preach. In the same country he made a Methodist and a preacher of Phillip Embury, an English-speaking German carpenter. At Bristol, England, Thomas Webb became a Methodist and a preacher under the ministry of Wesley. Webb was an officer in the British Army in America and lost an eye in battle on the French Canadian border and while at home for repairs he heard Wesley preach. All the men named became instrumental in establishing Methodism in America to some extent. Embury organized a society in New York City in 1766, and in 1768 procured the erection of a chapel on John Street, in which he was materially aided by Captain Webb, who was pronounced by John Adams one of the best preachers he had heard. Webb organized a Methodist society on Long Island. He also organized in Philadelphia, in 1768, and induced the purchase of, St. George's German Reformed Church, then in an unfinished state. St. George's is yet in use and is the oldest Methodist church in the world. On John Street, New York, in the midst of a business district, stands the third church on the site on which Embury dedicated his first chapel.

Strawbridge settled in what is now Carroll County, Maryland, and in his pioneer cabin formed his first Methodist Society in the wilderness in 1766, which gave place to a substantial church a mile or so away, where the memory of the log cabin society is perpetuated.

In 1768 John Wesley sent two preachers from a conference in Bristol to serve in America. Within the next five years several others came, and in May, 1773, a conference was held in St. George's Church, Philadelphia. Ten preachers were sent to six circuits with 1,160 members. Early in the Revolutionary War all of the foreign preachers returned to England, or went within British lines, except Francis Asbury, whom Mr. Wesley sent over in 1771. A conference was held every year during the war; native preachers were found to supply existing wants, and in 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, there were more than ten thousand members, and twenty-four circuits, served by fifty-four preachers.

The Methodist societies and conferences in America were in connection with "Mr. John Wesley" till after the independence of the United States. Then Mr. Wesley reached the conclusion that the Methodist societies of the States should be free from religious, as well as political, alliance with England, and should become a free and independent church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

In September, 1784, Mr. Wesley prepared twenty-five articles of religion to form the doctrinal basis of a Methodist Episcopal Church in America. He also prepared forms and ceremonies for baptism, communion, marriage, burial of the dead, and for ordinations. He called to his assistance Thomas Coke, LL. D., a clergyman of the Church of England, but a co-worker with Wesley in his Methodist work, and also called two promising preachers of his Methodist conference, Vassey and Whatcoat. By the aid of Dr. Coke he ordained the two preachers, deacons and then elders. Then, with the aid of the new-made elders, he ordained Dr. Coke superintendent for American Methodism. He dispatched the trio of ordained organizers to America. In due time they were in Baltimore, and in Lovely Lane Chapel, on Christmas Day of 1784, they met sixty-six of eighty-three preachers on the American circuits. The twenty-five articles of religion were adopted, and on that doctrinal basis the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and took its place among the Protestant churches of the world. Francis Asbury was elected superintendent, and was ordained by Dr. Coke, superintendent or bishop. At a later conference the term bishop was adopted as more scriptural, and bishop is the word now in general use. Deacons and elders were elected from among the preachers, and were ordained. Till then the American preachers refrained from administering the sacraments as a concession to Mr. Wesley, who, as an English Church clergyman, desired that Methodist preachers and people should go for the sacraments to the ordained clergy of "the church."

In April, 1786, Bishop Asbury sent James Haw and Benjamin Ogden from a conference in Virginia to Kentucky. Pioneers lived in forts, called "stations," as a protection against Indians. In May, 1790, the bishop held a conference with six preachers in "Brother Masterson's log house," in Masterson's Sta-

tion, six miles from Lexington. The house is yet standing, and is the oldest house that was used for conference and preaching services west of the Alleghany Mountains. When the Western Conference held its session east of Knoxville, Tennessee, in September, 1806, its forty-one preachers came from thirty-one circuits in four presiding elders' districts, in West and Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Southwest Mississippi. From that conference John Travis was sent to Missouri, whose population consisted of more than six thousand Americans, thirteen hundred negro slaves, nearly four thousand French and Spanish and uncounted thousands of Indians. From 1682 the country had been claimed by France; in 1764 Frenchmen from New Orleans founded St. Louis, but the year preceding the territory had been ceded to Spain; in 1800 it was reconveyed to France; in 1803 was sold to the United States, and in March, 1804, the American flag was raised in St. Louis. Within the previous ten years American settlers came in under offers from Spain of lands to actual settlers. Some of the pioneers were Methodists, and Travis formed societies north and south of the Missouri River. The first society north was in the vicinity of O'Fallon, St. Charles County. It was the home of J. Zumwalt, about ten miles from Daniel Boone's cabin, built the same year, 1798; it is yet standing, a large, two-story, double log building. It was a preaching place till 1820, when it became the property of historic persons, Major Nathan Heald and wife. He was the commandant at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in 1812, and she was with him. Both were wounded in the assault on the people of the fort on the lake front, August 12th. They spent their latest years in that early Methodist church in the wilderness. They were Baptists, but the house is preserved by their Methodist son, because of its early associations. The first society in South Missouri was at Coldwater, beyond Florissant, in St. Louis County. The way there had been prepared by John Clark, from Illinois, who preached an occasional sermon under Spanish rule. Travis at the next conference reported societies enough to form two circuits, divided by the Missouri River, and two preachers were sent in 1807. In the summer of 1807 Presiding Elder William McKendree came from Kentucky, and held a quarterly meeting with Travis in a settlement out on the Meramec, where Lewis Chapel now is. In May, 1808, at the General Conference in Baltimore, McKendree was ordained bishop, and brought James Ward from Virginia to serve as presiding elder of the Cumberland district, including Missouri. Together they entered Missouri, and held a camp-meeting in St. Charles County, with Jesse Walker and the society worshiping in the Zumwalt house, built a hundred years ago. Thence they came to a camp-meeting at Coldwater, in St. Louis County, where a log church was early built by Baptists and Methodists, was long used and known as "The Eight-cornered Church." Missouri was first in the great Western Conference, then in the Tennessee Conference. In 1816 the Missouri Conference was formed, embracing Illinois and Indiana. The first conference in Missouri was held at McKendree Chapel, near Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, September, 1819. The church was of hewed poplar logs, and was the first Methodist Church built by hired labor in Missouri. It was commenced and completed in 1819, with a view to entertaining the expected conference. Four conferences were held there, one by Bishop George, two by Bishop Roberts, and one by Soule. McKendree held only one conference in Missouri, that in St. Louis in 1823. McKendree Chapel is in good condition in 1898, and is the oldest church building in Methodism west of the Alleghanies. The first conference in North Missouri was at Fayette in 1828.

In St. Louis.

The circuit including St. Louis County was first called Missouri, then Meramec, and next Coldwater. John Scripps, of Coldwater circuit, preached a few times in St. Louis, in a Thespian hall, in 1817. St Louis first appeared in the conference minutes in 1820, with John Piggott's name as preacher. Jesse Walker was at the same time appointed "missionary." But Walker was directed to take charge of St. Louis, and Piggott devoted himself to the country societies in St. Louis and Franklin Counties. Jesse Peck, a Baptist preacher of that time, wrote that Walker's family lived on a farm near Shilo Church, Illinois, where the first conference for Illinois and Missouri was held, in 1816; that Walker rented the old courthouse, then private property, 20x30 feet, on Third Street, below Myrtle, now Clark Avenue. Walker rented a log cabin to live in, and taught school as part of his mis-

sion work; about the first of January, 1821, he organized a Methodist society, composed of Amariah Burns and wife, John Finney, John Armstrong and Mrs. Piggott. Among the joiners in the next several months, after the organization, were William Finney and his sister, Mrs. Kells; John Goodfellow, his wife and sister, and the lately deceased Mrs. Caroline O'Fallon, the last survivor in Methodism of that period.

Three sisters, bearing the family name of Lee, and James C. Essex, were early additions to the society. The sisters became the wives respectively of John and William Finney and James Essex. Some of those early Methodists have well known descendants in St. Louis. William Finney and wife were the parents of T. M. Finney. Mrs. Kells became the mother-in-law of Samuel Cupples. Walker spent a second year in the town, and procured the erection of a small frame church on the southeast corner of Fourth Street and what is now Clark Avenue, but then called Myrtle Street.

When completed the house was without pews. The Episcopalians had a church without a rector, and kindly loaned the Methodists their pews, and later the Methodists loaned their church to the pew-owners as occasion required. The church, with its borrowed pews, was ready for dedication October 19, 1822, and for a conference session, commencing October 22d following. Bishop Roberts, living on White River, Indiana, and the first married man elected bishop in Methodism, dedicated the church and presided over the conference, when fifty preachers were present. Walker served in Missouri and Illinois. In 1832 he organized Methodism in Chicago, and "The Methodist Block" and Clark Street Church, are on the lot, which the first society used. Walker's successor in St. Louis was William Beauchamp (Beecham), a wonderfully eloquent man, who came within two votes of being elected bishop in 1824. John Scripps was the next preacher. He was secretary of the conference twelve years. Andrew Monroe, a transfer from Kentucky, served two years in St. Louis, after Scripps. In 1869 he described his church and parsonage as follows: "The church was a frame, 28x30 feet. The parsonage was one room in Sister Collard's house, which served as kitchen, dining room, bed room and parlor." A dreamy vision of a present-day church and parsonage of the first class might have made him think he was with Paul in the third heaven, seeing things not lawful to tell of.

After nine years at Fourth and Myrtle Streets the congregation moved into a large brick church at the northwest corner of Fourth and Washington Avenue, where the Boatmen's Bank now stands. A parsonage was later built on the north side of the lot. The church was dedicated by Bishop Roberts on the Sunday before the conference of September 30, 1830. When the lot for a new church was offered as a gift by John O'Fallon, church officials raised the objection that the place "was too far out of town." The generous owner of the ground then offered to give $500 to the building fund. The offer was accepted. The Sunday-school room was half under ground, and was reached by steps leading down from the outside, under a platform several steps above the sidewalk, from which people entered the upper room, which had a gallery at the front end. In 1842 the mistress of the parsonage got mired in the mud on Sixth Street, at the crossing of Washington Avenue, and pleasantly tells of the disaster in her old age. In the summer she sent the parsonage cow "out into the country" for pasturage. The center of the pasture was about the present crossing of Seventeenth and Locust Streets. In 1853 the church and ground were sold for $50,000. The church was occupied for twenty-four years, in the last nine of which the pastors were from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Between 1824 and 1836 the two churches on Fourth Street were served by Andrew Monroe, eleven years, as pastor and presiding elder. In 1835 Thomas Drummond, who came the preceding year by transfer from the Pittsburg Conference, refused to leave his post as pastor when cholera raged. When dying of the disease, he said: "Tell my brethren of the Pittsburg Conference that I died at my post." E. R. Ames, who served that church, became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and E. W. Sehon, for many years served the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as missionary secretary. John Hogan came to the St. Louis circuit in 1829, and was about fifty years a local preacher in St. Louis.

Wesley Browning, E. M. Marvin, Joseph Boyle, F. A. Morris and W. R. Babcock, long resident in or about St. Louis, were pastors at

Fourth and Washington Avenue. The bodies of the last six rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The widows of Monroe, Browning, Boyle and Morris are living, in 1898. R. A. Young, living in Nashville, Tennessee, the last of twenty-three pastors on Fourth Street, is the only survivor. Among those pastors were special transfers from Pittsburg, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee. The history of this church will be further given in connection with "First Church" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Centenary Year.

The year of our Lord 1839 was the completion of the first century of Methodism, dating from the formation of the first "United Society," and the opening of the foundry in Moorfields Park, London, as a place for preaching by John Wesley. Arrangements were made by Methodists in England and America for the centennial or centenary services in honor of the completion of the hundredth year of Wesleyan Methodism. The 25th of October was agreed upon as the time for inaugurating the service. Andrew Monroe was the director-general for the Missouri Conference, and proclaimed the facts through the "Western Christian Advocate" at Cincinnati, which was the Methodist paper for Missouri.

In the Fourth Street Church in St. Louis it was determined to honor the first Methodist centenary by a movement for a second church in the city, to be called "Centenary." The Fourth Street preachers were George C. Light and W. M. Dailey, and Silas Comfort was the presiding elder. The African congregation on Green Street (Lucas Avenue) created the necessity for two preachers.

John N. Maffitt, a noted Irish revivalist, preached the centenary sermon from the text: "Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty," etc. He made an appeal for money to buy a lot for the contemplated Centenary church, and started the subscription by a pledge from himself for $500, and obtained subscriptions from others, aggregating $3,000. Women of the church formed a "Centenary Ladies' Aid Society," and resolved that it should continue one hundred years. Maffitt went from St. Louis to New Orleans on one of the fine, large steamboats of the time, with a large list of passengers. On the way down he preached to his fellow travelers, and called on them for $500 to pay his subscription for the coming Centenary church. He raised the whole of it, and on the return trip of the boat he sent the amount of his subscription to a St. Louis bank. The Ladies' Aid, by various methods adopted, secured $2,000, and the first payment was made on a lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Pine, the price of the lot being $10,500. May 10, 1842, Bishop Roberts laid the corner-stone.

In September following John H. Linn was transferred from the Kentucky Conference, and appointed to "Centenary" church. An adjacent frame building was used for church service. The pastor commenced his work in that house and organized a church of ninety-three members, nearly all by letter from the Fourth Street church, five squares distant. A large, two-story brick building was erected, fronting east. The floor of the lower, or Sunday-school room, was a few steps below the sidewalk, and was reached from Broadway and Pine. The pastor's office, library and class rooms were on that floor. The first service for the congregation was in the Sunday-school room. It was a watch-night meeting, December 31, 1843. The entrance to the upper room was from a vestibule, fronting on Broadway. There was a gallery on each side and at the front. In June, 1844, the church was completed, and the whole edifice was dedicated by Pastor Linn. In September following the Missouri Conference session was held in Centenary, and committees had accommodations for their meetings never enjoyed before. Bishop Morris presided, and J. Boyle became the next pastor. At the conference of 1845 Centenary became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the future history of the congregation will be found with that denomination.

In 1840, when Wesley Browning was pastor of the church on Fourth Street, and the movement for Centenary Church was being pressed by those who expected to be identified with it, initial steps were taken for a church in "South St. Louis." Letters from Bishop Waugh and Pastor Browning to Richard Bond, of the Baltimore Conference, expressed the opinion that South St. Louis was the most promising portion of the city for the establishment of a new Methodist church. A central point for the new and inviting field was Fourth and Convent Streets. Bond came in the early spring of 1845, and spent till the meeting of the

Missouri Conference in the region indicated, preaching in a market house and elsewhere. At conference in September Bond went to St. Charles district, and J. T. Auld was sent to continue the effort that had been made. A society was formed in a private school room, about Fourth and Convent. Within a year a brick chapel was built, on Paul Street below Chouteau Avenue. Later a larger building of brick was built at the southeast corner of Chouteau Avenue and Eighth Street, and was called Wesley Chapel. More will be said of it elsewhere, as the predecessor of Lafayette Park Church, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1841 a society was formed on upper Broadway, and was coupled with South St. Louis charge. Services were held in Little Mound Market Hall, and in a small brick house in the neighborhood. The further history of the congregation will be found in connection with St. Paul's Southern Methodist Church.

The first congregation on Fourth and Myrtle had a number of colored members, who occupied certain seats, set apart for the use of colored attendants. After several years Silas Duncan, a free man of color, with help from the white people, procured the erection of a log "meeting house," on Fourth Street, south of Pine, where they had services of their own till after the building of the church at Fourth and Washington Avenue, when a larger and better church was built on Green Street, now Lucas Avenue, near Seventh. The congregation maintained its connection with the Fourth Street Church, whose quarterly conference had the general supervision of the official membership of the African charge, such as licensing exhorters and local preachers, and appointment of stewards. All the finances of the colored church were kept for their own use. The congregation was supplied with preaching by a white pastor, and by white and colored local preachers. In 1838 "African Charge" appeared in the conference minutes with a white preacher as pastor. Sometimes two preachers were sent to Fourth Street Church, and one devoted his time to the colored congregation. That was the case when E. M. Marvin, afterward bishop, was the junior preacher to Fourth Street Church, with Wesley Browning.

On the 17th of May, 1845, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and in October following the Missouri Conference took position in that church, and all the congregations in St. Louis, except the German, became identified with the Southern Church. The Germans adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were assigned to the Illinois Conference. At the conference of 1844 the Methodist membership in St. Louis was as follows: Fourth Street Church, 385; Centenary Church, 300; Mound Church, 62; Wesley Chapel, 101; African Charge, 350; two German congregations, 150. Total, 1,348.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis will be given after completing that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is here resumed, with the history of the German work first.

William Nast was a native of Germany, and was educated there. He became a Methodist in the United States, and was the first missionary to his countrymen in the interests of Methodism. He began his work in Cincinnati in 1835. In 1840 he began the publication of a German Methodist paper, "The Christian Apologist," issued weekly. The paper yet lives, and so does its projector, at the age of ninety-one years.

L. S. Jacoby was born, reared and educated in Germany, and chose the medical profession as his vocation in life. The Encyclopedia of Methodism says his father was of the tribe of Levi, and his mother was from the priestly line. When twenty-two years old he became a Christian in the Lutheran Church, in his native land. In his twenty-seventh year he came to America and settled in Cincinnati, and there became a convert to Methodism, under William Nast. He was licensed to preach, and in 1841 was sent by Bishop Morris as a missionary to the Germans in St. Louis. At that time there was but one American Methodist church in the city. There were two missions just started, out of which Lafayette Park and St. Paul's Methodist Churches have grown, and one African congregation. The corner-stone for Centenary had not been laid. Jacoby commenced his work in a Presbyterian school room at Seventh and Wash Streets. In 1841 a congregation was organized with forty-one members. The next year a one-story church was built at Fourth and Wash, to which a schoolhouse and parsonage were added. In 1847 a large two-story stone and brick church was built on the south side of Wash Street, a

few numbers west of Tenth Street, at a cost of $15,000. Salem, the name chosen for the congregation and church, is scriptural and means "summit." It was first mentioned as the home of Melchizedek, king and priest of Salem, which was probably later known as Jerusalem. The preference of the Germans for scriptural names will appear in connection with other churches. Salem congregation outstripped in 1847, in its church building, Wesley Chapel in the South End, and Mound Church in the North End. In 1873 the church at Wash and Tenth was sold to a congregation of African Methodists, and a large and stately two-story brick building was erected on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Carr Streets facing the center of the park. A handsome steeple adorns the building, and modern improvements add their attractions within. A good parsonage is on the south end of the lot, fronting on Fifteenth Street. The lot and buildings cost seventy thousand dollars. Salem is the pioneer church of German Methodism west of the Mississippi River. Its membership is widely scattered over the city. Phillip Kuhl was the second pastor of the early congregation; then came C. Jost, John Schmidt and many others. Under the pastorate of Charles Heidel the church at Tenth and Wash was built. P. W. Jacoby has served the Salem Church longer than any other minister in the fifty-seven years of the congregation. Franz Peihler is pastor now.

Phillip Barth, while serving as agent of the American Bible Society, in 1843, preached occasionally in a private house for a few German Methodists in South St. Louis, and thus a foundation was laid for "South St. Louis Mission," which was inaugurated by L. S. Jacoby, by appointment from the conference after his two years at Salem Church.

A society was organized in a house on Fourth Street, September 13th, and was called Bethel, in honor of the place where Jacob dreamed of ascending and descending angels. In 1844 a lot was procured on Columbus Street, between Lesperance and Picotte, and the first story of Bethel Church, partly below the level of the street, was built. It was covered in, and thus used till 1848, when the second story was added, with a membership of eighty. In 1858 a lot was purchased on Eighth Street and Soulard, and a church was erected thereon, with parsonage adjoining. The dedication occurred March 13, 1860. The church was later called "Eighth Street." It was burned in December, 1891. The lot and parsonage were sold; a lot was secured on the northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Accomac Street. The corner-stone of the church was laid October 2, 1892. The entire work was completed early in 1893, at a cost of $22,000 for church, parsonage and equipments. The original name of Bethel was dropped and "Memorial Church" was adopted, in commemoration of the completion of the first half century of German Methodism in St. Louis from its introduction, by Ludwig S. Jacoby, in 1841. May 27, 1896, Memorial Church was destroyed, and the parsonage seriously damaged by the tornado that swept that section, and more or less destroyed or damaged about a dozen churches of different denominations. Insurance and generous donations from sympathetic people in many places enabled the rebuilding of the church and reconstruction of the parsonage, both according to original plans. The rebuilt church was dedicated by Albert Nast, of Cincinnati, December 6, 1897. The first Memorial Church and its successor were built under the ministry of J. L. Barth, son of Phillip, who held the first meetings in the interest of German Methodism in South St. Louis. L. S. Jacoby, honored by the Memorial Church, went as a Methodist missionary to Germany in 1849, and spent twenty-two years there, serving as pastor, presiding elder and agent for the Book Depository. He died in St. Louis in 1874, and his last pastoral charge was in the church at Eighth and Soulard. William Schuetz is pastor now.

Eden Church got its name from the second chapter of Genesis, and began its course March 5, 1845, at Broadway and Montgomery Street, where a small church was built and occupied for six years. In 1854 a larger and better church building was erected at Thirteenth and Benton Streets, and was dedicated on the 25th of June of that year. That was the place of worship for nineteen years, when the present church was reared at Nineteenth and Warren Streets. The cost thereof was $30,000. It was dedicated December 16, 1883. It is a handsome one-story building with different rooms for various church uses. The St. Louis German Conference held its session there in 1897. In May, 1898, memorial services were held under the pastorate of R. C. Magaret in honor of the fiftieth anni-

versary of the organization of the original society in 1848. Bishop Vincent, who had presided over the preceding conference session, delivered the principal address on Sunday morning, May 15th. Other addresses were delivered by other ministers selected for the occasion at night meetings during the week. Prominence was given to the exercises of the Epworth League, the Sunday-school, and a special song service by the choir and attendant organ, etc. It was a jubilee of special interest to young and old.

"Stone of Help" is the meaning of "Ebenezer." That was a name given to a stone set up by Samuel near Jerusalem to perpetuate his victory over the Philistines. Zoar was the name of a little city to which Lot fled for refuge from doomed Sodom. Ebenezer was applied to a congregation worshiping in a good frame church at 2600 Taylor Avenue, valued at $4,000, and is most commonly known as Taylor Avenue German Methodist Church. It first appeared in the minutes of conference as a mission under the care of M. Roeder in 1886, and under his ministry the church was built. H. C. Jacoby is pastor.

Zoar is the name of a church at the corner of Gano and Carter Avenues, north and east from Taylor Avenue Church. It was organized on Easter Sunday, by M. Roeder, while pastor of the church on Taylor Avenue, in 1888. It was started as a mission in Hogan's Hall, but money was soon obtained, a lot was bought, and largely by the help of the Brothers Niedringhaus, a nice chapel was erected, and was dedicated on the third Sunday in November, 1889, by Bishop Bowman. The first pastor appointed was J. Thomas. Under his successor, H. Ross, a parsonage was built. The pastor in 1898 is the founder of the congregation.

By what scripture name Carondelet Church may have been called at its organization, after the manner of German Methodists, has not been learned. It appears in the conference minutes with the accompanying name. It was organized in 1891, in a frame church building, in which a congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church had worshiped, at 7400 Pennsylvania Avenue, in the low ground of Carondelet. The church and lot were purchased for $1,300, and used six years. In 1896 a lot was secured at Koehn and Virginia Avenues, and within a year the present church and parsonage were brought into use, at a cost of $8,500. It was built under the present pastor, H. Shlueter, and was dedicated by C. Golder of Cincinnati, Ohio. P. W. Jacoby is presiding elder.

There is a Swedish church at the intersection of Leffingwell and Bernard Streets, below Clark Avenue. The organization was effected in 1881 by H. Olson from Moline, Illinois, in a small room in Centenary Church. Services were held two Sundays in each month for a few months in the Young Men's Christian Association at Eleventh and Locust and later in a mission chapel of Union Church, on Bernard Street. In 1882 the house and lot were purchased for a small price, and in 1891 the present house was built, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is a handsome little brick church, with preaching and Sunday-school room on the upper floor, and a room for social occasions below. The patriarch of the congregation is Swan Asp, who became a Methodist in Centenary Church in 1852. J. T. Swanson is the present pastor. The conference includes Kansas and Nebraska.

After the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, 1845, there were no returns of preachers or congregations in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri, except from the two German congregations, till 1848. In that year Missouri reappeared in the general minutes of Methodist Episcopal conferences. Three presiding elders' districts and twenty preachers with pastoral charges were reported. The preachers and their charges were in connection with the Illinois Conference. After that they were with the Missouri Conference till the St. Louis Conference was organized in 1868, including South Missouri.

In 1848 Ebenezer Church was reported in the general minutes of the church, with a hundred and thirty white and ten colored members. The organization was effected by a preacher named Weed, from Iowa. A two-story brick church was built on leased ground on the south side of Washington Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The first story was partially underground and the entrance to the upper room was by arched steps on the outside. The first pastor named in the minutes was J. A. Crandall, a transfer from the Oneida Conference, who died in St. Louis when pastor of Ebenezer, soon after the conference of 1850. The membership was then

ization of the church was effected at the first service in the chapel, November 20, 1892. Robert I. Fleming was the first pastor appointed from the conference, who began his ministry April 9, 1893. The service had been conducted by J. Bowman Young. Pastor Fleming died in promising young manhood, August 28, 1894. J. B. Young served the pulpit till the coming of the present pastor, William Wirt King. The corner stone of the church was laid March 12, 1896. In less than a year thereafter the completed structure was dedicated, January 31, 1897, Bishops Fowler and Bowman participating in the services. The building is of rough stone, the finishing and furnishing are complete. The cost of the lot and all the buildings and improvements, including the parsonage west of the church, was $175,000.

The Memorial Mission building, a two-story structure for mission, Sunday-school and church purposes, stands at the northwest corner of Seventh and Cass Avenue. It cost thirty-five thousand dollars, and was the gift of the brothers W. F. and F. G. Niedringhaus. The idea was suggested to William by the fact that his invalid son had manifested interest in the poor in that section in which the Niedringhaus manufactories were located, and he desired to live that he might be of religious and material profit to the poor and distressed. But his illness terminated in his death before he attained his majority. Impressed with the desire of the son, the father conferred with his brother and business partner, and the conclusion was that their mother and her grandson, Walter, should be kept in remembrance by a memorial mission church. The building was erected and well equipped and was dedicated in December, 1889, Bishop Bowman and others participated in the services on a Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a large assembly of church people. The mission was seven years under the care of A. H. Miller, appointed from the conference. In the autumn of 1898 the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took the mission in hand, by an arrangement with the owners of the property. The Sunday-school is in the afternoon, and the preaching at night is by J. M. Stultz.

In connection with Ebenezer Church a colored membership of ten was reported in 1848. In 1850 it was two hundred and eighty-six. The place of worship has not been definitely ascertained. It was on or near Lucas Avenue, east of Eleventh Street, and perhaps at different places in the absence of a regular church building. For a number of years the congregation was "left to be supplied," supposedly by colored local preachers. In 1873 the Salem German Methodist Church was purchased, on the south side of Wash Street, west of Tenth. It is a two-story stone and brick church of good size, with a parsonage in the rear. It has been called "Wesley Chapel." The present pastor is J. W. Jackson, who was preceded by W. H. H. Brown in a pastorate of five years. On the 7th of December, 1884, the Wesley Chapel congregation adjourned its services in the afternoon to witness the organization of a society in the former house of worship of the English Lutherans, at the northwest corner of Elliot Avenue and Wash Street, where and when a membership of thirty-three was enrolled, by J. W. Hughes, who became the pastor for the ensuing three years. The church is a good brick, two-story edifice, and belongs to the congregation. Since leaving Wesley Chapel, W. H. H Brown has been the pastor. St. James is the name of a frame church at Papin and Boyle, served by B. McCain. Baden church is under John Guyton.

The African churches are served by members of the Central Missouri Conference, composed of colored preachers, under the supervision of the bishops of the church. H. C. McAllister is the presiding elder.

In 1865 Benjamin St. James Fry became the manager of the Methodist Episcopal Book Depository, on the west side of Sixth Street, north of Franklin Avenue. In 1872 he was elected by the General Conference to the editorship of the "Central Christian Advocate," published at the depository. The "Advocate" commenced its course as a general conference organ in 1856, with Joseph Brooks as editor Charles Elliot, a veteran editor from Cincinnati, succeeded Brooks in 1860. B. F. Crary served from 1864 to 1872, when Manager Fry became editor. He died in February, 1892, after nearly twenty years of continual editorial service. He was succeeded by J. Bowman Young, who continues to serve. Fred Prizer has been assistant for many years. Samuel Pye is the manager in connection with Agents Curts and Jennings, at Cincinnati. He has filled the place eighteen years. In 1881 the "Advocate" and depository were re-

moved to the northwest corner of Olive and Eleventh Streets. In 1891 to the northwest corner of Locust and Fifteenth. The Methodist Episcopal preachers hold a weekly meeting three Monday mornings in each month in the depository building. Resident Bishop Fitzgerald has an office there. Bishop Thomas Bowman was his predecessor the preceding twenty years. O. M. Stewart is presiding elder of the American churches. T. H. Hagerty is chaplain to city institutions.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Prior to 1845 the Methodist Episcopal Church included all the conferences, districts and congregations of the United States and Territories and the Republic of Texas, and in May, 1844, all the conferences were represented by delegates in a general conference in New York City. A disputation then arose and consumed much time, the details of which need not be recited. The result was the adoption by the conference of the report of a special committee of nine, under whose provisions delegates elected by ensuing sessions of conferences in Southern States, including Kentucky and Missouri, met in Louisville, Kentucky, in "convention," and on the 17th day of May, 1845, adopted a plan of organization for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was referred to the annual conferences represented in the convention for ratification and every preacher in an approving conference was at liberty to adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church or to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Kentucky was the first to approve. In October the Missouri Conference, including the entire State, gave its endorsement, and all the preachers except ten or a dozen adhered to the Southern organization. The churches in St. Louis accepted the preachers sent them from the Missouri Conference, and the histories of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will now be given. The First General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in 1846, which provided for the formation of the St. Louis Conference, covering the territory south of the Missouri River.

The congregation now worshiping at the southwest corner of Glasgow Avenue and Dayton Street is descended from the first Methodist society organized in St. Louis, whose history has been given from 1821 to 1845. The places of worship were the old courthouse, a small church at Fourth and Myrtle (Clarke Avenue), and Fourth and Washington Avenue for twenty-four years. The first transfer of a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was that of C. B. Parsons from the Kentucky Conference to the Missouri Conference, to serve "Fourth Street Church" in St. Louis, September, 1845. In the nine years following six pastors served the congregation. The other five were J. H. Linn, F. A. Morris, J. Boyle, W. R. Babcock and R. A. Young. Young was the last pastor on Fourth Street and he alone of the Fourth Street preachers survives. Under his ministry the church property was sold for $50,000, and a larger and finer church was built at the northwest corner of Eighth and Washington Avenue, and dedicated by C. B. Parsons, in 1854. In the conference minutes it was then and afterward called "First Church." The building was of brick, two stories high, on a large lot, with front and east side yard, and a commodious parsonage on the west side, with janitor's house on the north. Parsons, Marvin, Morris and Boyle were pastors during the next ten years. Two years was the pastoral limit, but Morris served five years, from October, 1859, to October, 1864. That almost covered the war period, during which there is no evidence in the general minutes of the holding of a session of the St. Louis Conference between 1860 and 1866. T. M. Finney was presiding elder seven years continuously. After the war the moving of First Church members further west and the opening of St. John's Church in 1869 caused a falling off in the attendance at First Church and a diminishing of its finances, until it was determined by trustees to borrow money and erect two stories of rooms for business purposes on vacant ground on the east side of the church lot, as a source of revenue. The work was done, but the desired income was not realized, and it was determined to sell the property and build elsewhere. A hundred thousand dollars was received; $40,000 paid the debt for the business rooms, and the residue was devoted to the lot and church now in use. The church is of rough stone, two stories high, with a family residence adjoining. The dedication was on a Sunday afternoon in the latter part of 1883, W. G. Miller, a former pastor, officiating. The present church is about three miles by street lines from the first chapel, at Fourth and Clark Ave-

nue. In the seventy and seven years since the society was formed there have been fifty-four pastors in the several places of worship. In the Sunday-school room are portraits of nearly all the pastors from 1823 down. Names will appear in an appendix. J. H. Early is now in charge.

The origin of Centenary Church may be found in the records of the earlier Methodist Episcopal churches. It was a two-story brick, at the corner of Broadway and Pine, where the Rowe building now stands. It was dedicated in June, 1844, and in 1845 became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A parsonage was built in the rear of the church, fronting on Pine Street, which, after several years, became the editorial and printing offices of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate." The Second General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in Centenary Church in May, 1850, when Henry B. Bascom was elected and ordained bishop. W. H. Lewis, W. M. Prottsman and J. C. Berryman were pastors of Centenary, in the order named, prior to the conference of 1852. All are living in Missouri in 1898, ranging in age from eighty-three to eighty-eight years. No other pastor in the first thirty-two years of Centenary congregation is living. Three pastors most widely known were Editor D. R. McAnally, E. M. Marvin, afterward bishop, and W. A. Smith, of fame as a preacher, educator and debater in the councils of Methodism. Twelve pastors served in the first Centenary.

The Centenary lot, which cost $10,500 in 1840, was sold in 1868, with its appurtenances, for $142,000. The lot on the northwest corner of Pine and Sixteenth Streets was purchased for $36,000, and the church buildings erected thereon with the interior equipments cost $130,000. The corner stone of the church was laid during a bishops' meeting, May 10, 1869, at 3 o'clock, exactly twenty-seven years from the laying of the corner stone of the first Centenary. Bishop McTyeire delivered an address, and Bishop Andrew laid the stone. The church was dedicated May 27, 1871, by Bishop Keener, and Bishop Marvin preached in the evening. It is of rough stone and contains six tiers of pews and seats in the galleries; half as many as may be seated in the body of the church. West of the church are three stories of rooms for various uses, including pastor's office, and beyond is the parsonage, but not now used for that purpose. J. H. Linn, the first pastor of the First Centenary, came from Baltimore to be pastor of the second Centenary and began his ministry in the Sunday-school room. C. D. N. Campbell preached a few months in the top story of the building, in the rear of the church. Since 1874 the pastors have been W. V. Tudor, J. W. Lewis, John Mathews, B. Carradine, S. H. Werlein, John Mathews again, and now J. H. Young. Mathews served nine years out of twelve. The General Conference was held in Centenary in May, 1890. Centenary and the Episcopal Cathedral are the only two American Protestant churches in an area including 300 city squares, where there were fifteen such churches twenty-five years ago. Centenary church has a burying place eight miles out on the Olive Street Road. It is the successor of the Wesleyan Cemetery, which existed east and west of Grand Avenue, and between Laclede Avenue and Manchester Road. That was in use in the days and years of the old Centenary. Its title became involved in litigation, but the history thereof will not be attempted. Grand Avenue was a roadway through the cemetery. Soldiers during the war of 1861-5 were buried east of the road and were removed to a national cemetery. Early in the history of the present Centenary the cemetery ground was sold, and bodies were removed to the new Wesleyan Cemetery of to-day or elsewhere as friends preferred. Among them was the body of Thomas Drummond, the Fourth Street pastor, who died of cholera in 1835. It is in the southwest corner of the new Wesleyan. That is his third burial place.

Carondelet first appeared in the minutes in 1857, with D. R. McAnally as pastor, who was at the same time editor of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate." His home was in Carondelet, then under a separate municipality from St. Louis. He gave ground for a church lot adjoining his home premises, and he and his neighbor, John C. Bull, became the principal donors and actors in the procurement of a church building for the little society that had been formed. The church was a small but substantial brick edifice, with architecture in keeping with the times for small churches. The work was done and the building dedicated by the organizer of the congregation in 1858. Editor McAnally served the church as pastor

fourteen years, but not continuously, and it was largely known in that community as "McAnally's Church." No member of conference ever served one church so long in Missouri. He died in July, 1895, in extreme old age, and his funeral service was conducted in the church he so long served and attended—altogether about thirty-seven years. Among the well known preachers who served Carondelet Church were Wesley Browning and John W. Robinson. The pastor of to-day is J. W. Worsnop.

St. Paul's Church, in the north end of the city, is west of Sixteenth Street, on the north side of St. Louis Avenue. It is descended from the "Mound" society, organized as a mission in the Little Mound Market House in 1841, and was connected with the South St. Louis Mission, on Fourth Street below Chouteau Avenue. Services were next held in a neighboring brick house, after which the congregation moved into a brick church, which had been built on Tenth and Chambers, now used by a congregation of colored Baptists. Until 1867 the church was known as "the Mound." It had a good attendance and was supplied with a class of preachers of good talents. Three yet living and widely known are Prottsman, J. Ditzler and W. M. Leftwich. A. A. Morrison became president of Central College, W. M. Rush a leader in the Missouri Conference and Ditzler a theological debater of note. In 1867 a long, low brick house was built at Tenth and Benton, and dedicated in May by Bishop Marvin, and called "St. Paul's Tabernacle." Prosperity did not attend the new location, and in 1872 the present St. Paul's Church was dedicated by the same bishop under the pastorate of W. M. Leftwich. The present lot is large, the church stands on the rear part of it. The Sunday-school room is partly below the outer surface. The audience room is large enough for the congregation, with smaller rooms on the same floor for other uses. The unoccupied portion of the lot is abundant for a parsonage and large church that may be erected in the hereafter. There have been twenty-four pastors since the organization of the Mound society. E. M. Bounds, W. R. Mays, C. L. Smith, J. H. Early, F. R. Hill, Jr., and M. T. Haw, all living, have been pastors of the present church.

In 1846 a brick church was reared on Fourteenth Street, below Morgan, and called "Asbury," in honor of Bishop Asbury, who died thirty years before. The money for the lot and building was contributed by members and friends of the church then at Fourth and Washington Avenue, and of Centenary Church. Asbury Church was in the midst of a pioneer settlement largely composed of steamboatmen and their families, many of whom became liberal supporters of the church. In the nineteen years of its history it was served by thirteen pastors. The first and last are living—W. H. Lewis and J. E. Godbey. "Sixteenth Street Chapel" was a frame building erected on leased or loaned ground in 1853. It was on the west side, near Walnut. In eight years it had seven pastors. Christie Chapel was built in 1854 by William Christie, of First Church, and donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was named in honor of the donor. It was on a lot on Carr and Twenty-fourth Streets, given by the founder of Carr Place. In six years it had six pastors, all of whom have passed away. After 1860 the chapel ceased to be used for preaching. In 1860 Asbury had two hundred members, Christie seventy-two, and Sixteenth Street ninety-two, making a total of nearly four hundred, including thirty probationers.

In the latter part of the year 1864, when T. M. Finney was presiding elder, and at his suggestion, the Quarterly Conference of Asbury Church resolved to sell that church property and invest the proceeds in a church in what was then known as "Stoddard's addition," west of Jefferson Avenue. Christie and Sixteenth Street Conferences approved the proposition, as did those of Centenary and First Church. But nothing more was done till the winter of 1866-7, when a large committee was appointed from the several churches interested, of which Presiding Elder Finney was chairman. Bishop Marvin, whose home was then in St. Louis, gave the movement his support. The sum of $50,000 was raised, including the proceeds of the sale of Asbury and Christie Chapels. A Sunday-school was early established on Locust Street, near Beaumont, and was successfully conducted before the church was well under way. A lot was secured at the northwest corner of Locust Street and Ewing Avenue. The work for church-building was commenced in the spring of 1867. June 27th the corner stone was laid by J. D. Vincil, Grand Master of Missouri Masons, preceded by an address by

Bishop Marvin. The church was completed at a cost of $100,000, and received the name of St. John's. The church fronts on Locust Street, with a two-story department for Sunday-school and other purposes in the rear, with the front on Ewing Avenue. The Sunday-school department was completed first, and was dedicated October 18, 1868, with F. A. Morris, who had served First Church and Centenary, as pastor, who soon gathered in a strong membership from those churches, the former then being at Broadway and Pine, and the latter at Eighth and Washington. On Sunday afternoon, May 16, 1869, during the bishops' meeting, and the Sunday following the laying of the corner stone of the present Centenary Church, the bishops and a great many preachers and Sunday-school workers then in the city were at the dedication. Bishop Pierce preached the sermon and dedicated the church. After pastor Morris came J. W. Lewis, J. G. Wilson, W. V. Tudor, B. M. Messick, J. Mathews, J. W. Lee, Messick again, and now I. S. Hopkins.

St. John's was the pioneer church west of Jefferson Avenue. Pilgrim Church was not above its foundation stones. Now there are about forty churches of different denominations north of the railroad tracks and west of Beaumont Street.

Cook Avenue Church had its origin in 1872, when Nathan Coleman, of St. John's Church, established a Sunday-school on Page Avenue, near Spring, in a frame building that had been used by other people for like purpose. After a few years R. M. Scruggs, of St. John's Church, became superintendent. The school was largely attended, and in 1877 a Methodist society was formed. Within the four years' pastorate of J. E. Godbey, a church for the Page Avenue congregation was provided for on the corner of Cook and Spring Avenues. Mr. Scruggs was the principal actor and contributor for the enterprise, which was consummated at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid by Bishop Hargrove after an address to the assembled people. The event occurred during the session of the St. Louis Conference, in First Church, in September, 1884. Preachers and people went from the conference to the place. After the ceremony refreshments were spread by ladies of the congregation and enjoyed by the visitors. The church was completed in due time, and was dedicated by Bishop Granberry during the ministry of C. O. Jones, on Sunday afternoon, in the latter part of 1885, with a large assembly present. The building is on an elevated site, constructed of rough stone, with auditorium and Sunday-school room on the first floor, and so arranged as to be thrown into one. On the same floor, in the rear of the audience room, are the parlors and pastor's office, and in rooms below are arrangements for social occasions. F. R. Hill, B. M. Messick, E. B. Chapel and R. M. Smart have been pastors.

In 1840 South St. Louis Mission was started and ultimately became Lafayette Park Church. The mission grew into Wesley Chapel at the southeast corner of Eighth Street and Chouteau Avenue, and came to be called Chouteau Avenue Church. In forty-eight years from the beginning of the mission to the occupation of Lafayette Park Church there were thirty pastors. In the winter of 1849-50 the roof of the church was crushed by a heavy fall of snow, but was reconstructed. About 1870 the building was removed and a finer church erected. Changing population caused the congregation to decline till it was deemed proper to erect another church further west. The movement was advocated by Presiding Elder John G. Wilson, and was renewed and pushed to success by his successor, T. M. Finney. He secured the co-operation of the principal congregations and to the extent of their ability of smaller ones, and funds were raised for the erection of a rough stone church on a corner angling across from the southwest corner of Lafayette Park, which cost, with the lot, $43,000. S. H. Werlein, a transfer from the Louisiana Conference, became pastor of a church without a congregation. April 8, 1888, he organized a church of ninety members, who presented their letters from other congregations, including those from Chouteau Avenue, who had for several months after the sale of their church, worshiped in a Jewish synagogue, at Twelfth and Chouteau Avenue, kindly tendered by Rabbi Spitz and his congregation. The Park Church was wrecked by the tornado of May 27, 1896. S. H. Werlein was with the congregation after a term of service by E. B. Chappell. By active efforts he raised money for the reconstruction of the church at a cost of $9,000. The pulpit and organ were removed to a corner of the church and the pews arranged to harmonize with the

change. The rear room was made effective in accommodating an extra large congregation. In the reconstruction period service was held in a tent in the large church yard. The renewed church was rededicated by Bishop Hendrix at 3 o'clock p. m., Sunday, January 17, 1897. At the conference of 1898 C. E. Pattillo became pastor.

Marvin Church is descended from Marvin Mission, named in honor of Bishop Marvin. The name first appeared in conference minutes in 1870. For more than twenty years services were held in a frame chapel which had been used in mission work on Grand Avenue below Laclede in the time of Wesleyan Cemetery there. It was moved thence a distance equal to the then width of the city, to Eleventh Street below Sidney. J. W. Robinson was the first missionary as a local preacher supply. J. J. Watts, W. R. Mays, J. D. Vincil, E. M. Bounds and J. Stephan followed. Under the pastorate of the last named, the present Marvin Church was built at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Sidney. It cost $25,000. including the grounds. It is built of brick, has stained glass windows, is large enough for all purposes, including smaller rooms for different uses. The money for its construction was largely from other congregations in the city. It was dedicated by Bishop Hendrix on a Sunday afternoon, in the fall of 1892, with a good attendance from other parts of the city. J. H. Early and J. M. Moore have been the pastors. W. King succeeds Moore.

Immanuel Church is five miles west of Union Station, near the Missouri Pacific Railway. It is just within the city limits, in that section known as Benton. Presiding Elder T. M. Finney preached the first sermon at Benton in a hall near the railway station. Subsequently J. D. Vincil preached regularly in the hall on Sabbath days, and Sunday-school was conducted in the same place. The church was built in 1890, and was dedicated on the first Sunday that year. It is a neat frame, with small rooms, connecting when necessary with the large room. The church stands in the midst of a large lot, with shade trees all around, which, with the green grass-covered ground, gives the place a pleasing rural appearance in summer time. C. W. McClure, W. W. Moss and W. H. Lewis and W. H. Laprade have been pastors.

Mount Auburn Church is a handsome structure of brick, worth fifteen thousand dollars. It is just within the city limits, at the postal station known as Wellston, on the Suburban Electric Railway. The congregation is descended from Eden Church, a mile westward, which gave name to Eden Station on the Wabash Railway. Eden Church was built in 1857 and was dedicated by Ben T. Kavanaugh. It became a principal congregation in St. Louis circuit. Near it was the long-time home of Wesley Browning, who became the oldest Methodist preacher in Missouri. Removals and deaths of Methodist and American families and the incoming of non-English-speaking people induced the sale of Eden Church and the building of Mount Auburn. The church was dedicated by S. H. Werlein, during the pastorate of M. B. Chapman, on a Sunday afternoon in 1892. C. W. McClure and J. W. Keithley have been pastors. H. R. Singleton now fills the place.

Wagoner Place Church owes its existence to a society formed in a store room on the southeast corner of Taylor Avenue and North Market Street. It was composed chiefly of members of Centenary church resident in that section, and by the action of Pastor John Mathews. Members thereabouts conducted a Sunday-school and held prayer meetings. Preaching morning and evening was by local preachers. After a year and a half a lot was secured at the intersection of Taylor and Maffitt Avenues, a plain frame chapel was erected thereon and was dedicated by Bishop Hendrix. J. D. Vincil served as pastor till the appointment of F. R. Hill, Jr. During his pastorate the movement for a removal to a desirable lot on Wagoner Place, one square north of Easton Avenue, commenced, and the work was accomplished largely through the active co-operation of the presiding elder, S. H. Werlein. The church, of pressed brick, was erected at a cost of $25,000, but with an incumbrance, to be provided for in the future. The house is pleasant to look upon and "beautiful for situation" without and agreeable within. Below the audience room is ample provision for other services than preaching The opening sermon was preached by John Mathews, July 22, 1894. But for local preacher services on Taylor Avenue there would be no Wagoner Place Church to-day. They supplied all the preaching in the store room and J. D. Vincil awakened outside in-

terest, culminating in the purchase of a lot and the building of the chapel out of which grew the present handsome church. Presiding Elder J. W. Lee raised $12,000 for the payment of the church debt incurred in the erection. This late in 1898. M. H. Moore, as pastor, was succeeded by J. E. Sharp. Bishop Candler, of Georgia, dedicated the church January 29, 1899.

Christy Chapel is half a mile south of a southern entrance to Tower Grove Park and on a principal thoroughfare leading southward. It is a handsome frame chapel that cost $4,000, and bears the name of Christy Chapel. It, with the lot, was a gift from Calvin M. Christy to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was dedicated by B. M. Messick in July, 1894. That section has been called "Rose Hill" and "Beckville," and for convenience the place of worship has been called Beckville Church, but it now goes down in history as Christy Chapel, as a memorial to the generous donor. There had been a place of worship in an old schoolhouse a few hundred yards distant. The chapel was donated under the pastorate of W. H. Blake. It is now supplied by L. R. Jenkins.

Tyler Place Church is in the northwest corner of that section of the city northeast from Shaw's Garden, called Tyler Place. It is a product of certain members of the St. Louis Epworth League Union. They commenced with a Sunday-school in a store room on Tower Grove Avenue, a short distance south of the steam railway tracks. In December, 1897, Presiding Elder J. W. Lee organized a church and W. H. Blake became the pastor. In February, 1898, a neighboring Presbyterian mission church was purchased by the Southern Methodist Church Extension Society on the southeast corner of Tower Grove and McRea Avenues, and the congregation was installed there. A. E. Nelson is the present supply.

Cabanne Church originated early in 1897, when J. D. Vincil organized a society and preached in a small hall in the West End, but after a short time "Arcade Hall," on the line of the Suburban Electric Railway, became the place of worship, and from the conference of 1897 Richard Wilkinson was appointed pastor. The original congregation was largely made up of members from congregations further east. The chamber of worship is not the most desirable, and it is in contemplation to build a suitable church within a few squares of the present location when money shall have been secured for the purpose.

Church Organs.

Prior to 1865 an organ was not used in a Southern Methodist Church in St. Louis. Within a year of two after that date a pipe organ was introduced into First Church, at Eighth and Washington Avenue, and located in the gallery over the front entrance. After several years it was removed to the rear of the pulpit. In Centenary Church, in 1866 to 1868, a small cabinet organ, such as is used in Sunday-schools and small churches, was introduced into the gallery. In the Second Centenary the present large pipe organ was placed in the front gallery before the dedication. It was used there for several years and then placed where it now is—behind the preacher. Union Methodist Episcopal Church probably found and used the Presbyterian organ in the church at Eleventh and Locust, where the congregation worshiped from 1862 to 1882. Now an organ is used in almost every Methodist Church in town or city.

Methodist Orphans' Home.

In 1863, when W. M. Prottsman was pastor of Mound Church, he and his wife were in the company of W. H. Markham, who expressed a desire to contribute of his means for an orphans' home. Mrs. Prottsman declared her readiness to aid by personal effort in supervising such an enterprise. A few children were gathered in a house at a convenient distance from the Mound Church in North St. Louis. Mrs. Prottsman gave the requisite attention, and Mr. Markham paid the bills for several years. The home was adopted by the churches in the St. Louis District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Sympathetic women have co-operated in its support, conspicuously some of St. John's Church. Benevolent persons in and out of the church have contributed largely to make it a success. For about fifteen years the home was in a building on Laclede Avenue, east of Grand. The present large and thoroughly equipped home, on Maryland Avenue, near Newstead, was the gift of Samuel Cupples in memory of his deceased wife, Martha S., who was a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kells, who was a St. Louis Methodist before the first church was built in

the city. For twenty-nine years Mrs. Cupples was secretary of the board of managers. The home was thrown open to the public on the evening of May 20, 1896, and was formally dedicated by an address and appropriate ceremony by Bishop Hendrix. Large gifts from people of means have placed the home on an enduring basis. The seven officers and the members of twenty-three committees that look after the interests of the institution are women.

Dr. Bradford, of California, but formerly a citizen of St. Louis, bequeathed to the Orphans' Home a large part of his estate. Mr. Robert Barnes, an aged citizen of St. Louis, bequeathed his estate to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the erection and maintenance of the "Barnes Hospital," which will in due time be erected and put in operation. The total sum will be more than a million dollars.

The St. Louis "Christian Advocate" is published at 1414 Locust Street, and in connection with it is a book depository. The paper was started November 14, 1850, by a committee of preachers of the St. Louis and Missouri Conferences. The second number was issued August 28, 1851, B. T. Kavanaugh, editor. He was an M. D. and local preacher, and served till December 25th, when D. R. McAnally became editor and served till April 22, 1862, when the paper ceased to appear by military order. With the paper there had been a book depository managed for a few years by P. M. Pinckard, of the Missouri Conference. In September, 1865, Pinckard revived the paper, with D. R. McAnally, editor. January 1, 1866, a Kentucky department was introduced and continued nearly four years, with J. W. Cunningham, editor. April, 1869, the "Advocate" and depository passed to a company of Methodist men, with T. M. Finney editor. In 1872 McAnally became editor again. For a few years after 1870 the Baltimore "Advocate" was consolidated with the St. Louis "Advocate," with T. E. Bond editor at Baltimore. After several years the publishing company dissolved and its business passed into the hands of Trusten Polk, W. C. Jameson and L. D. Dameron. Later, and for several years, the paper was owned and managed by Dameron, and Editor McAnally was assisted at times by E. M. Bounds, J. J. Watts and C. D. N. Campbell. After 1891 the names of J. W. Lawrence, M. B. Chapman and W. B. Palmore appeared in the editorial or business departments. In 1898 W. B. Palmore is principal owner, manager and editor. Beginning at Second and Pine, the office has been at eight different places. McAnally died in July, 1895, in his eighty-sixth year and was thirty-eight years editorially connected with the paper.

The "Southwestern Methodist" was edited and published in St. Louis about eight years from October, 1881, by J. E. Godbey, now editor of the "Arkansas Methodist." The paper was finally merged into the "St. Louis Advocate."

The Epworth League represents a modern annex to Episcopal Methodism. It is a society for the religious benefit of young members of the churches. The services are open to all and usually occur within an hour preceding the evening hour for church services. The Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, each has a general secretary, who is the editor of a weekly paper devoted to the cause of the Epworth Leaguers.

Doctors of Divinity.

The first Methodist preacher on whom the title of doctor of divinity was ever conferred was Martin Ruter. He was a preacher in New England, and received from a short-lived college in Baltimore the degree of master of arts, and was probably the first on that line. John Wesley got that degree before Methodism was born. In 1820, while Martin Ruter was book agent at Cincinnati, he was made doctor of divinity by Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. F. A. Morris was the first St. Louis preacher known to receive that honor. It came from a college in Texas. It was well that it was so, for Dr. Ruter died in the Texas Republic and Morris was Attorney-General of the republic under President Lamar.

Bishop E. M. Marvin and family lived in St. Louis after his election till his death, November 26, 1877. He died at his home on the north side of Lucas Avenue, several doors west of Beaumont, and his funeral was preached on Thanksgiving Day by Bishop McTyeire in Centenary Church. Bishop John C. Granberry, elected in 1882, moved to St. Louis, and the family residence was 3006 Chestnut Street for several years, after which they moved to Virginia.

African Methodism.

The first African Methodist was a convert of John Wesley in England before Methodism was introduced into the American colonies. Nathaniel Gilbert was an English gentleman, residing at St. John's, on the West India island of Antigua (An-tee-ga). He had an English home at Wandsworth, not far from London. Once when there, accompanied by some of his family servants, he invited John Wesley to visit him. He went, and the conversion of Gilbert and two of his women servants followed. Gilbert returned to his West India home, with his servants and a license from Wesley to preach Methodism. He opened a chapel in a large room on his premises, and with success preached to the Africans. He died in 1774, one year after the first conference was held in America. His Methodist society survived him under the leadership of two of its female members and with the encouragement of his widow. An English local preacher sent to the shipyard at Antigua took charge of the society, and at the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church a missionary was sent to Antigua. Dr. Coke, who organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, devoted much time to the West India Africans, and abundant fruits of the work at Antigua abide to this day. Africans were among the first members of the Methodist societies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and elsewhere. There was an African membership in the John Street Church, New York, and St. George's Church, Philadelphia. From each congregation the Africans formed a society of their own, and within the first twenty years of the present century there were two African Methodist Episcopal denominations in the United States. In Philadelphia Richard Allen, a local deacon, ordained by Bishop Asbury in 1799, was the recognized leader of the African Methodists. He organized them before his ordination into the "Bethel" Society, which has been perpetuated to this day in a large and costly church with a large membership. Till 1816 the Bethel Society maintained its connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that year the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Philadelphia and Richard Allen became bishop. The organization closely resembles the American Methodist Episcopal Churches. A society was formed in St. Louis in 1841 by Hiram Revels. Of its early history little has been learned, other than that the place of worship was in a chapel made from a frame dwelling-house on Lucas Avenue, near Eighth Street. On Eleventh Street, at the intersection of Lucas Avenue, is a large two-story vacant church, fronting east, and bearing on a stone the inscription, "St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, 1870." Large congregations attended there for twenty years, served by the best talent of the church. Under the ministry of John Turner several hundred emigrants from Mississippi to Kansas were sheltered and cared for for many days. The first story of the church was a refuge for men, women and children. In May, 1880, also under the pastorate of Turner, the General Conference was entertained by St Paul's Church and its friends, and the session was held within its walls. Delegates were there from conferences more or less representing nearly all the States from ocean to ocean. It was the privilege of this writer several times to look from the gallery upon the deliberations of the body, and he wrote a letter to a Louisville daily paper commendatory of what he saw and heard. He witnessed the election to the episcopacy of H M. Turner, of Georgia, who has within the past year presided over a conference in faraway Africa and ordained a large number of preachers. The Eleventh Street congregation moved out of the old place of worship into a new St. Paul's Church, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Twenty-eighth Streets. It was dedicated by Bishop Ward, on the second Sunday of May, 1890. The church, with lot, cost $57,000. It is of pressed brick, one story high and divided into compartments to meet all requirements, including a fine parsonage on the south side of the lot. The church was built during the pastorate of E T. Cotton. C. W. Preston is now in charge. The following smaller churches are well distributed over the city: St. James', St. Peters', Quinn's Chapel and Payne Mission, served respectively by W. Alexander, B. W. Steward, G. W. Beeman and A. Steel.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is very like the one just recited. In 1796 the colored membership of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York organized themselves into a separate society and called it and their place of worship "Zion," but maintained connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1820 Zion

congregation and some others combined and organized a Methodist Episcopal Church, and by way of distinguishing from the Philadelphia organization it made the name of the original New York society a part of the church name, "Methodist Episcopal Zion Church." James Varrick was elected superintendent or bishop in 1822. Zion Church, like her elder African Methodist Episcopal sister, has spread abroad among the African populations. In 1896 a centennial service was held in Zion Church, New York, in honor of the organization of that society, a hundred years before, which was attended by representatives of the church in near and remote sections. The two African churches have run on parallel lines and with great success. Zion Church was introduced into St. Louis in 1864 by Elisha Scott, who had been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Missouri. Many Africans were in the barracks of Union soldiers stationed in the fair grounds at St. Louis. Scott organized more than twenty-five into a Methodist society, and preached to them on Spring Street, west of Twelfth. After some years he joined a Zion conference in Pennsylvania, and was appointed to St. Louis. He took his Spring Street society into his church, and that was the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in St. Louis.

For years services were held at different places, tending southward till Twenty-third and Franklin Avenue was reached, and a hall was used. In 1877 J. M. Washington was sent to St. Louis and he procured the erection of a one-story brick church on Morgan, midway between Jefferson and Beaumont. After several years a conference was held there. In 1891, under the ministry of Pastor Thompson, the old church was torn down and the present church was built. It is two stories high with rough stone front. The first story is partly below the sidewalk level. The audience room is large, with modern equipments, and a small gallery on each side of the pulpit, and one over the front entrance. It is ranked among the best churches in the denomination. It is named in honor of Washington, who builded the first church and served a pastoral term in the present church. While serving as presiding elder he died about the close of 1898. A funeral service was conducted in the church, which was densely crowded, and preachers were there from four States. Elijah Curry, a former presiding elder, came from Cincinnati to preach the sermon. The two men, formerly from Kentucky, ranked high in the church in St. Louis. J. F. Moreland is the pastor of to-day.

A conference was held this year at Jones Chapel, on Lexington Avenue, W. F. Jones, pastor. St. Mark's, St. Luke's and St. John's are served by D. J. Donahue, R. P. Christian and H. W. Smith. The colored membership remaining in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1870 were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, at Jackson, Tennessee. They were aided by Bishops Paine and McTyeire of the Church, South, who ordained Bishops Miles and Vanderhorst. In St. Louis there is one congregation worshiping in a hall on Poplar Street, east of Fourteenth. The congregation has been served some years by Pastor Tyler. The three African denominations number about one million members.

In the foregoing narrative Rev., D. D. and Doctor have been omitted and the judgment of the reader is left to supply them at pleasure.

The writer of the foregoing history of the Methodisms known to be represented in St. Louis has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since its organization. Next to Bishop Andrew, he was the first to declare adherence to the Southern organization, and claims that he is, by priority of adherence, the oldest Southern Methodist in the world. He was chosen by the publishers of the "Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis" to write the story of Methodism. In a spirit of fraternity to all the denominations and nationalities represented, he has done his work.

JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM.

Methodist Orphans' Home.—In 1863 William H. Markham determined to establish an orphans' home. His object was to take care of the helpless children of Methodist parents, and if able to receive and provide for any destitute orphans, without regard to the religion of the parents, to educate them at the public schools so far as necessary for business, trades, etc. Mr. Markham proposed to bear the responsibility for all necessary expenses, but no one was prohibited from contributing to the enterprise. In 1866 a building, known as the Chamburg House, on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Monroe Streets, was rented and furnished. It was soon found

that this house was too small, and the Dobyn mansion being then for sale, it was purchased by Mr. Markham for about thirteen thousand dollars. The home was located for a time on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Brooklyn Streets, and for about fifteen years occupied a building on Laclede Avenue, east of Grand Avenue. In 1867 the control of the home was transferred to the keeping of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by which it was reorganized, and went into operation with Jesse L. Bougher as its president. In 1896 a handsome building, on Maryland Avenue, near Newstead Avenue, was dedicated to the uses of the home. (See also "Methodism in St. Louis.")

Mexican War.—The war with Mexico was the first foreign war Missouri troops had been engaged in, and the first occasion that called them outside their own country. It was popular in the State and in St. Louis, and the government was not only enthusiastically supported by public opinion in all the measures taken in the prosecution of it, but patriotically supported also by Missouri volunteer troops in the field. The was was the result of the annexation of Texas, which, although it had substantially achieved its independence, was still nominally a part of Mexico. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its western and southern boundary, and Mexico asserted that the River Nueces, one hundred miles further north, was the true boundary. When, therefore, the United States Congress, in February, 1845, passed the joint resolution of annexation, making Texas a State in the Union, and President Polk, three days afterward, approved it, war was seen to be inevitable. Five days after the President's approval of the measure, the Mexican minister at Washington, General Almonte, demanded his passports, and the diplomatic relations between the two countries were abruptly broken. In anticipation of trouble, General Zachary Taylor, commanding at Fort Jessup, had been ordered into Texas before that State accepted the annexation measure; and in August he took possession of Aransas Bay, in the disputed territory. In November, he had a force of four thousand regular troops under him, and on the 13th of January, 1846, he was ordered to move from Corpus Christi, and take position on the left bank of the Rio Grande. On the 8th of March, General Twiggs advanced to Point Isabel, and on the 28th, General Taylor established himself at a point within range of Matamoros. On the 10th of April, Colonel Trueman Cross, assistant quartermaster of General Taylor's army, while riding out, was shot and killed by the Mexicans, and a reconnoitering party of sixty-five Americans was surprised and surrounded by a large force of Mexicans, and in the fight sixteen of them were killed and wounded, and the others made prisoners. On the 8th of May the two armies met in regular battle at Palo Alto, and the Americans, under General Taylor, gained the victory, the enemy being driven from the field, and two days later a second battle was fought at Resaca de la Palma, and again victory perched on the American standard. The news of these events kindled a flame of excitement over the country, and nowhere was the patriotic feeling more prompt and enthusiastic than in St. Louis and Missouri. Congress declared that a state of war existed, and authorized the President to call for fifty thousand volunteers. Governor Edwards, of Missouri, issued an address to the people of the State calling for two battalions of six hundred men each, the place of meeting to be St. Louis. A great patriotic meeting was held at the court house on the night of the 11th of May, the day the stirring news of the hostilities was received by the steamboat "Pride of the West" from New Orleans, followed next day by another great meeting at the park, at which the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Missouri militia reported 225 men ready for duty. On May 14th the St. Louis Grays reported 53 men; the Boone Infantry, 45; the Montgomery Guards, 50; the Morgan Riflemen, 93; and the Native American Rangers, 103; total, 344 in the Legion. A meeting of Germans was held on Second Street at which 56 men were enrolled, followed next day by a meeting on Franklin Avenue, where the number was increased. On the 15th, three companies of the Legion went into camp at "Camp Lucas," just outside the city, near the intersection of Olive and Twelfth Streets; and on the 16th, five days after the news from the Rio Grande was received at St. Louis, the steamboats "Galveston" and "James L. Day" started for the South with six companies of the St. Louis Legion under command of Colonel Alton R. Easton, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferd Kennett and Major Godfrey Schoenthaler, to be armed and mustered into service at New Orleans. On the 23d of May the remainder

of the Legion embarked on the "Conway," with Colonel Easton, and arrived at New Orleans on the 28th, earning the honor of being the first troops north of the State of Louisiana to reach that city. They were promptly dispatched on Gulf steamers to Point Isabel, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when they returned to New Orleans, and on the 15th of June, 1847, were mustered out. On the 2d of July, the date of their return to St. Louis, they were accorded an imposing public reception, an address of welcome from Honorable James B. Bowlin at the Planters' House, followed by a march to Camp Lucas, where they were addressed by Senator Thomas H. Benton. A week later the steamboat "Missouri" arrived from New Orleans, with a portion of the Illinois troops, having in charge the body of their gallant leader, Colonel J. J. Hardin; and they, too, were accorded the honor of a distinguished reception, with a speech from Colonel Benton. An expedition to Santa Fe, the capital and province of New Mexico, was an important feature in the plan of campaign, and the troops chosen for the work were all Missouri volunteers, the force being made up of a regiment of mounted men from the counties of Callaway, Howard, Franklin, Cole, Saline, Clay, Lafayette and Jackson, under Colonel A. W. Doniphan, with Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Ruff and Mayor William Gilpin, a battalion of light artillery, commanded by Captain R. A. Weightman, and A. W. Fisher, with Major M. L. Clark for field officer; battalions from Platte and Cole Counties, under Captains Murphy and Augney; and the Laclede Rangers, from St. Louis, under Captain Thos. B. Hudson. These troops, 1,658 men in all, with sixteen pieces of artillery, called the "Army of the West," under Stephen W. Kearny, rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth in the summer of 1846. The task allotted to it was uncertain and difficult, a march of nine hundred miles, through a desert, of which little was known, except that it was scarce of water, and into a hostile country, of whose points of defense nothing whatever was known. In addition to the capture of the ancient city of Santa Fe, and the conquest of the province of New Mexico, General Kearny's duty was to reduce to submission the warlike Navajo Indians. Better material was never brought into an army, and this goes far toward explaining the brilliant success of the enterprise. The march from Leavenworth began on the 26th of June, and was steadily prosecuted over the arid plains and into strange mountains, under a blazing sun, until the goal was reached, and on the 18th of August the army entered and took possession of Santa Fe without opposition. Charles Bent was made governor of the province, and as there were no signs of organized hostility, General Kearny, with a portion of the army departed for California, on the 25th of September, and Colonel Doniphan, with the greater part of the force, started, early in December, on his march to the South, his object being to capture the important city of Chihuahua, and then keeping on his march to the South, effect a junction with General Wool. This second part of the enterprise was not less uncertain than the march to Santa Fe, for every mile of progress led him further and further away from the source from which he might look for succor in the event of defeat, and further and further into the enemy's country. Nevertheless it was accomplished, not only successfully, but with two brilliant victories to distinguish it. On the Brazito, Doniphan, with 800 men, encountered General Ponce de Leon's army of 1,000 men on the 25th of December, and, after a spirited engagement, defeated it, the Mexicans losing 61 killed and 150 wounded. The Americans had 8 wounded, none killed. Two days after this battle, and as a result of it, the important position of El Paso, on the Rio Grande, fell into possession of the victors. Two months later, on the 28th of February, Colonel Doniphan with 924 men, and 10 pieces of artillery, met the enemy again, 4,000 strong, under General Heredia in the pass of the Sacramento. The Mexican general felt so strong in his superiority of numbers, that he sent in a demand for the surrender of the Americans, with the warning that if it was refused, he would charge and show no quarter. Doniphan's reply was: "Tell him to charge and be d———d." The two forces joined battle, and the fight lasted three hours, resulting in a signal victory for the Americans, the Mexicans' loss being 304 killed, 500 wounded and 40 taken prisoners, General Cuelta being one of the captives. The Americans captured also ten pieces of artillery, $6,000 in specie, 50,000 head of sheep, 1,500 head of cattle, 100 mules and 20 wagons. The American loss was one killed, Major Samuel C. Owens, of Independence, and 11 wounded. The victory of Sacramento caused the enemy to evacuate the important city of Chihuahua,

and next day, March 1st, Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Mitchell, with 150 men under Captains Reid and Weightman, and a section of artillery, marched in and took possession of it. Colonel Doniphan following on the 1st of March, with his whole force. In the summer of 1846 Honorable Sterling Price, a member of Congress from Missouri, resigned his seat, and was authorized by the President to raise another regiment in the State to reinforce the "Army of the West." It was promptly raised, the companies coming from Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with an extra battalion of cavalry, and an extra battalion of Mormon infantry. At the rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, Sterling Price was chosen colonel, and D. D. Mitchell, lieutenant-colonel, and in September the force took up its march for Santa Fe, arriving there on the 28th of September. On the 15th of January there was an insurrection against the American authorities at the old town of Taos, and Governor Charles Bent, with Sheriff Elliott and twenty-three other Americans, were massacred by the Mexicans, who also killed seven other Americans at Turley's, eight miles from Taos. It devolved upon Colonel Price to punish this crime, and he marched to the place and did the work effectually, though under adverse and difficult conditions, as the march to Taos had to be made in midwinter and in the snow. On the march he met the enemy, 2,000 strong, at Canada, on the 24th of January. There was a slight engagement, in which the Mexicans were driven from the field, with small loss on either side. Five days afterward he encountered the enemy at Embudo, and again drove them from the field, and on February 4th he attacked a large body of Mexicans and Indians fortified at Taos. The battle raged the whole day, but in the end the Mexicans were forced to surrender, their losses in the three engagements being estimated at 282 killed, besides the wounded. The American loss was fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded—among the killed being Captain Burgwin, an intrepid and valuable officer. These defeats broke the spirit of the Mexicans, and there was no further resistance to the United States authority. In August, 1847, a requisition for a third regiment was made by Governor Edwards, and the response was prompt and enthusiastic. The regiment was easily made up, and Major John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel; but before it marched it was determined that it was not required, and a countermanding order from the President was received. After Doniphan's capture of Chihuahua, Colonel Gilpin, with a part of the "Army of the West," was sent over the Rocky Mountains to overawe and control the Navajo Indians and put a stop to their incursions into Mexico, and with the other part of the army Colonel Doniphan marched south and joined General Taylor's army at Buena Vista. The arrival of the victorious Missourians was an event in the American camp. General Taylor had already, on the 14th of April, issued an order announcing "the signal success won by the gallantry of the Missouri troops near the city of Chihuahua," and when they reached Buena Vista, General Wool issued an order on the 22d of May declaring that "no troops can point to a more brilliant career than those commanded by Colonel Doniphan, and the State of Missouri has just cause to be proud of the achievements of the men who represented her in the army against Mexico."

The war being virtually ended, Doniphan continued his march to the South, reaching Point Isabel, where he embarked for New Orleans, reaching there June 15th. From New Orleans the Missourians came up the Mississippi by boat to St. Louis, ending their long circuit march of 4,000 miles. In the first part of August, 1847, Colonel Price, with his force, returned to Missouri over the plains, having lost 400 men in the campaign.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Meyer, Christian Frederick Godlove, founder of the house of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company of St. Louis, entered the retail drug business in May, 1848, as an apprentice in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, when in his eighteenth year. His progress was quite rapid, which was greatly due to the fact that in 1849 the Asiatic cholera visited Fort Wayne, as also many other places throughout the land, and those who were older and more experienced in the profession in the same store either fled from their posts of duty or were stricken with the dreadful disease, his principal being among the latter. The death of his employer made it necessary for him to take charge of the business, put up the prescriptions required, and face all the dangers of the situation.

C. F. Meyer

As might be expected, there was very little business at the time as people from the country would avoid coming to town if they could. Looking at the streets it seemed as if the town was deserted. Young Meyer, however, had to put up prescriptions night and day, and his meals were brought to him at the store three times a day.

It was not only this unfortunate state of things that caused his quick ascendency—young Meyer was full of energy and ambition, and acquired the knowledge of the drug business very rapidly. While he got a taste of all that was required as an apprentice in those days, such as washing bottles, making soda water by hand, powdering Spanish flies, gum euphorbium, gum gamboga, making mercurial ointment, etc., it did not last long. In less than two years Mr. Meyer was head clerk, and even at times had charge of the business, going to Cincinnati by canal-boat to buy drugs and other goods. Another druggist in the same town, observing the business ability of young Meyer, induced him to become his partner, and in August, 1852, Mr. Meyer associated himself with Mr. Watson Wall, the style of the firm being Wall & Meyer. The next month Mr. Meyer went to New York City to purchase an additional stock of goods, traveling by canal to Toledo, thence by lake to Buffalo, thence by railway to Albany, and thence by the Hudson River to New York. Going home he went over the Alleghanies, partly by rail, partly by stage.

The capital of Wall & Meyer was quite limited. Mr. Wall had only been in business a short time, and had been assisted by a few men of wealth at Fort Wayne, one of them being Honorable Hugh McCulloch, who was then president of the "State Bank of Indiana," and subsequently comptroller of currency of the United States, and later Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Meyer had managed to save $420 in cash, and he borrowed $80 from a friend, so that he put into the business $500. Mr. Wall's assets, after deducting the liabilities, were about $620. In 1857, the term of partnership having expired, Mr. Meyer bought the interest of Mr. Wall, paying him between ten and eleven thousand dollars. Soon thereafter Mr. Meyer gave to his brother, J. F. W. Meyer, an interest in the business, and the firm became Meyer & Bro.

During the Civil War the business prospered, but in 1863 their store was almost entirely destroyed by fire, when they suffered a loss of some $15,000 above the insurance. While the building was still burning Mr. Meyer secured other premises across the street. The next day he took the train for New York to buy a complete stock again. In a very short time the business assumed its usual condition. In addition to their retail business, which became the largest in the State of Indiana, their daily sales averaging $300, they worked up quite a jobbing business, Mr. Meyer often taking trips to the surrounding towns on horseback or in a buggy to look after trade.

However, ambition knew no bounds, and in 1865, after the Civil War had ended, Mr. Meyer thought the time had come to seek a larger field for their business enterprise. Chicago and St. Louis presented themselves, and the latter city was chosen. In August, 1865, a "branch" store was started in St. Louis. At that time St. Louis had about 200,000 inhabitants and twelve wholesale drug houses, and as a reaction in the price of all kinds of merchandise set in after the subsidence of the war, it proved that the time was not well chosen, as the shrinkage in values was very great. However, by hard work and close attention the "branch" continued to grow, and soon became larger than the trunk.

The subject of this sketch went to St. Louis to take charge of the new establishment, though he virtually managed both the parent house and the "filiale." In course of time the St. Louis house became the largest drug house in that city, all of the old houses in that line of business having gradually retired from the field except one, and in 1898 there are only four wholesale drug houses in this city. Thus it will be seen that the subject of this sketch has had a most remarkable career in his business life, and the question naturally presents itself, to what is this success attributable?

There are two qualities that Mr. C. F. G. Meyer can certainly lay claim to—close attention to his business and strict integrity. It must not be supposed, however, that this ascendency was acquired very easily, and that he had smooth sailing from beginning to end. Mr. Meyer having acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business, he realized how important it was to have prime qualities of every article dealt in by the druggists,

hence his aim was to elevate the drug trade to the highest level in character—in fact, it may be safely stated that the wholesale drug business in the West entered upon a new era through the instrumentality of Mr. Meyer. He was often told by some in his employ, and by those around him, that his efforts would not be appreciated, to which he would, as a rule, reply: "If others do not appreciate it, I do!"

As regards his genealogy and family history it may be said Mr. Meyer was born in Germany, in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia. In that beautiful country where hill and dale, forests, streams and lakes lend charms to the landscape. In the large village of Haldem his ancestors' estate has been known from time immemorial as "Meyer von der Ilwede," and is still known as such. He was born on December 9, 1830. These manor estates are required to remain intact, even if the rest of the children receive very little or nothing as a heritage.

When Frederick (by this name the subject of this sketch was known, and is yet by his own family) was taken to the church, which was some five miles distant, to be christened, the four-in-hand gala turnout was brought into requisition. His father died when Frederick was only three years old, and his mother when he was sixteen. Soon after the death of his mother a general fever for an exodus to America prevailed in that part of Germany. Frederick, with his brother William, caught the contagion, and on the 22d day of September, 1847, sailed from Bremen for New Orleans on the sailing vessel "Swanton," in charge of Captain Duncan, and arrived at New Orleans November 14th, after a tiresome voyage of seven and a half weeks.

From New Orleans they took a steamer for Cincinnati, and from there they started for Fort Wayne, Indiana, by canal-boat, but the boat became icebound, which necessitated their walking the balance of the way over a bad country road covered by mud and snow. Eighteen miles south of Fort Wayne a sister of theirs was living, and her home was the objective point of their wanderings. It took two full days, and as night overtook them on the second day a neighbor of their sister escorted them through the forest with a torch-light of hickory bark, and they reached their destination on the evening of December 3, 1847. Here they both helped their brother-in-law and his grown sons felling trees, as it was in the winter season. On the 14th day of February, 1848, the brother-in-law hitched up his team of horses and drove to Fort Wayne, taking Frederick with him, and after staying there a day or two it was determined Frederick should remain. He obtained a position with the family of a dry goods merchant, by the name of Hill, where he had to do some general housework, and at the same time was permitted to attend a day school. This he did for ten consecutive weeks, when the teacher took sick. He had made splendid progress in the ten weeks, so that he had nearly finished the third reader at the end of that time; in fact, his ability to acquire the English language was phenomenal, and after having been a year in Fort Wayne it is said he spoke English as fluently as if he were a native of this country, and without any foreign accent.

Seeing that his going to school was interrupted, he became restless, and looking for something else, found an opportunity to get in a drug store. To be an "apothecary" had been his desire from boyhood, and he was often called "provisor" when a mere boy. In 1854, after Mr. Meyer had been in business on his own account for some two years, he found a partner for life in Miss Francisca Schmidt, a charming young lady, who had come to Fort Wayne a year or two before from Elsass, near Strassburg. Soon after the marriage Mr. Meyer purchased a plat of land of nine acres, a little outside of the town, and built a residence, stables, etc., to enjoy a country seat. He also built greenhouses, and engaged in gardening, floriculture, horticulture and hot-beds for market gardening, and soon had quite a nursery. It might also be stated here that most of the evergreen and other ornamental trees now seen at or near Fort Wayne, that have attained large proportions, came from "Glendale," the name given by Mr. Meyer to his country home. Mr. Meyer is said to have imported the first specimen of Begonia Rex, and he became so deeply interested in the cultivation of flowers and fruits that he wrote for the horticultural magazines of that day.

The enterprise of Mr. Meyer was marvelous. A German paper was published at Fort Wayne in those days. The "Morale" not being very creditable to the city, he bought out the man who owned it, and assumed the editorship. After publishing it for quite a

while he presented it to a man fitted to edit it satisfactorily, and it is still in existence.

Mr. Meyer has been a director in three different banks, the first being in the State Bank of Indiana, before he was thirty years of age, and two banks in St. Louis. Owing to very close application to business, and to his being a very active worker mentally, he never enjoyed very good health, and in the spring of 1880 broke down from nervous prostration, and for about five years was not able to do much work. He and his wife traveled a great deal for recreation during this time, sea voyages being especially beneficial to him. His domestic life has been a happy one, and he and Mrs. Meyer have been blessed with nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Three of these have died, one as a baby and two when twenty-one and twenty-eight, respectively, while six are still living, five sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are in the establishment of Meyer Bros. Drug Company at this time (1898), the eldest one, Theodore F. Meyer, having virtually assumed the management of the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are members of the German Lutheran Church, and have been identified with its growth and prosperity in this country, and their children are all brought up under its benign influence. While their tastes are refined, they live a plain and unpretentious life.

Meysenburg, Theodore August, ironmonger and manufacturer, was born on the banks of the River Rhine, in the Province of Cologne, and near the city of the same name. In his childhood his father's family removed to Northern Germany, establishing a homestead about twenty miles south of the old city of Osnabrueck, and within the same distance of the famous battlefield of Teutoburgerwald, which witnessed the birth of the German nation. It was on this field that the allied German tribes strove against and overcame the legions of the Roman general, Varus, in the ninth year of the Christian era, and it was this victory which enabled them to throw off the yoke of Roman domination. A magnificent monument, erected in honor of Arminius, marks the spot, and around it cluster historic memories reaching back through nearly twenty centuries. In this region Mr. Meysenburg grew up, and his father being a man of comfortable fortune, his early educational training was conducted under private tutorship. After that he pursued a course of study at the gymnasium, in the ancient city of Essen, on the Rhine, and although his school days ended when he was sixteen years old, his advantages and his diligence as a student had been such that he went out into the world well equipped for the battle of life. His nature was democratic, and as a youth his longing to live in a country where caste is unknown impelled him to seek a home in America. Upon his arrival in this country he came direct to St. Louis, and shortly after reaching this city he obtained employment in the city engineer's office under Henry Kayser, a gentleman accomplished in his profession and much esteemed as a citizen of St. Louis. Under his tutorage Mr. Meysenburg had fairly entered upon what promised to be a successful professional career when the Civil War began. Although he had not been long in the country, he had been here long enough to form well defined opinions as to the merits of the controversy between the North and the South, and all his sympathies were enlisted in the movement to suppress the Southern uprising and preserve the Union. Enlisting as a soldier in the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Franz Sigel, he was in active service during the term for which he had enlisted, participating in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek, Missouri, the most important engagements fought in this State. At the expiration of a four-months' term of service under his first enlistment, he was chosen second lieutenant of the company known as the "Benton Hussars," and soon afterward was assigned to duty on the staff of Colonel Sigel. He was on staff duty at the battle of Pea Ridge, and a little while afterward, when Sigel had been promoted to brigadier-general, was appointed by President Lincoln assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, the appointment being made upon the recommendation of General Sigel. He was transferred, with Sigel, to the Shenandoah Valley, when the latter was assigned to the command of Fremont's army, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, with the troops under the command of General Pope. He participated also in the memorable engagements of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg while serving in the Army of the Potomac, and won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for

gallant and meritorious service. After the battle of Gettysburg he was again transferred to the Army of the West, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga, fought in August of 1863. He next participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and when the war was nearing its close tendered his resignation as an army officer, and, returning to St. Louis, accepted an important and responsible position in the city engineer's office. For several years thereafter he was identified with the city government, serving as special tax assessor, engineer in charge of the harbor, and assistant engineer for the construction of city water works. In 1869 he was appointed city engineer by Honorable Nathan Cole, then mayor of the city, but certain "rings," to which he had made himself obnoxious by his careful guardianship of the city's interests in the various official capacities in which he had served, prevented his confirmation. He thereupon resigned his position as water works engineer and turned his attention to private business enterprises, becoming interested in the manufacture of iron. After being connected for some years with the Helmbacher Forge Company, he organized the St. Louis Bolt & Iron Company, locating its manufacturing plant in East St. Louis. This corporation had a prosperous career from the start, and after a time absorbed the Tudor Iron Company, of St. Louis, since which time it has conducted its business under the name of the Tudor Iron Works. This is one of the great industrial enterprises of the city, its daily product of rolled iron being three hundred tons, and the number of men in its employ nearly one thousand. Of this corporation Colonel Meysenburg is president, and not only occupies a prominent position among the manufacturers of St. Louis, but is widely known among the ironmongers of the United States.

Michael, Martin, identified with both the transportation and manufacturing interests of St Louis, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1828, son of John A. and Barbara (Regenauer) Michael. His parents were farming people, and after he was old enough to make himself useful his time was divided between farm labor and attendance at school. In 1844 he came with his parents to this country, and, as a youth, was first employed in this city at a compensation of seven dollars a month as laborer in a brickyard. Two years later he obtained employment at the United States Arsenal, and while there had the interesting experience of helping to make ammunition boxes, which were used by the United States troops in the Mexican War. He had the ambition characteristic of the thrifty German people, to engage in a business of his own, and the belief that, however small such a business might be in the beginning, it would more likely lead on to fortune than continuance in the employ of others. This feeling caused him to make his first investment in a small boat, which he utilized in taking driftwood from the river, the wood thus gathered being cut up and sold to the lime-kilns operated in the city. The business thus inaugurated expanded gradually into a large wood business, and, in the course of time he became the owner of a fleet of barges and a steamer, used for towing purposes, all of which were employed in transporting to this city the wood which he purchased from points on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. At a later date he organized the Michael Transportation Company, which has since engaged successfully and on a large scale in the same trade, and of which he is the president and principal stockholder. In 1890 he inaugurated in St. Louis the manufacture of excelsior, erecting a plant which consumes every day five cords of cottonwood and turns out one hundred and twenty-five bales of the material which has come to be so extensively used for packing and other purposes. This plant is owned and operated by the Missouri Excelsior Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Michael is also president, and owner of all but a few shares of the stock. Beginning his business career in St. Louis without a dollar, he has accumulated a fortune as a result of his industry, intelligent effort, strict economy, and prudent conduct of his affairs; has given employment to many men, and has contributed his full share to the commercial and industrial development of the city. During all the years of his business activity he has enjoyed the esteem of those with whom he has been brought into contact, earning their regard by his strict integrity and fair dealing. He has long been a member of the Merchants' Exchange, enjoying the respect of that representative body of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and traders. He married, in 1854, Miss Margaret Schneider, who was born in Germany and came to St. Louis in her childhood. Their children are Peter Michael,

John Michael, Philip Michael, Mrs. Edward Bernbreier, Mrs. Barbara Jakonbek, Mrs. Annie Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, and Matilda Michael.

Michel, Charles E., physician, was born May 9, 1833, in Charleston, South Carolina, son of John and Anna Michel. His father was an old-time Southern gentleman, who for many years held the office of magistrate, and was an influential citizen of the community in which he lived. The son received a classical education at Charleston, and then, taking up the study of medicine, obtained his doctor's degree from the South Carolina Medical College in 1857. Paris was then the medical educational center of the world, and immediately after his graduation from the South Carolina school of medicine he went abroad, and for three years thereafter studied in the French capital. There he enjoyed the best possible opportunities for research and investigation in all branches of medical practice, and when he returned to this country he was splendidly equipped for the work to which he proposed to devote his life. Establishing himself in St. Louis, he engaged first in general practice, but subsequently turned his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, a branch of practice for which he had specially fitted himself. His practice since then has made him widely known, and he has become a recognized authority in ophthalmic medicine. While his practice has been confined for many years to a specialty, he has watched closely the development of medical science in all its branches, and the wide range of his knowledge in this field caused a distinguished St. Louis physician to say of him some years since that he considered him the most accomplished "all-round" physician he had ever known. While he has applied himself assiduously to professional labors, and to the study of a science for which nature gave him the greatest fondness, he has kept in mind always the necessity for a measure of recreative amusement, and hence has come to be known as one of the professional men of St. Louis taking most delight in outdoor sports. Fishing and hunting have been the pastimes which afforded him the greatest pleasure, and he is locally famous for his success both as an angler and a Nimrod. Dr. Michel had military experience during the Civil War as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. In politics he has been nominally a Democrat, but has been independent at all times of party dictation. October 16, 1873, he married Miss Celeste C. Nidelet, daughter of Stephen F. Nidelet, a wealthy silk merchant, who came from Philadelphia to St. Louis at an early day, and for many years was one of the most distinguished citizens of this city. Drs. James C. and Sylvester P. Nidelet, well known physicians of the present day, are her brothers, and she is the granddaughter of General Bernard G. Pratte. General Pratte was a man of great prominence and influence, and the family from which Mrs. Michel is descended in the maternal line is one whose members have been distinguished for enterprise, talent, hospitality, polished manners, and their strikingly handsome persons.

Microscopists, St. Louis Club of.—A club organized in 1887 with a membership composed chiefly of amateur microscopists, pupils and former pupils of Professor W. H. Whelpley, who occupied the chair of microscopy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The purpose of the club was the study of microscopy, especially in its relations to pharmacy and medicine. The organization continued in active existence for about six years, during which period much good work was done by its members, individually and as a body. It held monthly meetings, and had an average membership of twenty-five persons. The club elected its last set of officers in 1891.

Mielert, John F., was born February 6, 1850, in the city of Warsaw, Poland, son of Charles L. and Charlotte Louise Mielert. His father was a son of Louis Mielert, a native of the Province of Alsace, who marched in the army of Napoleon the Great to Moscow. After Napoleon's disastrous defeat, this Louis Mielert fled to Warsaw, where he married Olga Scheremitzki. Descended from French ancestors in the paternal line, and inheriting from this ancestry many French characteristics, Mr. Mielert has inherited also some of the characteristics of the Russian Polaks, from whom he is descended through his mother. His father was a member of a secret political revolutionary society at Warsaw, with which he was officially identified as secretary, and in June of 1850 the hand of the Russian government fell heavily upon him in consequence of this connection. Captured by government

officials, he was tried and sent to Siberia, and for six years thereafter was a martyr to his patriotic zeal and his love of liberty. In 1856 he escaped from Siberia by way of China, and soon afterward came to this country. When he was first placed under arrest his wife and children escaped into Germany, and from there came to this country, settling near Pocahontas, Bond County, Illinois. There they were joined by the husband and father in 1856, and soon after this reunion they came to St. Louis, where they have ever since resided. John F. Mielert, the son, obtained his education in the German schools and evening schools of St. Louis, and developed into a capable and intelligent young man. He began taking an active interest in politics and public affairs in early life, and has held numerous official positions. He served four years as deputy sheriff of St. Louis under Captain Isaac M. Mason, and from 1890 to 1894 was justice of the peace in the Twelfth District of St. Louis. Since January 1, 1895, he has been chief deputy sheriff under Captain Troll. In every position in which he has been placed he has proven himself an efficient public official, and has merited and enjoys the esteem of the people among whom he has lived, and whose faithful servant he has been. In politics he has always been a Republican, and he is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and warden and treasurer of St. Chrysostom's Mission. He was a charter member and first master workman of Western Lodge, No. 335, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was chief officer of that lodge for four terms. He has also been a member of the Grand Lodge of that order, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Mielert married, February 12, 1873, Miss Sarah Crosby Geyer.

Milburn, Henry, manufacturer, was born in the Isle of Man, December 19, 1830, son of John and Ann (Stowell) Milburn. He was reared and educated on the island on which he was born, and there learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and subsequently the carpenter's trade. In 1850 he came to this country and established his home in St. Louis. Here he began working at his trade, and later formed a partnership with Thomas H. Rich, under the firm name of Milburn & Rich. They began business in a small way as building contractors, and gradually expanded their enterprise until, at the present time, the firm of which Mr. Milburn is the head is widely known as one of the largest contracting firms in St. Louis. Among the notable buildings which have been erected by the firm are the Nugent Block, the Crow, Hargadine & McKittrick Block, the County Poorhouse, the Second Baptist Church, the Second Congregational Church, and the Famous Block, and they have also remodeled and rebuilt the Third National Bank Building, and other buildings of the same character. During the Civil War Mr. Milburn superintended the construction of thirty gunboats, built in St. Louis for the general government, pushing this work with such vigor and expedition that he averaged one gunboat a day. As a business man he has always stood high in St. Louis, and is esteemed by all classes of people with whom he has been brought into contact. He married, in 1854, Miss Elizabeth Cowell, daughter of John Cowell, and two of the five children born to them—George H. Milburn and Mrs. Anna Isabella Ehlers—are now living.

Military Executions.—In retaliation for the shooting of Major James Wilson and six comrades, of the Third Missouri State Cavalry, near Washington, Missouri, by order of a Confederate officer, General Rosecrans executed six Confederate prisoners of war at St. Louis, October 29, 1864. The names of the unfortunate victims of this retaliatory measure were James W. Gates, of the Third Missouri Cavalry; Harvey H. Blackburn, of Coleman's Arkansas Cavalry Regiment; John Nichols, of the Second Missouri Cavalry; Charles W. Minniken, of Crabtree's Arkansas Cavalry; Asa V. Ladd, of Burbridge's Missouri Cavalry, and George P. Bunch, of the Third Missouri Cavalry. This was one of the tragedies of the war period which left a deep impress upon the public mind, nothwithstanding the fact that tragedies were then of daily occurrence. About half past 1 o'clock on the day set for the execution a small procession filed out from Gratiot Street prison, under escort of a detachment of the Tenth Kansas Regiment of Federal Infantry. This procession made its way to the grounds selected as the place for the execution, and there, in the presence of about three thousand people, six brave young men gave up their lives, not

like heroes upon the field of battle, but none the less a sacrifice to the Moloch of war. Previous to the arrival of the prisoners and their escorts, six pine posts had been set upright in the ground, to each of which was attached a square board seat. Each of the prisoners sat down upon one of these seats, each evincing in his demeanor the courage and intrepidity of the true soldier. The hands of each were fastened to the post behind him, the firing party, which consisted of fifty-four men, was placed in position, and everything was ready for the consummation of the tragedy. Thirty-six of the firing party were detailed for the first fire, eighteen being held in reserve. The eyes of the prisoners having been bandaged, there was a momentary suspense, and then came the command: "One, two, fire!" The guns were discharged simultaneously, with a report almost like that of a single gun, except as to volume, and at the same instant the heads of the prisoners fell forward, blood gushed from their bodies, and in five minutes from the time the volley was discharged all were pronounced dead by the attending surgeon. The bodies were then placed in plain board coffins and taken charge of by the government undertaker. Another military execution took place inside the St. Louis county jail on the 26th of December, 1864. At that time James M. Utz, born and reared in St. Ferdinand township, having been convicted of being a spy in the Confederate service, was executed by hanging.

Military Organizations.—The existence of the Missouri Volunteer Militia dates from 1819, just before the admission of the State into the Union. However, during the War of 1812, Missouri rendered effectual service by sending troops of militia to the assistance of Governor Edwards, of Illinois, where the British and Indians had assembled in large force, and many inhabitants of the region this side of the Mississippi River were engaged in the memorable battle of Tippecanoe—among them the late Colonel John O'Fallon, who for many years was aid-de-camp to Governor W. H. Harrison. After St. Louis became American territory, Pierre Chouteau organized the first troop of horse, in 1809, and was appointed major of militia in 1812, when the war with England began. Concerning this pioneer military organization, the writer has received the following interesting communication from a descendant of Major Chouteau:

"ST. LOUIS, Missouri, March 22, 1897.

"*Captain Joseph Boyce,*

"*1234 Clark Avenue, City:*

"Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, I have looked up the subject of the early militia of St. Louis. The earliest record that I can find is an agreement made on the 24th day of February, 1809, between Meriwether Lewis, Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, and superintendent of Indian affairs on behalf of the United States of America, on the one part, and members of the St. Louis, Missouri, Fur Company of the other. In this agreement the members of said company agree as follows: 'To engage and raise one hundred and twenty-five (125) effective men (of whom forty (40) shall be American expert riflemen), who together shall form a body of militia from said town of St. Louis to the Mandan Village, on the Missouri River. . . . The command of said detachment shall be given to Peter Chouteau, United States Agent for the Osage Nation of Indians, who will be especially commissioned and instructed for that purpose.' This agreement was signed by Meriwether Lewis, Pierre Chouteau, Manuel Lisa, Wm. Morrison, Benjamin Wilkinson and A. P. Chouteau, and witnessed by William Clark and E. Hempstead.

"Yours truly,

"PIERRE CHOUTEAU."

A letter written by John Sparks, of St. Louis, to his father at New Town, New York, and now in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society, gives an account of a Fourth of July celebration here in 1812, which illustrates the extent to which the military spirit pervaded the community at that time. The letter is as follows:

"We had a parade on the Fourth of July of two militia companies. One was of mounted riflemen in woodsmen riflemen's dress, and the other company was of light horse. After the parade we all went to the Market House and 120 of us sat at one table. Major Christy, who came here from Philadelphia, furnished the dinner at $1.25 per person and $2.50 each for wine. We also had a president and vice-president at each end of the table—twenty toasts, and at each toast cannon were fired

and with clap of hands and three cheers. Elegant songs were sung by Captains Price and Smith. There is also here a volunteer company of artillery, which has been ordered by Governor Howard to take the field against the Indians on Monday next."

In December, 1819, the first company of the Missouri Volunteer Militia was organized under the title of the "St. Louis Guards." The following were its officers: Henry W. Conway, captain; George Kennerly, first lieutenant; Amos J. Bruce, second lieutenant; Josiah Bright, third lieutenant; John B. Sarpy, ensign; Charles Wahrendorf, first sergeant; Charles Keemle, second sergeant; William Renshaw, third sergeant; David B. Hoffman, first corporal; Henry Gulager, second corporal, and Wilson McGunnegle, third corporal. This company remained in existence some five years.

In 1822 previous to the disbandment of the "St. Louis Guards," the "St. Louis Troop of Cavalry" was formed, of which Archibald Gamble was captain; Henry S. Geyer, first lieutenant; Spencer Pettus, second lieutenant, and Henry Waddel, ensign. Mr. Waddel was unfortunately killed in a duel on Bloody Island, and then Thornton Grimsley, who was sergeant, succeeded him as ensign. This troop was disbanded in about four years. There were no military companies then formed in St. Louis until the close of the year 1832, when the "St. Louis Grays" (infantry) came into existence. In 1834, some months after the organization of the Grays, a troop of horse was raised, chiefly through the exertions of Thornton Grimsley, and entitled the "Union Troop of Cavalry." The following were its officers: Thornton Grimsley, captain; Edward Christy, first lieutenant; J. A. Duncan, second lieutenant; Asa Wilgus, ensign; Edward Brooks, first sergeant, and S. H. Robbins, second sergeant. At one time during the existence of the company, Jonas Moore and Joseph Bates were among its officers. About this time also was organized the "St. Louis Marions," of which David B. Hill was captain; Isaac Letcher, first lieutenant, and John Shannon, second lieutenant; which remained in existence for four years. It was in 1832 that the famous Black Hawk War broke out in all its violence, and hence the reason of the apparent increase of volunteer mititia companies that year. After 1836 there were several years of an interregnum in military activity, and not until a few years before the Mexican War was there any attempt at organizing new military companies.

Having thus briefly sketched the history of the origin of local military organizations, we proceed to make somewhat extended mention of each of these noted old-time companies.

The company known as the St. Louis Grays was formed in 1832, chiefly through the exertions of Messrs. Samuel Willi, James S. and Martin Thomas, the last named being elected captain; F. L. Billon, first lieutenant, and John P. Riley, ensign. The uniform of the company, designed by Samuel Willi, was of light gray cloth, single-breasted, swallow-tail coat, black facing on skirt, with black collar and cuffs, silver braid trimmings and silver-plated buttons, with a raised spread-eagle on each button: trousers of same material as coats, with inch and a half black stripe down the seams, white cross and waist belts; the hats were tall, black, bell-shaped, patent leather, with a diamond-shaped silver plate having a gilt eagle ornament in the center on the front of each; chin-straps with silvered scales; tall plume of white feathers; and epaulets were gray, with white fringe to match the cross belts. Officers wore double-breasted coats, morocco leather belts, red silk sashes and long, straight sword. This uniform was retained by the company from 1832 until 1858, when the faces and epaulets were changed to light blue, the hat was replaced by a much smaller one with black patent-leather top, black silk plush body, sloping to the upper part, having a white pompon, underneath which was a gilt wreath, enclosing the letter of the company, "A." The trimmings on the coat were gold braid—the broad black stripe on the trousers was removed and a small blue welt sewn in the seam took its place, and the knapsacks carried were of black patent leather, ornamented on the flaps with handsome gilt wreaths enclosing the initials, "St. L. G." The company also had a regimental uniform, dark blue frock coat, sky blue trousers, etc., only worn when on regimental and camp duty. During the summer parades, this company, like all others in the city, wore white linen trousers. The company was intended for the Black Hawk War, but before the command could be uniformed and armed, the Indian trouble was suppressed. Alton R. Easton, however, had taken part in suppressing the Indians, and

upon his return to St. Louis was elected captain. He was a native of St. Louis, educated at West Point, a gallant soldier and a first class officer. His influence was soon felt, and the Grays made rapid strides in perfecting themselves in the manual of arms and company movements. The following is a complete list of its commissioned and non-commissioned officers when it made its parade with forty men, January 8, 1833: Alton R. Easton, captain; James S. Thomas, first lieutenant; John P. Riley, second lieutenant; E. L. Clark, first sergeant; L. L. Veacock, second sergeant; Wm. J. Austin, third sergeant; Wm. Coxe, fourth sergeant; J. C. Essex, first corporal; M. Gorman, second corporal; A. R. Chouteau, third corporal; Thomas J. Jones, fourth corporal; Henry Smith, color-bearer. The company continued to improve in membership and military duty until the outbreak of the Mexican War, when it was called into active service in the field and became Company A, of the St. Louis Legion. Prior to this some changes had been made in its officers. Captain Easton was promoted colonel, and when its command left for Mexico its officers were as follows: Stephen O. Coleman, captain; George W. West, first lieutenant; George Knapp, second lieutenant; Charles E. Allen, first sergeant; J. B. Shepherd, second sergeant; Edward Colston, third sergeant; S. F. Spaulding, fourth sergeant; James Parker, first corporal; Samuel Ruland, second corporal; Alexander T. Drysdale, third corporal; John C. Kingsley, fourth corporal; rank and file, fifty-four men.

When the St. Louis Legion returned from Mexico in August, 1846, all the companies were disbanded and the military fever having died away, became disorganized and finally ceased to exist, with the exception of the St. Louis Grays. When on the verge of dissolution, this company was resuscitated through the vigorous exertions of Stephen O. Coleman, G. W. West and George Knapp. At this time Captain Coleman resigned the command of the company. First Lieutenant George W. West was then elected captain, Second Lieutenant George Knapp was elected first lieutenant, and Sergeant Alexander T. Drysdale was elected second lieutenant. The company continued in excellent condition until the excitement occasioned by the discovery of gold in 1849, in California, which came very near dismembering it. Upon the resignation of Captain West, in 1850, George Knapp was elected captain; Henry Prosser first lieutenant, and A. D. Manny second lieutenant. After the Mexican War the company was called out eight different times to assist in quelling riots in this city, and in the winter of 1852 quelled the riot on the Pacific Railroad, twenty-five miles from St. Louis, starting from the city on one of the coldest days that had been felt for twenty years. In September, 1853, the membership of the Grays had increased to such an extent that they found it necessary to form a battalion of the several companies, and the following organization was effected: First Battalion — George Knapp, lieutenant-colonel commanding; George Johnson, surgeon; John J. Anderson, paymaster; Fred M. Colburn, quartermaster; John Ruedi, commissary; John Knapp, adjutant; David Bayles, sergeant-major. St. Louis Grays: Company A.—Henry Prosser, captain; Stephen O. Coleman, first lieutenant; James Verdin, second lieutenant; Jules A. Detchemendy, third lieutenant. Company B.—Ezra O. English, captain; Thomas H. McVicker, first lieutenant; Charles Bayha, second lieutenant; E. LeBeau, third lieutenant. Company C.—David I. Morrow, captain; J. Sidney Smith, first lieutenant; Edward Cooper, second lieutenant; John A. Dolman, third lieutenant; John H. Cook, fourth lieutenant. Company D.—John H. Wills, captain; Thomas L. Sturgeon, first lieutenant; Daniel A. Rawlings, second lieutenant; John W. Thornburg, third lieutenant. Company E.—Jaspar Benecke, captain; John F. Thornton, first lieutenant; D. H. Woods, second lieutenant; A. F. Jaeger, third lieutenant. Carondelet Grays: Company F.—Madison Miller, captain; John Fester, first lieutenant; Michael Jod, second lieutenant; Wm. O'Flaherty, third lieutenant. Young America Grays: Company G.—Benjamin E. Walker, captain; John W. Amiss, first lieutenant; Eugene C. Harrington, second lieutenant; Horace Pocock, third lieutenant. Attached to this battalion was the Grays' Band, Nicholas Lebrun, leader, composed of some twenty-five musicians, uniformed the same as the battalion, except the caps, which were flat, with black band. This military band, which had few equals, was the successor of the first one organized in St. Louis by Professor William Robyn in 1839. The battalion remained intact until 1855, after which the companies kept

gradually dropping out of existence, and in 1857 all except Company A, the "Old Guard," had withdrawn from the service. In August, 1855, Captain Prosser, of Company A, resigned, and the company, a few months after this, held an election for officers, with the following result: John Knapp, captain; James Verdin, first lieutenant; J. W. Wills, second lieutenant, and Augustus Pasquier, third lieutenant. The above named officers remained with the company until 1858, when another change was made in its organization, by electing the following officers: John Knapp, captain; Edward Cooper, first lieutenant; Augustus Pasquier, second lieutenant; Martin Burke, third lieutenant; James Sullivan, first sergeant; George Pipe, second sergeant; George D. Stierlin, third sergeant; L. E. Koniuszeski, fourth sergeant; Frank Turnbull, color sergeant; Stephen O. Coleman, first corporal; Frank Fisher, second corporal; R. U. Leonori, third corporal; Frank L. O'Reilly, fourth corporal; Moses B. Craft, fifth corporal; rank and file, sixty-eight men. In June, 1860, Captain John Knapp was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, to which the company was attached, and a reorganization of the company was effected as follows: Martin Burke, captain; S. O. Coleman, first lieutenant; Henry B. Belt, second lieutenant; R. U. Leonori, third lieutenant; Wm. P. Barlow, first sergeant; Samuel Gilfillin, second sergeant; Wm. J. Pentland, third sergeant; Joseph Boyce, fourth sergeant; Robert McKenna, fifth sergeant; Morris Morris, first corporal; Henry Guibor, second corporal; Frank Glickhart, third corporal; Frank Fisher, fourth corporal. Upon the election of Captain Burke, the older members, the "veterans," felt that the young element in the company should be encouraged, and withdrew from active service. They had grown tired of drills, suppressing riots and other duties of a military company, and willingly transferred the command to younger men, but the roll of membership continued to be made up of familiar names, representing well known St. Louis families. A new armory, on Walnut, between Third and Fourth Streets, was provided, a new uniform was adopted, the Zouave drill was introduced by Captain Burke, and the young blood transfused into the old company was soon made manifest by its increased numbers and proficiency in drills. The company was the peer of any of its rivals. In the Zouave and bayonet drill it had no equal in the city. They were as proficient as the Chicago Zouaves under Ellsworth.

Prior to the Camp Jackson affair the Grays participated in the Southwest expedition, mentioned elsewhere. They were also detailed for the seizure of the powder at Bissell's Point, in April, 1861, when all the powder magazines there were emptied and the powder carried on board the steamers "Isabella" and "Augustus McDowell," and taken to Jefferson City, Missouri. This expedition was under command of Captain Joseph Kelly, of the "Washington Blues," and Captain Martin Burke, of the "Grays." After their capture at Camp Jackson, several of the company joined General Price's troops in the State, and with Guibor and Barlow, formed Guibor's Battery of Light Artillery. The most of the company, however, left St. Louis for Memphis, Tennessee, where Captain Burke had preceded them, and upon their arrival the "Grays" became Company D of the First Regiment, Missouri Confederate Infantry, Colonel John S. Bowen commanding; this was the famous "Camp Jackson Regiment." The regiment was ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, late in the following August, when the organization of the regiment and company was completed. Martin Burke was elected captain; Lewis H. Kennerly, first lieutenant; W. C. P. Carrington, second lieutenant; Joseph Boyce, brevet second lieutenant; Thomas T. Tunstall, first sergeant; William Hodnett, second sergeant; John Shea, third sergeant; Patrick Collins, fourth sergeant; James M. Johnston, fifth sergeant; Malcolm McDonald, first corporal; John Burke, second corporal; Frank X. Jones, third corporal; Frank Trapp, fourth corporal; rank and file, ninety men; mustered into service for the war. They were first armed with the old-style flint-lock muskets, but late in the following January, while at Bowling Green, Kentucky, they were supplied with the latest Springfield rifles, and later on with Enfield rifles. Captain Burke commanded the company the first two years of the war, and was then promoted major, and later on colonel of the regiment. After Captain Burke's promotion, Joseph Boyce became captain; Thos. T. Tunstall, first lieutenant; John Redmond, second lieutenant; and Patrick Collins, third lieutenant. Lieutenant Tunstall died at

Meridian, Mississippi, in January, 1863, when Lieutenant Redmond was promoted to the vacancy of first lieutenant. They were, from its organization, the skirmish company of the regiment, and had for a call a whistle, introduced by Captain Burke, instead of the bugle. The company was in the battle of Shiloh, the Baton Rouge campaign under General John C. Breckinridge, at Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, in all the engagements under General Joseph E. Johnston in Georgia, in front of Sherman from New Hope to Atlanta, and during those sixty days they were under fire almost night and day. When General Hood took command of the army, they were under him in the battles in front of Atlanta and at Jonesboro; then on his advance into Tennessee, and at Franklin, where they suffered fearfully in the assault on the Federal breastworks. They were again engaged at Blakely, Alabama, where they were captured with the brigade—Cockrell's—and taken to Ship Island, from thence to Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, where they were disbanded May 10, 1865. The company, which, early in the war, was 110 strong, lost by "killed in action," disease, etc., over ninety men, less than twenty of its number returning to St. Louis. Among the survivors were Colonel Burke, Captain Boyce, Lieutenant Redmond, John J. Corkery, Joseph T. Donovan, Joseph R. Matthews and John W. Spane, and they were several times seriously wounded. For more than thirty years this company was in the service of its State and its country, and their command, once the pride of St. Louis, passed away with the war, leaving many of its members sleeping on the field of glory, awaiting the last bugle call.

The "Morgan Riflemen" was originally the St. Louis Lancers, organized in 1841 by Henry J. B. McKellops, who was its captain, and very efficient drill master. The company had then in its ranks many members who afterward became successful and prominent business men, among them being John and William Scudder, George P. Whitelaw, and others. William Hawken, son of Samuel Hawken, a famous rifle manufacturer, was the orderly sergeant. In 1842 the name of the company was changed to the St. Louis Cadets, and in 1846, after a reorganization, to the Morgan Riflemen, under which name it entered the St. Louis Legion for the war with Mexico as Company "G." The election for officers that followed this change resulted as follows: Henry J. B. McKellops, captain; James T. Moore, first lieutenant; George N. Miller, second lieutenant; A. L. Whitley, first sergeant; Tilden Reed, second sergeant; William Coody, third sergeant; Joseph Langley, fourth sergeant; Hiram Ogden, first corporal; Charles Hammond, second corporal; Victor L. Benton, third corporal; Joseph Lawrence, fourth corporal; rank and file, seventy-two men. After their return from Mexico the company was disbanded.

The Boone Infantry was organized in November, 1841, and made its first parade with thirty-five muskets, July 4, 1842. It was commanded as follows: J. C. Duncan, captain; J. C. Smith, first lieutenant; J. F. Thornton, second lieutenant; and G. W. Davis, third lieutenant. The uniform was a dark blue dress coat, single-breasted, with white facings on skirt, collar and cuffs, silver braid trimmings, blue top epaulets with white fringe; trousers of the same material as the coat, with wide, white belts. The hats were tall, black felt, with white plume. The company got on fairly well until the call for troops for Mexico, in May, 1846, when it was disbanded, and a reorganization was effected, the new company taking the name "Boone Guards." The following officers were elected: John Knapp, captain; Thomas H. McVicker, first lieutenant; James Brown, second lieutenant; C. H. Merritt, first sergeant; D. S. Perry, second sergeant; G. W. Paul, third sergeant; Thos. D. Vandeventer, fourth sergeant; P. H. Erambert, first corporal; Benjamin Roon, second corporal; Wm. A. Patterson, third corporal; Thad. Boone, fourth corporal; rank and file, fifty-seven men. The command entered the St. Louis Legion, and became Company "C." After its return from Mexico it disbanded.

The company called the "Native American Rangers" was organized in December, 1841, and made its first parade July 4, 1842. The officers in command at that time were: W. S. Stewart, captain; Wm. A. Barnes, first lieutenant; James Brown, second lieutenant; H. L. Ross, third lieutenant; Charles N. Ealer, ensign. The uniform was a dark blue blouse with gilt braid trimmings on wide turned down collars and cuffs; trousers of same color with gilt braid stripe; black leather waist belts with polished brass buckles. The hat was black felt turned up on three sides, with a

handsome silk rosette of red, white and blue. The officers wore the same uniforms as the privates, except that they had black patent leather sword belts and red silk sashes. The company was well drilled in skirmish movements and armed with rifles. It became Company "B" in the St. Louis Legion, and went with this command to Mexico in May, 1846. At that time they were commanded as follows: Philander Salisbury, captain; Wm. A. Barnes, first lieutenant; Henry L. Ross, second lieutenant; James Spore, first sergeant; J. B. Shepherd, second sergeant; Edward Colston, third sergeant; Charles L. Smith, fourth sergeant; A. B. Vanerson, first corporal; J. F. Brooks, second corporal; John W. Yates, third corporal; J. B. Chesley, fourth corporal; rank and file, ninety-one men. After the return of the Legion to St. Louis, in August following, the company disbanded, but was reorganized in December, 1853, under the following officers: Jabez Mulholland, captain; J. E. McKeown, first lieutenant; Lazarus Isaacs, second lieutenant; Walter E. Dill, third lieutenant; Samuel M. Wiggins, first sergeant; John Culvert, second sergeant; J. L. Wilkinson, third sergeant; James Adams, fourth sergeant. The first parade of this company was made July 4, 1854, in uniforms like those worn by the original organization. Early in 1856 it was finally disbanded.

The company called the "Missouri Fusileers," which was organized in 1842, made its first parade February 22, 1843, with Nicholas Wochner, in command as captain; Alexander Kayser, first lieutenant; Christian Brudecker, second lieutenant; Emanuel Sehner, first sergeant; Bartholomew Ketterer, second sergeant; Ernst Woempner, third sergeant; Henry Schroeder, fourth sergeant; Theobald Engel, first corporal; Charles Mathes, second corporal; Augustus M. Katz, third corporal; Charles Mehl, fourth corporal. This company was organized by the Germans of the central part of the city, and was composed of men well-to-do and classed with the most enterprising citizens of that nationality. The uniform of the company was most attractive. The men were well drilled, and their movements were second to none in the early days of our citizen soldiery. They wore a dark blue dress coat, with yellow facings on skirt; collars and cuffs; a large yellow facing covered the entire front of the coat, with three rows of gilt buttons; white waist and body belts. The epaulets had blue tops with yellow fringe. The hat was bell-shaped, black plush body, with patent leather top and band of same at bottom; the chin straps were brass scales. The pompon was red and about ten inches long. The trousers were sky blue, with broad yellow stripe. The company went to Mexico as Company "E," St. Louis Legion, with seventy-two men. Upon its return the company disbanded.

The company of "Montgomery Guards" was organized in 1842, and made its first parade February 22, 1843. It was composed of prominent Irish citizens, and their descendants, and was the first company of this nationality organized west of the Mississippi River. The uniform was a dark green swallow tail coat, with red facing on skirt, cuffs and collars, gold braid trimmings, gilt buttons, with raised letters, "M. G;" epaulets, tops green, with red fringe. The trousers were light blue, with wide red stripe, white cross and waist belts. The hat was black silk plush, with patent leather band top and bottom, surmounted with a fountain plume of red feathers tipped with green. The front ornament on the hat was the Irish harp, entwined with shamrocks. The officers' uniforms were the same, except that they wore double-breasted coats, gold epaulets, black morocco sword belts, red silk sashes, and the long, straight regulation sword. Its first captain was Montgomery Blair, a brother of the late General F. P. Blair, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. Before coming to St. Louis he served as lieutenant in the United States Second Artillery for two years. He remained with the Montgomery Guards three years, making it one of the best drilled companies in the city. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and in 1855 was United States solicitor in the court of claims. In March, 1861, he was appointed a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, serving as Postmaster General. His successor was Captain Patrick Gorman, a most public-spirited citizen and an excellent officer. The company, under his management continued to improve in discipline and numbers. After this time, 1846, the trouble between this country and Mexico became so grave that it was easily seen that war was at hand. The "Montgomeries" were among the first companies to volunteer. Cap-

tain Gorman's extensive business would not permit of his absence from the city, and he was obliged to forego the trip to Mexico, so he resigned his position, and the following organization was effected: John Watson, Jr., captain; Patrick Deegan, first lieutenant; Thos. Mara, second lieutenant; Wm. Grumley, first sergeant; Thomas Nugent, second sergeant; Martin Dryer, third sergeant; Patrick Lawler, fourth sergeant; C. A. Rose, first corporal; C. D. O'Brien, second corporal; N. N. Watson, fourth corporal. This command was Company "D," St. Louis Legion. Rank and file, seventy-six men. Before leaving, they were presented with a beautiful silk flag by the Union Fire Company, No. 2. The company returned to St. Louis after its term of service, and disbanded, much to the regret of its many friends and admirers. It was a most popular command, but the men were tired of this duty, and, like many of the companies at that time, felt that they had done all that their country required of them, and left the field to make room for others.

The Missouri Light Artillery was organized in July, 1842, and made its first parade February 22, 1843. It was composed of Germans, residing in the southern part of the city, and had in its ranks many men who had been in the German army, and had seen service in the field. It comprised a fine body of men, who were well drilled and efficient artillerists. The company was always called upon to fire salutes when the city was entertaining distinguished visitors and guests, but was not called out to suppress any of the riots, as the infantry and cavalry companies did this service before the disturbances reached that point where artillery would be necessary. They, however, on several occasions, successfully resisted the mobs, which were trying to take their pieces, to use on their fellow-citizens and soldiers. The officers of the company when first organized were: Frederick Kretchmar, captain; Henry Almstead, first lieutenant; Vincent Holzscheiter, second lieutenant; Frederick Wagner, third lieutenant. The battery consisted of four six-pound brass guns. These pieces were cast and mounted at the St. Louis Arsenal. The caissons, etc., were also made there. The uniform was a dark blue, single-breasted frock coat, red collar and cuffs, trimmed with gilt braid; light blue trousers, with double red stripes; epaulets, brass scales. The hat was of light blue felt, with patent leather tops, ornamented in front with a gilt flaming shell; red horse hair plume, drooping down the right side of the hat. The privates also carried short swords. The officers wore double-breasted coats of the same material as those worn by the privates, but their epaulets were gold. They were also armed with horse pistols, carried in holsters. Their saddles and bridles were brass mounted. In 1853 the company was in charge of the following officers: Henry Almstead, captain; Frederick Wagner, first lieutenant; Henry Haupt, second lieutenant; Joseph Schwendermann, third lieutenant: In 1858 it was reorganized and the following officers were elected: Henry Almstead, captain; G. Reinhardt, first lieutenant; H. Pectz, second lieutenant; Joseph Schnaider, third lieutenant; George Reimann, first sergeant; Herman Heimbach, second sergeant; G. Ost, third sergeant; John D. Yost, fourth sergeant; Philip H. Zepp, color sergeant. The company was with the troops on the Southwest expedition, and when the brigade was ordered to return to St. Louis, Governor Jackson instructed Colonel John S. Bowen to form a battalion of mounted men and a battery of artillery as a protection to the citizens of that part of the State, against the Kansas "Jay-Hawkers," who had made several raids along the Missouri border. This company was detailed to form the artillery branch of the command. Volunteers were called for, and seventeen of the St. Louis Grays stepped forward, and, with the additions from other companies, a fine organization was effected, under command of the following officers: William Jackson, captain; Henry Guibor, first lieutenant; Wm. P. Barlow, second lieutenant; Rudolph Webber, third lieutenant; rank and file, sixthy-eight men. The battery remained for several months on the border-line of Missouri and Kansas, when it was ordered, with the rest of the battalion, to report to General Frost at St. Louis, arriving Wednesday, May 8, 1861, at Camp Jackson, and being captured with the camp May 10, 1861. The guns were removed to the St. Louis Arsenal, and the company disbanded. The Missouri Light Artillery passed out of existence, after almost twenty years of service, and it will always be kindly remembered by the now old citizens of St. Louis, who rejoiced to hear the roar of its

unshotted guns, announcing peaceful victories or the coming of some illustrious visitor.

The company called the Missouri Dragoons was organized in July, 1842, and made its first appearance on parade February 22, 1843. The officers were: Waldemar Fischer, captain; Matthias Steitz, first lieutenant; Charles Muller, second lieutenant. It also was composed of progressive German citizens. The uniform was a dark blue, double-breasted coat, short skirts, red facings on collar and cuffs; trousers, light blue, with double red stripe; epaulets, brass scales. The hat was black patent leather, rounding up the back with a large roll of black fur, extending slightly over the front; the front was ornamented with a large gilt spread eagle; chin straps covered with small brass scales. Black patent-leather sword belt and gilt spurs completed the uniform, and each member carried, in fur-topped holsters, a brace of horse pistols. He was also armed with the usual cavalry sabre. The saddles and bridles were brass mounted and the stirrups were of highly polished brass. The saddle skirts were dark blue, trimmed with red. This company was a most prominent feature of our St. Louis military. The appearance of the men was most soldierly, and they had in the ranks many veterans of the German army, whose movements merited much attention, as they showed first-class training. Every member owned his own horse, and the company gave a great deal of time to drilling in Lafayette Park, long before it was enclosed. On March 12, 1852, they led the reception committee and the procession which received the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth. Their imposing appearance and thorough drill attracted the attention of the city's distinguished guest, and he had their officers brought before him, at the Planters' House, and publicly complimented them on their perfection of military movements. In 1853 the officers were: Francis Brinkmann, captain; Henry Henkel, first lieutenant; Christopher A. Stifel, second lieutenant; Charles Dunnermann, third lieutenant; Henry Dolde, ensign. The company continued to increase in membership, always cheerfully performing such duty as was assigned to it. In 1858 a change in its officers was made, and the following named gentlemen were in command: Henry Henkel, captain; Christopher A. Stifel, first lieutenant; John Ruk, second lieutenant; Chris Abel, third lieutenant; Ernst Pfaff, first sergeant; Jacob Melter, second sergeant; George Wakemann, third sergeant; George Sprenger, fourth sergeant; Louis Theumeyer, first corporal; George Bratz, second corporal; Michael Adami, third corporal. The command rendered very satisfactory service during the riots of 1852, and 1854, and was several times complimented by the city authorities and the commander of the regiment to which it was attached. In 1859 Christopher A. Stifel, captain; Ernst Pfaff, first lieutenant; Martin Kaltenbach, second lieutenant; George Wakemann, third lieutenant; and Jacob Melter, orderly sergeant. This company, with forty-three horse, was on the Southwest expedition, and returned to St. Louis with the brigade. Shortly after this, these troops withdrew from the State service, and, just before Camp Jackson was taken, Captain Stifel offered his and the company's services to Generals Lyon and Blair, but as there was no place to use cavalry, they were not accepted. The company had been recruited at that time to one hundred and twenty-six men, most of whom entered other commands in the Federal army, and served during the war. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Charles G. Stifel, was a private in the dragoons and rose, during the Civil War, to colonel of the Fifth Missouri Reserve Infantry.

The Missouri Riflemen, organized in 1843, was composed of German citizens of St. Louis, and was uniformed in dark green, single-breasted coats, black velvet collars and cuffs, with small red cord trimming; trousers of same color as the coat, with a red cord in the seam; silk plush hat, bell crowned, with large, black plume and gilt bugle ornament in front; black patent-leather waist belt; no epaulets. The company was armed with the United States army rifle, and the men were known as sharp-shooters. To become a member of this company it was necessary to be "a good shot." The members were thoroughly drilled as expert riflemen, and they sustained this reputation to the last. In May, 1846, they volunteered for the war with Mexico in the St. Louis Legion, and became Company "F." Their officers at that time were: Frederick Schaefer, captain; Ferdinand Stoevener, first lieutenant; Jacob Riseck, second lieutenant; John J. Ludwig, first sergeant; Robert Atkins, second sergeant; Daniel Steinmiller, third ser-

geant; Daniel Hauk, fourth sergeant; Peter Arnold, first corporal; Bernard Leopold, second corporal; Anton Benevoitz, third corporal; Andreas Schilling, fourth corporal. There were several changes in the officers of the company until 1854, when the following were in charge: Bernard Laibold, captain; Frederick Naegemann, first lieutenant; Frederick Wessling, second lieutenant; Louis Duestrow, third lieutenant. In 1858 a reorganization was effected, and the following officers were elected: B. Schultze, captain; Anton Niederweiser, first lieutenant; Christian Essig, second lieutenant; Eugene Alcan, third lieutenant; William Mittmann, first sergeant; Charles Schaff, second sergeant; Charles Hoelzel, third sergeant; Rudolph Ufon, fourth sergeant; Louis Peiv, colorbearer. This company rendered efficient service in the riots of 1852-4. Bernard Laibold, who was captain of this company in 1854, was a gallant officer during the late war. He was major of the Second Missouri United States Cavalry, and was promoted colonel of this regiment. He commanded a brigade of infantry at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and again at the battle of Stone River. He also commanded his brigade while serving in Sheridan's Division. He was wounded while in the assault on Missionary Ridge. After this he was placed in charge of a supply train of provisions for the army at Knoxville, Tennessee, and attacked in heavy force by Wheeler's cavalry, who had followed him expecting to capture his force and the supplies. Colonel Laibold, however, by his skill and daring saved his train, and defeated the object of Wheeler's attack. A few months after this affair he was left at Dalton in command of the post with his regiment, Second Missouri Cavalry, and while at Chattanooga, August 14, 1864, where he had gone to consult with his commanding general, he was recalled by Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Beck, who had received information from Adairsville that the Confederate forces were advancing to attack the position. He urged Colonel Laibold to come in all haste on a special engine. The colonel went as suggested, and arrived just as the flag of truce was shown, and the following handed him by the bearer of it:

"*To the Commandant of the Federal Forces,*

"*Dalton, Georgia.*

"Sir—To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command.

"JOSEPH WHEELER,
"Major-General commanding forces around Dalton."

The reply was characteristic of the brave man that he was, despite the fact that his force was smaller than General Wheeler's:

"I have been placed here to defend, and not surrender.

"B. LAIBOLD,
"Commanding Post."

For thirty-six hours he and his little band gallantly defended the position, when reinforcements reached him, and General Wheeler withdrew. At the close of the war Colonel Laibold returned to St. Louis. He died only a few years ago, honored and loved by his men, who speak of him now with all the pride brave men cherish for a gallant commander.

The Texas Free Corps had for its officers: Henry Koch, captain; Louis Geis, first lieutenant; Herman Kroschel, second lieutenant; Joseph Heise, first sergeant; George Richard, second sergeant; A. H. Dodt, third sergeant; C. B. H. Gildehaus, fourth sergeant; G. Kockritz, first corporal; Y. G. Yeager, second corporal; Charles Muller, third corporal; Henry Bethe, fourth corporal; rank and file eighty-one men. This company was organized in April, 1846, for the Mexican War, and became Company "H" of the St. Louis Legion. Upon its return in August of the same year it was disbanded. It may be mentioned here that after the return of the St. Louis Legion from Mexico, many of the members formed a portion of the battalion, which was called out by General Gaines, and proceeded across the plains to New Mexico. This battalion was composed of five companies, of which A. R. Easton was elected lieutenant-colonel. Company "A" was commanded by Captain Elihu H. Shepherd; Company "B" by Captain Nicholas Woelmer; Company "C" by Captain Noble C. Cunningham; Company "D" by Captain Edmund W. Paul; and Company "E" by Captain Wm. A. Barnes.

The company which became known as the "Union Riflemen" was organized in March, 1851, and its officers were as follows: Louis Frey, captain; Rudolph Schneider, first lieutenant; Frank Unger, second lieutenant;

Francis Kohr, third lieutenant. The uniform was similar to that worn by the Missouri riflemen. In 1858 the company was commanded as follows: Francis Kohr, captain; John Weber, first lieutenant; Jacob N. Kiburz, second lieutenant; Bernard V. Meyer, third lieutenant; Rudolph Staenx, fourth lieutenant; George Ernst, first sergeant; Jacob Auer, second lieutenant; Henry Trautmann, third sergeant; Jacob Steiner, fourth sergeant. The corps was composed mostly of Swiss citizens of St. Louis, and became a very popular command. It disbanded in 1860.

The National Guards, organized in 1852, was composed of some of the most prominent professional and business men of the city, and to be a member of this corps it was necessary to be a man of means. Its members were an enterprising and public-spirited lot of citizens who were desirous of advancing the city's interests in every way. To this company the city of St. Louis is much indebted for the handsome manner in which it was represented in many of the cities east of here. The organization was effected July 26, 1852, when the following officers were elected: Robert M. Renick, captain; John N. Pritchard, first lieutenant; Frank H. Tucker, second lieutenant; E. S. Wheaton, third lieutenant; J. H. Obear, fourth lieutenant. The uniform was a single-breasted, swallow-tail, scarlet coat, with sky-blue facing on the skirt, cuffs and collars, gilt braid trimmings; epaulets with blue tops and white fringe; white patent leather cross and waist belts, polished brass breast plate, with silver monogram of the company—"N. G."—in the center; trousers sky blue, with scarlet welt in seam; hat, "bearskin shako," with two gilt tassels hanging in front. Officers wore double-breasted coats, gold epaulets, black morocco leather sword belts and red silk sashes. Their swords were the regulation army weapon, and most handsomely ornamented with gilt handle and bands. The National Guards made their first parade December 1, 1852, with four officers and forty-four men, with their own band, W. B. Haseltine, leader, and twelve pieces, the St. Louis Grays performing escort duty. Their first captain, Robert M. Renick, was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and an officer in the Fourth United States Artillery, when he resigned to make St. Louis his home. Through his efforts, ably seconded by the members of the corps, the company at once established itself, by its perfection of drill and soldierly bearing, as a great favorite among the citizens of St. Louis. This popularity it retained until its dissolution in 1861. They assisted in quelling the riots of 1854, and other disturbances which occurred later, and in every way conducted themselves as gentlemen and well trained soldiers. No duty was too irksome, and no call on them, night or day, was ever slighted. In January, 1854, Captain Renick was promoted colonel of the First Regiment, and the company elected John N. Pritchard, the founder of the corps, captain. The lieutenants mentioned above were promoted, and I. D. Sanger was made fourth lieutenant. Shortly after this, Lieutenants Tucker, Obear and Sanger resigned. E. S. Wheaton was elected first lieutenant; H. J. McKellops, second, and George W. West, third lieutenant. On November 1, 1855, the National Guards accepted the invitation of the Pacific railroad to be present at the ceremonies incident to the opening of the road to Jefferson City, and were in that lamentable catastrophe of the Gasconade bridge, where so many of the prominent citizens of St. Louis were killed or injured. The Guards, together with the St Louis Grays, who were also in the disaster, did much to relieve those injured at the accident. In February, 1856, the company went to Cincinnati, at the invitation of the Rover Guards, the crack company of that city, to take part in a prize drill. There they were the observed of all observers, and carried off the prize, among their competitors being the Chicago Light Infantry Guards, Baltimore Grays, Cleveland Grays and Cumberland Continentals, of Maryland. In July, 1857, the company visited Lexington, Kentucky, and Captain Pritchard and sixty men were present on July 4th, at the laying of the corner stone of the Henry Clay monument. When the next election of the guards was held, June, 1858, Lieutenant John B. Gray was elected captain; Third Lieutenant W. B. Haseltine, first lieutenant; Sergeant W. H. Finney, second lieutenant; and W. S. Cuddy, third lieutenant. Shortly afterward Lieutenant Cuddy resigned, and Sergeant Charles Perrine was elected third lieutenant. In the following year, on July 4th, the company visited Quincy, Illinois, under command of Captain John B. Gray, and were most kindly treated by the Quincy City Guards, who

showed them every attention. As the company grew steadily in membership, it was found necessary to form another company, and on July 28, 1858, the second company of the National Guards was organized, the following being the officers elected: Benjamin E. Walker, captain; Lem. H. Garnett, first lieutenant; John W. Amiss, second lieutenant; Thomas W. Brandon, third lieutenant; C. W. Smith, first sergeant; Frank Carter, second sergeant; E. F. Chappell, third sergeant; Z. S. Hyde, fourth sergeant; C. B. Atchison, color sergeant; R. B. Lee, first corporal; George J. Chapman, second corporal; E. C. Simmons, third corporal; and F. B. Pike, fourth corporal. This company adopted the regimental uniform, and made its first appearance on parade February 22, 1859, escorted by Company A and the St. Louis Grays. As an evidence of the military standing of the Guards, and of the estimation in which they were held at this time, it may be stated that in the brigade staff of the First Military District they numbered among their members Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B. McKellops, assistant adjutant-general; Major William D. Wood, aid-de-camp; Major Nicholas Wall, commissary; Major Cary Gratz, quartermaster; Major John J. Anderson, paymaster; Major William R. Biddlecome, judge advocate general; and in the staff of the First Infantry, Colonel John N. Pritchard, Major E. S. Wheaton; Captain W. R. Buchanan, adjutant; Captain N. Hatch, commissary; Captain Edgar Ames, paymaster, and Captain Henry W. Williams, quartermaster, being eleven superior officers in the brigade and regimental staff. These two companies continued without any material change until May, 1860. Captain Benjamin E. Walker, of the second company, and all the lieutenants having resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel McKellops was elected captain of the second company; E. C. Pike, first lieutenant; George L. Andrews, second lieutenant, and Leonard J. Conroy, third lieutenant. In June, 1860, Brigadier-General Frost detached the two companies from the First Regiment—which was composed of ten companies—and formed them into the Engineer Corps of Missouri. They at once adopted the uniform worn by the engineers of the United States Army, namely: dark blue frock coats and sky-blue trousers for the officers, with two gold stripes on the trousers. The private's uniform was a dark blue coat with turreted castles on each side of the coat collar, and yellow trimmings; sky-blue trousers with yellow cord in seam; white patent enameled leather belts, and cartridge box with turreted castles on box. Colonel Pritchard, having resigned from the First Regiment with the intention of returning to his old command, was elected major of the Engineer Corps. His staff was composed of the following men: John S. Cavender, adjutant; John M. Platt, quartermaster; E. J. Sterling, commissary, and C. G. Martin, paymaster. The Engineer Battalion went into Camp Lewis with the First Missouri Brigade at the Fair Grounds, June 30, 1860, with eighty-seven muskets, six company and four staff officers, Captain Gray commanding, Major Pritchard being absent from the city. Early in the following July the famous Ellsworth Chicago Zouaves decided to visit the principal cities of the East. This company was the most popular and thoroughly drilled organization of its day. After they had electrified the military companies of the East and were about to return to Chicago, the Guards sent them a most pressing and cordial invitation to visit St. Louis. In response to this invitation the Zouaves arrived here on the evening of August 10th and were received with due military ceremony and escorted through the streets to the Guards' armory, where they were royally entertained. The next day the Zouaves gave an exhibition drill at the Fair Grounds to an immense crowd of St. Louis soldiery and citizens. This exhibition was so surprising and pleasing to St. Louis soldiers that almost every company adopted the Zouave tactics. The Zouaves left for Chicago a few days later, carrying with them many souvenirs of esteem from our St. Louis military companies. Their commander met a most tragic death the following year at Alexandria, Virginia. In November, 1860, the Guards were a part of the Southwest expedition, being commanded by Major John N. Pritchard; John S. Cavender, adjutant; E. B. Sayers, acting quartermaster; S. Gratz Moses, Jr., surgeon; David R. Risley, quartermaster sergeant; and R. B. Liep, sergeant major. They carried eighty-three muskets. Major Pritchard resigned shortly after the return of the battalion from the Southwest, and the Guards then went into the Second Regiment, under command of Colonel John S. Bowen, as one

company of engineers, to be attached to and perform engineer duty in that regiment. The following is a list of its officers: W. B. Haseltine, captain; W. H. Finney, first lieutenant; Charles Perrine, second lieutenant; John M. Gilkeson, third lieutenant; S. H. Smith, first sergeant; O. R. McCormick, second sergeant; George J. Chapman, third sergeant; E. F. Chappell, fourth sergeant; A. T. Meakings, fifth sergeant; P. C. Taylor, first corporal; George Walker, second corporal; J. D. Holliday, third corporal; D. C. Wood, fourth corporal, and S. S. Carr, fifth corporal. The above organization remained intact until their capture at Camp Jackson. At this time the division in the company was so great in regard to siding with the North or South, that it prevented the men acting as a command, and they disbanded. A large number of its members went into the war and several of them rose to distinction. John S. Cavender, William D. Wood and John B. Gray became brigadier-generals in the Federal Army, while many of its members were field and line officers in the contending forces. In 1871 the Engineer Company was reorganized and the following officers were elected: John N. Pritchard, captain; Henry B. Ewing, first lieutenant; John C. Bloomfield, second lieutenant, and Chris. P. Ellerbe, orderly sergeant. In December, 1871, a desire began to manifest itself among the Guards for a reorganization of the "Old Company," and on February 14, 1872, St. Valentine's Day, the old members came together, former friendships were renewed, and the National Guards were the first to break down the barriers erected by the war of 1861-5. The meeting of the survivors of the old company was most affecting. The old brotherly spirit was shown by all; the past was referred to in a manly and fraternal way; the Guards were reorganized, and the blue and gray again clasped hands under the old flag. An election of officers resulted as follows: John B. Gray, captain; Wm. B. Haseltine, first lieutenant; John C. Bloomfield, second lieutenant; James R. Shaler, first sergeant; Wm. B. Pratt, second sergeant; Robert B. Wade, third sergeant; Wm. A. Hequembourg, fourth sergeant; John G. Alexander, fifth sergeant; Daniel Catlin, first corporal; John Kennard, second corporal; Wm. K. Patrick, third corporal; Joseph C. Cabot, fourth corporal; Alexander J. Leggat, fifth corporal; John H. McCluney, sixth corporal; Thomas D. Witt, seventh corporal; and Ben Freeborn, eighth corporal; seventy-seven privates. The company adopted the original uniform of the corps, but changed the color from scarlet to cadet-gray with black facings, etc. Early in 1873 the Guards decided to represent St. Louis at President Grant's second inaugural, and on March 1st left for Washington with the following officers: Wm. B. Haseltine, captain; John C. Bloomfield, first lieutenant; Wm. B. Pratt, first sergeant; Daniel S. Holmes, second sergeant; John G. Alexander, third sergeant; Hy. E. Bryan, fourth sergeant; George W. Wright, fifth sergeant; Wm. K. Patrick, first corporal; Hy. S. Brown, second corporal; Benjamin Freeborn, third corporal; Joseph Stickel, fourth corporal; rank and file, seventy-eight men. They made a most favorable impression by their military bearing in the great procession of March 4th, and were given an ovation all along the line, for the immense crowd of people and soldiery in attendance fully appreciated the sentiment of the "Blue and the Gray" coming from beyond the Mississippi to do honor to General Grant. After the parade they called on President Grant, who gave them a most cordial reception. They left the next day for Philadelphia, where they were received by the Washington Grays and given a reception that was most gratifying to the Guards. The following day they proceeded to New York and became the guests of the Twenty-second Regiment, which made their stay in New York a round of pleasure and attention that will never be forgotten by the Guards. They returned to St. Louis March 10th and were received by an immense throng of citizens. When they reached their armory they were met by a host of friends, who gave them a banquet and a reception that the Guards remember with grateful hearts to this day. They were addressed at the banquet by the father of the organization, Colonel John N. Pritchard, and by many of the older members who were proud of St. Louis' representation at that memorable inauguration and the attention paid them in the Eastern cities. May 5, 1883, the Guards organized the Veteran Corps. The officers elected were: George W. West, president; John B. Gray, first vice-president; H. J. McKellops, second vice-president, and Thomas D. Witt, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Wm. K. Patrick, Sol. Scott, Jr.,

and Frank A. Lane. They had several reunions at the Lindell Hotel, but finally disbanded. The company continued prosperous without any material change in organization, although several companies that had been formed subsequent to the war had disbanded. When the labor riots of July, 1877, broke out in all their violence and spread with such alarming rapidity that the city authorities were almost powerless, Mayor Henry Overstolz called out the Guards to aid the police in subduing the rioters. The company responded immediately to the call, and in two hours they were at the Four Courts with one hundred and twenty-six men, under the following officers: Charles E. Pearce, captain; George J. Chapman, first lieutenant; L. F. Prince, second lieutenant; W. P. Hazard, first sergeant; H. S. Brown, second sergeant; Joseph Campbell, third sergeant; R. R. Tilley, fourth sergeant; James A. Forman, quartermaster sergeant; W. H. Fidler, first corporal; J. P. Smith, second corporal; C. L. Godlove, third corporal; Adolph Hoeber, fourth corporal; H. R. L. Jones, fifth corporal, and J. C. Enyart, sixth corporal. During the week of that excitement they were on duty all the time. Their work was dangerous and most fatiguing, but it was most cheerfully and faithfully performed. The company at this time were the owners of their arms. They had purchased for their own use one hundred and forty Remington rifles, the best weapon in use at that time. The company still serves the State and city and is "ever ready" to respond to any call to protect its fellow-citizens. It is now Company A, First Regiment Missouri Infantry.

The Black Plume Rifles, first called the Union Riflemen, was organized in July, 1852, through the efforts of John W. Crane and Edward E. Allen, and made its first parade December 1st of that year. At an election held at their first meeting the following officers were chosen: John W. Crane, captain; Edward E. Allen, first lieutenant; James Gordon, second lieutenant; Eugene Alcan, third lieutenant; William M. Carroll, fourth lieutenant; N. J. Roff, first sergeant; Robert M. Parks, second sergeant; A. F. Barnes, third sergeant; Charles A. Pickford, fourth sergeant; Milton C. Espy, first corporal; John Opel, second corporal; Timothy F. Keane, third corporal; William Fulton, fourth corporal. Captain Crane was of fine presence and ability, and a man of much prominence in mercantile and political circles. He took great interest in city affairs and held several positions of trust in the city government. He remained with the company until June, 1854, when he was promoted to colonel of the Rifle Battalion. He was succeeded by Edward E. Allen, and Messrs. Gordon, Carroll and Alcan were promoted, leaving a vacancy in the fourth lieutenancy, which was filled by the election of Milton C. Espy. During the life of the company several changes occurred among the lieutenants, and the vacancies were filled by Robert M. Parks, A. F. Barnes and Timothy F. Keane. The company was armed with the Mississippi rifle and thoroughly drilled as sharp-shooters. In the skirmish drill they were most efficient. The uniform was a dark blue single-breasted frock coat, gilt buttons, patent-leather waist-belts; light blue trousers, with broad yellow stripes, silk plush, bell-crowned hat, patent-leather top and small band of same at the bottom, the front being ornamented with a gilt bugle, with plume of dark green cock's feathers. Officers wore double-breasted coats, gold epaulets and red silk sashes, and their trousers were striped with a broad gilt braid. This company, like the St. Louis Grays, encouraged the boys of the day to form military companies, and the Rifles, in May, 1854, had a company of youngsters known as the "Black Plume Rifle Cadets," George I. Custer, captain; Norman Leslie, first lieutenant; James B. Comstock, second lieutenant; Charles C. Campbell, third lieutenant; and John M. Warren, fourth lieutenant. The Cadets made their first parade July 4, 1855. Their uniform, hats excepted, were the same as the "Rifles." They wore dark blue caps with green pompon. These boys made good soldiers later on when they entered other organizations, after the disbanding of the company. Several of them, during the war between the States, rose to distinction in the armies of the North and the South. Both these companies disbanded in 1857.

The St. Louis Light Guard was organized in the fall of 1852, and made its first parade July 4, 1853. It was composed of a most active body of young men, who gave much of their time and attention to drills and military duty. The officers were: John C. Smith, captain; Daniel Byrne, first lieutenant; Hanson S. Smith, second lieutenant; Peter R. Cav-

anaugh, third lieutenant; Edward Byrne, first sergeant; Bernard J. Higgins, second sergeant; John Murphy, third sergeant; Thomas Lynch, fourth sergeant; Patrick Mooney, color sergeant; John Fallon, first corporal; Reuben B. Davis, second corporal; Otis Hawken, third corporal; John Fowler, fourth corporal, and Phillip Coyne, fifth corporal. The uniform was a light blue, single-breasted swallow-tail coat, with buff facings on skirt, collars and cuffs, gold braid trimmings, epaulets with blue tops, buff fringe; white cross and waist-belts; trousers same color as coats, with wide buff stripe; tall light blue felt hat, with patent-leather band at top and bottom, ornamented in front with a gilt spread-eagle and tipped with large fountain plume of red and white feathers. The officers wore double-breasted coats with gold epaulets; black morocco sword-belts, red silk sashes; the swords were long, straight blades with silver-plated scabbards. Their plumes were red, white and blue feathers, and the trousers had a broad gilt stripe. About a year after its organization, Captain Smith was elected major of the regiment and was succeeded by Lieutenant Byrne, and the other officers were promoted, leaving a vacancy of third lieutenant, which was filled by the election of Sergeant Higgins. The company greatly distinguished itself in the riots of August, 1854, under the command of Captain Byrne, and were mentioned in general orders by Colonel Renick for their gallantry and efficiency. They were young heroes in those days of peril and danger, not one of them, officers excepted, being over twenty years of age. The company continued to increase in membership until, in 1854, it became necessary to organize another company, but dissensions in its ranks prevented the new organization being named Company "B," and it was organized as the Mound City Guards, with J. Richard Barret as captain; Hanson S. Smith, first lieutenant; James Coff, second lieutenant; and George W. Gilson, third lieutenant. Great rivalry was manifested between the companies, but after months of drilling the Mound City Guards failed to appear on parade. The Light Guards had suffered in the meantime by loss of members, and shortly afterward also ceased to exist. It was the old story, "too many men for one company, but not enough for two."

The "Continental Rangers" were organized in the fall of 1852 and made their first parade July 4, 1853. The uniform was a fac-simile of that worn by the Continentals of Revolutionary fame in the army of Washington, and they also wore white wigs, giving the men an ancient and venerable appearance. The Continental idea was carried out in every detail, and when on parade they attracted more attention than any other command, and the patriotic cheers of the crowds that followed them gave evidence of how dear to the hearts of the people were the representatives of the "Veterans of 1776." At the time of organization, the following officers were elected: W. S. Stewart, captain; James Spore, first lieutenant; Charles F. Cady, second lieutenant; Richard W. Jones, third lieutenant, and William D. Christman, fourth lieutenant. Several changes of officers were made during six years of the company's existence. Captain Stewart was succeeded by E. Church Blackburn, who was killed in the Gasconade disaster of November 1, 1855. He was a brave and efficient officer and his loss was most severely felt by his company and the city. His successor was Captain Wm. Augustus Linn, who had been an efficient officer in the United States Army and had greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican War. Captain Linn was the son of the late United States Senator Linn, of this State. He kept the Continentals in the front rank as a well disciplined body of men. The lieutenants above named were in time succeeded by D. R. Risley, William Lingo, Thomas Nugent and William Grumley—the original orderly sergeant. The latter was a popular Irish citizen, later known as "Uncle Billy." At the opening of the War of the Crimea, he began drilling a large number of recruits for the Continentals, and it was the wonder of his friends—and he had many—how enthusiastic "Uncle Billy" was about increasing the Continentals. He was thoroughly drilled, having served in the English Army, and he was also a Mexican veteran and a most severe drill-master. The writer, at that time only a boy, and a member of the Black Plume Rifle Cadets, when drilling with his company in the same armory, was horrified to see Grumley kick a man out of the ranks of the Continentals because he did not keep step, saying to the man: "D—n you, do you think I have nothing to do but look after such characters as you; you don't seem to know your left foot from your right, but now you'll know my right

foot. Clear out!" Then, turning to the body of recruits, he said: "If any of you don't profit by what I gave that fellow, you'll get the same. Right—face, quick time, march! Now, keep step, or there will be more kicking." His threat had the desired effect and in a few weeks he had made a most perfect company of his raw material. Just at this time, Grumley took away his Continentals and they joined the British Army in Russia. Grumley was promoted major in Her Majesty's service, and after the war returned to St. Louis, where he lived for many years. He answered his last roll call only a few years ago. The Continentals were among the companies which suppressed the riots of 1854. They were roughly handled by the rioters, and two of its members, Messrs. Spore and Holliday, were severely wounded, but Captain Blackburn was a most fearless officer and handled his men with great skill and daring. They were nearly overcome when the Washington Guards and Light Guards came to their relief at Sixth and Green—now Lucas Avenue—and put the rioters to flight. From General Orders, published August 12, 1852, the writer extracts the following: "I feel bound especially to notice the Continentals, Captain Blackburn; the Washington Guards, Lieutenant Patrick Deegan in command; the Light Guards, Captain Byrne; and the National Guards, Captain Pritchard; who, by their promptness, gallantry and good conduct, have especially merited the thanks of the community, though every company called out behaved in the handsomest manner. By order, Robert Renick, Colonel First Regiment, St. Louis Legion. H. J. B. McKellops, Acting Adjutant." The "Rangers" disbanded in 1856.

The St. Louis Mounted Rifles, a company of Germans, was organized in December, 1852. The officers in charge at its formation were: Frederick Walter, captain; S. Meyberg, first lieutenant; W. Moll, second lieutenant, and H. Hildebrand, third lieutenant. The uniform was a short skirt, dark green, single-breasted coat, gilt braid trimmings on collar and cuffs; no epaulets; black patent-leather waist belts, with cartridge boxes of same material; dark green trousers, with yellow stripe; black plush bell-crowned hat, patent-leather top, ornamented with yellow silk cord and tassels, dark green plume and a gilt bugle. The members of this company were well drilled, and, during the pleasant weather in spring and fall, made many excursions to Belleville and other towns in the neighborhood of St. Louis. They were a well-to-do, good-natured lot of men, and great favorites with their fellow-soldiers. In 1858 the organization was commanded as follows: H. Hildebrand, captain; Louis Schirmer, first lieutenant; J. Schafer, second lieutenant; Wm. Keil, third lieutenant; J. Pelgen, ensign; L. Danner, first sergeant; E. Berger, second sergeant; P. Brech, third sergeant; P. Roederer, fourth sergeant; O. Schvoerkert, first corporal; Wm. Georger, second corporal; G. Scharrmann, third corporal. After seven years of military service the company disbanded in 1860. Most of the men entered the Federal Army at the outbreak of the war.

The Washington Guards came into existence in 1853. After the Montgomery Guards returned from Mexico and disbanded, the Irish citizens of St. Louis had no distinct or representative military organization. They had, however, a strong and effective fire company, the "Union No. 2." Captain Gorman was president of this company, and for many years he kept his men in active service for the public good. This fire company was composed of leading citizens, and the Montgomery Guards and Light Guards had been organized from this body of men. The city had, to a great extent, grown out of its village ideas, and was increasing rapidly in population. The character of buildings was changed from two and three-story houses to larger and higher structures. Then there were rumors of the steam fire engine that was creating a revolution in the volunteer fire department of Cincinnati, and the members of the "Union" found that the work they were doing with the hand-engine was not adequate to the demands made upon them, owing to the changed conditions mentioned above. They, therefore, decided to disband the fire company, sell the engine-house and apparatus, and, with the proceeds, present the city with a first class steam fire-engine, and thereby introduce the steam fire department. Then the way was opened for the organization of a new military company, made up of members of the fire company. A meeting was called at the Union engine-house for this purpose, and, on July 25, 1853, the Washington Guards were organized and the following officers were elected:

D. M. Frost, captain; Patrick Deegan, first lieutenant; Joseph Kelly, second lieutenant; Francis P. Burke, third lieutenant; Patrick Gorman, first sergeant; Hiram Ogden, second sergeant; Thomas Tallis, third sergeant; John Kearney, fourth sergeant; Richard King, color sergeant; John Heffernan, first corporal; John Wheeler, second corporal; John Tobin, third corporal; Wm. L. Lynch, fourth corporal, and Michael Whelan, fifth corporal. An armory was rented and the real work of perfecting the men in the duties of a soldier was taken in hand by Captain Frost, who was a graduate of West Point, and who had served with distinction in the Mexican War, resigning his commission later. The members became imbued with his spirit and gave him all the support that men could give. Their attendance and close application to drills was all the young officer could desire. On the 22d of February, 1854, they made their first parade, with sixty-seven muskets, and the effect was electrical on the other military companies and the citizens of the city. They were escorted by the National Guards and Continentals. The marching and evolutions of the men and their soldierly bearing was a delight to their friends and a surprise to their rivals. From that day their fellow-soldiers felt that a change had come over the military of St. Louis. The uniform of the Washington Guards was a dark blue, single-breasted, swallow-tailed coat, yellow facings on skirt, cuffs and collars, gilt braid trimmings; epaulets with blue tops and yellow fringe; sky-blue trousers, with wide yellow stripe; white cross and waist belts; tall black silk plush hat, with black patent-leather bands on upper and lower part, gilt spread-eagle in front beneath a gilt harp entwined with shamrocks, surmounted with a large white fountain plume tipped with green; black patent-leather knapsacks, with two crossed swords on the flap, the initials of the company, "W. G.," between the sword blades; patent-leather cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbard. Captain Frost was the first to introduce the skirmish drill and sham battles. The woods, which then extended from Seventeenth Street as far west as Jefferson Avenue, and between the Olive Street road and Washington Avenue, were well adapted for this work. The rattle of musketry and the sharp crack of the rifle were for several years familiar sounds to the citizens of those days. But days of anxious care were coming for our soldiers. The "Know-Nothing" riots of August, 1854, broke forth in all the fury of religious prejudice and political hatred. The Washington Guards, owing to proficiency of drill and large membership, was among the first companies ordered out to suppress the rioters, and they did this work fearlessly and efficiently. For seventy-two hours this company was under arms, and was forced to march to many parts of the city to disperse the rioters and frequently to assist some of the other military companies, who were at times hard pressed by the mob. Subsequently many target excursions were given by this company, and handsome and costly presents were offered by their friends for the best shots in the company. Whitlinell's Grove, Chambers' Place, at Florissant, and Bloody Island, opposite the city, were the favorite grounds for this purpose. Then the "grand ball" of the company, always given on Washington's birthday, at the old Varieties Theater, on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth, was a social event equal to the "Veiled Prophet's ball" of to-day. October 9, 1858, the company had to be divided, and Company "B" was organized, with the following officers: Wm. Wade, captain; Patrick O'Connor, first lieutenant; Thomas Wall, second lieutenant; Thomas Curley, third lieutenant; Morris Hodnett, first sergeant; Mat. W. Quan, second sergeant; Patrick Fitzmorris, third sergeant; Mark Byrne, fourth sergeant; M. Dillon, color sergeant; Charles Hoffmeister, first corporal; T. Heffernan, second corporal; William Hodnett, third corporal; Lawrence McEvoy, fourth corporal, and James Walsh, fifth corporal. This company was not long in service—the change was not satisfactory and it was disbanded—most of the members returning to the old company, and a reorganization of both companies resulted in a change of officers. Captain Frost had, in the meantime, been promoted to colonel of the regiment, Lieutenants Deegan and Burke resigned, and the election following this change resulted as follows: Patrick Gorman, captain; Robert Tucker, first lieutenant; W. J. Kenny, second lieutenant; Patrick O'Connor, third lieutenant; Richard King, color bearer; E. P. Woods, first sergeant; Thomas McCarthy, second sergeant; Daniel Woods, third sergeant; P. Shevlin, fourth sergeant; Thomas Roche, fifth sergeant; Mathew Ryan, first corporal; Dennis O'Brien, second corporal; Patrick Heffernan,

third corporal, and Alexander Fox, fourth corporal; seventy-six privates. The company at all times had a large membership, and was among the first called to suppress the riot when the old jail—southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets—was attacked, June 3, 1859. It was a part of the Southwest expedition, and was, in the following May, captured at Camp Jackson with the rest of the troops there. It was disbanded after this affair, and many of its members ran the blockade at Cairo and entered the ranks of the First Missouri Confederate Infantry, organized at Memphis, Tennessee, by Colonel John S. Bowen. Most of the men, however, when the Camp Jackson prisoners were exchanged for General Mulligan's men, captured at Lexington, Missouri, by General Price, went to Memphis and organized the First Missouri Confederate Artillery, with William Wade as captain; Samuel Farrington, first lieutenant; Richard Walsh, second lieutenant; James C. Barron, third lieutenant: Edmund P. Woods, orderly sergeant, and Rev. John Bannon, chaplain. They were equipped with six twelve-pound guns—two Parrott rifles and four Napoleon pieces. The battery was sent over to Missouri to General Price, and participated in the battle of Elkhorn. They were then, with Price's command, sent to Memphis, and became a part of the Confederate troops under Beauregard at Corinth, Mississippi. They were also engaged at Farmington and Iuka, and in the second battle of Corinth the thunder of their guns was the first heard by the contending armies of VanDorn, Price and Rosecrans at daybreak on the morning of October 4, 1862. They fought with great courage, and with sorrow saw their young and gallant lieutenant, Farrington, fall from his horse, killed by a cannon shot from the Federal works. They were again engaged at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, against Porter's fleet of gunboats, where Colonel Wade, Sergeants E. P. Woods, John Kearney, and many of this company were killed while they were working the heavy guns at the water battery. A short time before the engagement at Grand Gulf, Captain Wade was promoted lieutenant-colonel of artillery. He was a general favorite with all, was absolutely fearless and a first-class artillerist; everybody in the command knew him, and all deplored his death. His old friend, Father John Bannon, preached his funeral sermon at Port Gibson, where his remains were buried. After the war they were brought here, with those of Lieutenant Farrington, and both of these brave men sleep beneath the trees in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The battery was also at Baker's Creek, Big Black, and the siege of Vicksburg, and were surrendered with the garrison, July 4, 1863. After this the battery was consolidated with Guibor's and Landis' Missouri batteries, under Guibor. They were in all the battles under General Johnston in the Georgia campaign, in front of Sherman. They had their guns on top of Kennesaw Mountain when Blair's corps gallantly assaulted the position, but his forces were badly repulsed. When General Hood made his advance into Tennessee, they were always in front, and at Franklin, November 30, 1864, this battery, by their well-directed shots, drove the Federals from the first line of works before their brigade (Cockrell's) made its heroic charge on the main line. They suffered great loss in that terrible conflict, but they pushed on after the retreating troops of Scofield, and a few days after arriving at Nashville, they were sent to Murfreesboro under command of Lieutenant Samuel M. Kennard, and served under General Forrest until they reached Columbus, Mississippi, when they were ordered, with other troops, to re-enforce General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina. They were in the battle of Bentonville, and surrendered with Johnston's forces at Goldsboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. They always carried Missouri's banner in the battle's front, and no one will begrudge honor to those brave Irishmen who learned the art of war here in Lucas' Woods and ended their services in North Carolina. Only a remnant of the sixty men who enlisted under Captain Wade returned to St. Louis, while many of their comrades sleep on the Southern battlefields, awaiting the last assembly call.

The Emmet Guards, organized in 1857, was formed through the efforts of John C. Smith, Edward Byrne, Philip Coyne, and several other members of the old Light Guard. It was the intention of the organizers to name the company after the old corps, but as the members were mostly all patriotic young Irishmen, they decided to name the command after the young martyr, Robert Emmet, who gave up his life for Ireland's liberty in the dark days of her oppression. The first officers were: John C. Smith, captain; Thomas Nugent, first

lieutenant; Edward Byrne, second lieutenant, and Philip Coyne, third lieutenant. They made their first parade July 4, 1857. The uniform was a dark blue, single-breasted, swallow-tailed coat, with light buff facings on skirt, collar and cuffs, and gilt braid trimmings; epaulets, blue tops with buff fringe; sky-blue trousers, with buff welt in seam; white cross and waist belts, with polished breastplate, having a silver wreath of shamrock enclosing the initial letters, "E. G."; black patent-leather knapsacks, with the coat of arms of Missouri on the flap; black shako or bearskin hat, with two gilt tassels hanging in front. In the latter part of 1858 Captain J. C. Smith and Lieutenants Thomas Nugent and Philip Coyne resigned. This brought about a reorganization, and the following officers were elected: Thomas Floyd Smith, captain; Edward Byrne, first lieutenant; Mathew Park, second lieutenant; William Nugent, third lieutenant; John Kane, first sergeant; William Moran, second sergeant; John Boyle, third sergeant; Michael Murphy, fourth sergeant; L. Kinney, color sergeant; William N. Tivy, first corporal; J. A. Kelly, second corporal; P. Lyons, third corporal, and J. C. Connors, fourth corporal. Their new captain, Thomas F. Smith, was a Kentuckian, and had been, up to this time, an officer in the Eighth United States Infantry. He was an excellent commander and drill-master. He did not remain long in command, as his business affairs required so much of his time that he was obliged to resign, much to the regret of the company. He was succeeded by Captain William Wade, who retained the position until the latter part of 1860, when Philip Coyne was elected captain. Lieutenant William Nugent also resigned at this time, and Joseph Shields was elected to fill the vacancy. The company was in the Southwest expedition in full numbers. During its four years of service, several changes were made in its officers. W. N. Tivy and Edward Mulholland served as lieutenants. The command was at Camp Jackson, and was captured with its regiment. The company disbanded after this, and most of its members entered the Confederate Army under General Price. Not many of them survived the war.

The Washington Blues, organized in 1857, was brought into existence by the rapid increase of membership of the Washington Guards, and as the result of a good-natured rivalry among Irish citizens. As most of the men interested in the movement were members of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, from its ranks came almost all the men who formed the "Blues." The company was organized September 7, 1857, when the following officers were elected: Joseph Kelly, captain; Michael McEnnis, first lieutenant; Patrick E. Burke, second lieutenant; John R. Drew, third lieutenant, and Charles W. Hogan, fourth lieutenant. The company made its first parade February 22, 1858. The uniform was a dark navy-blue, single-breasted, swallow-tailed coat, with light blue facings on skirt, collar and cuffs, gold braid trimmings; epaulets with blue tops and light blue fringe; trousers same color as coat, with broad light-blue stripe; white cross and waist belts, with polished brass breastplates, with a bronze bust of Washington in the center, entwined with a silver wreath of shamrocks; large bearskin shako hat, with two gilt tassels hanging in front. Through the efficiency of Captain Kelly, who was a thorough tactician and soldier, the company was immediately brought to the front rank in drill and military bearing. Owing to the new military law passed shortly after the organization of the company, a change was made in its officers—Lieutenant McEnnis resigned, and Lieutenant Drew was promoted major and paymaster of the brigade. The passage of this law mentioned above necessitated a reorganization of the corps, and the following officers were elected: Joseph Kelly, captain; Patrick E. Burke, first lieutenant; Patrick Lannigan, second lieutenant; F. M. Farber, third lieutenant; John Tobin, first sergeant; J. Walsh, second sergeant; M. Whealan, third sergeant; J. Sullivan, fourth sergeant; J. Driscoll, first corporal; J. Cody, second corporal; W. Clark, third corporal; M. K. McGrath, fourth corporal; W. Kelly, fifth corporal; rank and file, seventy men. The "Blues" were a favorite company with all the citizens. Its uniform was so attractive, and the perfection of drill it attained under Captain Kelly soon increased its membership to the limit allowed by law. The company formed a part of the Southwest expedition, and was called into service with the other companies during the exciting times of 1859 and 1860. Early in February of 1861 it was evident that war was to ensue between the States, and Lieutenants Burke and Lannigan resigned. They entered the Federal Army. Lieutenant Burke rose from grade to grade

until he became colonel of infantry. He was in command of a brigade at Resaca, Georgia, and was killed in that engagement, May 15, 1864. He was a polished gentleman, a leading member of the St. Louis bar, and a most humane man. Several of his old company were made prisoners at the second battle of Corinth, and they sent for Colonel Burke. He treated them like a true and gallant soldier, attended to all their wants, and saw them quickly exchanged, and sent his love to all of his former old St. Louis comrades in Price's command. Lieutenant Lannigan served during the war as captain in the Tenth Missouri United States Cavalry. In April, 1861, the Missouri military authorities decided to remove the powder in the magazines at Bissell's Point to Jefferson City. This work was placed in Captain Kelly's hands, and he took most of the "Blues" and "Grays" with him and a detail from the First and Second Regiments, and on the night of April 26, 1861, he and Captain Martin Burke took possession of all the powder in the magazines mentioned above and delivered it safely to Jefferson City on the morning of the 28th. It was a perilous undertaking, as it was understood that the Illinois troops, at Alton, would resist the passage of the boats "Isabella" and "Augustus McDowell" at the mouth of the Missouri River. When the boats approached this point the men were assembled on the forward decks, and, with loaded muskets, awaited the Illinoisans, but, fortunately for all concerned, there was no attempt to delay the expedition, and the boats passed safely into the Missouri and went on their way unmolested to Jefferson City. The writer was the commissary sergeant of this expedition, and he well remembers the awful storm of rain and lightning that prevailed during the night. It was simply fearful, but the men had been disciplined by tried officers, and their young hearts knew no fear. One stroke of lightning at that point would have carried sorrow into almost every family in St. Louis. A special Providence seemed to have kept watch over the men, and despite the fact that they, almost to a man, took part in the war, they never were in greater danger than that night at Bissell's Point. The deck crew of the "Isabella," who were carrying aboard the powder, became demoralized at the fury of the storm and the frightful flashes of lightning, and, knowing the many tons of powder they were carrying, fled for their lives. The men then volunteered to carry the powder aboard, and after this was done they had to act as firemen and wood-passers until the boat landed at Jefferson City. The powder was then taken ashore by the convicts at the penitentiary, much to the relief of the men, as they were exhausted when they arrived. Governor Jackson came aboard and complimented them on their faithful sense of duty. Captain Kelly returned to St. Louis with his command by rail on the 29th of April. Just after this the annual encampment of the brigade, May 3d, was ordered, and this company marched to Camp Jackson with the rest of the troops. On the 7th, a few days before the camp was captured, Captain Kelly was again ordered to report at Jefferson City to Governor Claiborne F. Jackson with more ammunition and arms. He took his company, the "Blues," and in addition to it a large detail from the First and Second Regiments, and the day after they reached their destination the news of the capture of the camp was announced. The greatest excitement and indignation at the capture was manifested throughout the State. Captain Kelly's troops were about all that the Governor had at his command. Captain Kelly and his force had a busy and difficult time in guarding bridges, looking after public property, and performing such severe military duty as was required in those early and exciting days of the war. The command proceeded with the Governor to Boonville. General Sterling Price, who was just then appointed major-general of the State forces, ordered the troops to assemble near Springfield, and they marched to that point, cheerfully enduring all the hardships of that midsummer campaign. After reaching their destination, they were formed into a battalion, and Captain Kelly was promoted colonel. On the 10th of the following August they were the advance guard of Price's army, and early on the morning of that day were furiously attacked at Wilson's Creek by the troops of General Lyon. This was their first battle, and they bore themselves like heroes. During the heat of the engagement their fire was easily known by its regular volleys. They were well trained and always in the advance, and when the charge was made at "Bloody Hill," Kelly's men were among the leaders and saw the captors of their comrades at Camp Jackson fly before them, but they deplored the loss of

Captains Stephen O. Coleman and Charles L. Rogers. They led the advance at Springfield, and then to the capture of Lexington, where they met Mulligan's Irish Regiment of Chicago. After this they returned with the army to Southwest Missouri and were enrolled with most of the State troops in the Confederate Army. They became Company "A," Fifth Missouri Infantry, and were engaged at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and shortly after this crossed the Mississippi River to the east side and joined Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi. The company, on account of its perfection in drill, was the skirmish company of its regiment until the close of the war. It was also in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, and the siege of Vicksburg, when it was surrendered with the troops under Pemberton. After the troops were exchanged, they were then in the battles in the Georgia campaign, from Rome to Atlanta, under General Joseph E. Johnston, in front of Sherman, and in the battles of Jonesboro and Allatoona Pass; also in the Tennessee campaign under General Hood. They were almost annihilated at Franklin, Tennessee, with the rest of their brigade, in the charge on the Federal works, November 30, 1864. Their captain, Patrick Caniff, who succeeded Captain Kelly, was killed in this battle while commanding the regiment, as were also their first and second lieutenants, William A. Crow and Watt Marnell, and Orderly Sergeant Thomas Hogan. They bore up bravely under this awful loss of members in this battle, and, with unflinching fidelity, remained with the remnant of their regiment. A few months later they were a part of the defense of Mobile, and were, after a hard battle at Blakely, captured with the brigade (Cockrell's) and taken to Ship Island, where they were kept for several weeks. Then they were sent to Jackson, Mississippi, where they were paroled May 10, 1865. Less than a dozen of this company survived the war to return to St. Louis. Of this command it may be truly said: "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

A company called the Missouri Guards was organized June 25, 1858, and made its first parade on the 6th of the following September, most of its membership being made up from Company A, National Guards. The following officers were elected: George W. West, captain; Frank H. Tucker, first lieutenant; Sol Scott, Jr., second lieutenant; Alf. C. Bernoudy, third lieutenant; Joseph E. Hamblin, first sergeant; Frank W. Roberts, second sergeant; James M. Richardson, third sergeant; William C. Jones, fourth sergeant; Charles G. Mauro, fifth sergeant; William H. Waters, first corporal; Samuel D. Hendel, second corporal; Edgar W. Warne, third corporal; Henry Reynolds, fourth corporal; S. S. Homans, fifth corporal, and Joseph K. Emmett—later of theatrical fame, "Our Fritz"—and William C. Streeters, drummers; rank and file, forty-three men. Captain West was the peer of any officer in the St. Louis military companies. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and a gallant soldier, a most thorough drillmaster, and a man beloved and respected by all the soldiers in the First Military District. His company was at once classed among the crack military commands of St. Louis. The uniform was a single-breasted, dark blue frock coat, with white facings on collar and cuffs, gilt buttons and gold braid trimmings; black patent-leather waist belts for cartridge box and bayonet scabbard; no cross belts; epaulets, red tops, with the outer roll, or moulding, blue, with white fringe; dark blue fatigue cap, seams and top trimmings in white cord; red, white and blue pompon; sky blue trousers, with broad white stripe, edged with small red welt. The company was a part of the Southwest expedition. A few days after leaving Smithton, at that time the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, Lieutenant Scott was severely wounded in the leg by the accidental discharge of a musket. Upon the return of the command from the expedition, some change in its officers was made, and the following were elected: George W. West, captain; Sol Scott, Jr., first lieutenant; Alf. C. Bernoudy, second lieutenant; Frank W. Roberts, third lieutenant; Samuel D. Hendel, first sergeant; S. S. Homas, second sergeant; John H. Purvis, third sergeant; John F. Aglar, fourth sergeant; F. Larned, fifth sergeant; John W. Hill, first corporal; Robert Buchanan, second corporal; William B. Morris, third corporal; Ed. Sully, fourth corporal; John C. Zalee, color-bearer, and D. R. Smucker and Ed. Darby, color corporals. The above organization remained without any particular change until the capture of the company at Camp Jackson, when this command, like the National Guards, being divided by the issues of the day leading up to the war, disbanded. A detail from the company had been sent away with Captain

Kelly's command to Jefferson City, and remained with him during the war. Captain West's sympathies were with the South, but his age and the care of a large family prevented his entering the Southern army. Quite a number, however, followed their comrades into the Confederate Army and became prominent officers during the four years of the conflict. Alexander A. Lesueur, now Secretary of State, and Ben von Phul were captains of artillery companies under General Price, while Edwin Sully attained the same rank in General J. E. B. Stuart's Light Horse Artillery in Virginia. Joseph E. Hamblin became major-general in the Federal service. He was a general favorite, a giant in appearance, and as brave as a lion in action. He died only a few years ago in New York. Robert Buchanan rose to colonel of the Seventh Missouri Infantry in the United States Volunteers. They were a jolly lot of young fellows, but made good soldiers under the flag of their choice. The survivors are to-day among our most prominent professional and business men.

The City Guard was organized December 20, 1858. The officers were: George A. Schaeffer, captain; J. J. Morrison, first lieutenant; A. G. Hequembourg, second lieutenant; B. Davidson, third lieutenant; R. S. Armstrong, first sergeant; Z. M. Argust, second sergeant; A. H. Thatcher, third sergeant; A. Gilbert, fourth sergeant; J. Hinchcliffe, fifth sergeant; W. Crone, first corporal; R. W. Armistead, second corporal; A. R. Thompson, third corporal, and A. Blakesley, fourth corporal. Their unifrom was the same as that of the First Regiment, and they paraded first July 4, 1859. In February, 1860, this company was commanded by Captain John S. Bowen, but he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and resigned the captaincy. He was succeeded by Lieutenant J. J. Morrison, leaving a vacancy of first lieutenant, which was filled by the election of W. W. Sanford. The company disbanded after its return from the Southwest expedition.

In 1843 a regiment of the citizen soldiery was created, with the following officers: Alton R. Easton, colonel; Alexander Riddle, lieutenant-colonel; William S. Stuart, major; St. Louis Grays, S. O. Coleman, captain; Boone Infantry, J. C. Duncan, captain; Native American Rangers, Philander Salisbury, captain; Montgomery Guards, Patrick Gorman, captain, and Morgan Riflemen, H. J. B. McKellops, captain. These companies continued thus organized until the breaking out of the war between the United States and Mexico, in 1846, when they were brought into active service and organized as the St. Louis Legion, with Alton R. Easton as colonel; Ferdinand Kennett, lieutenant-colonel, G. Schoenthaler, major; Henry Almstedt, adjutant; George Johnson, surgeon; R. H. Stevens, assistant surgeon; George Knapp, quartermaster and commissary; Company "A," St. Louis Grays, S. O. Coleman, captain; Company "B," Native American Rangers, Philander Salisbury, captain; Company "C," Boone Guards, John Knapp, captain; Company "D," Montgomery Guards, John Watson, captain; Company "E," Missouri Fusileers, Nicholas Wachner, captain; Company "F," Missouri Riflemen, Frederick Schaefer, captain; Company "G," Morgan Riflemen, H. J. B. McKellops, captain, and Company "H," Texas Free Corps, Henry Koch, captain. The regiment mustered into service six hundred and eighty volunteers, who went from St. Louis southward into Mexico, and on the 23d of May, thirteen days after the call was issued, the regiment departed for New Orleans. On the 11th of June they reported for duty to General Zachary Taylor, on the Rio Grande. Our ancestors were not so very slow when a fight was in prospect. St. Louis also furnished two light batteries, Captains A. W. Fisher and R. H. Weightman; and a troop of cavalry, Captain Thomas B. Hudson, for the Doniphan overland expedition to New Mexico. Our liberal citizens subscribed over $12,000 to outfit these companies. In 1847, after the St. Louis Legion returned from Mexico, three more companies were raised in St. Louis, sent to Fort Leavenworth, and marched thence to Santa Fe. They were commanded by Captains W. L. McNair, Paul Barnes, and Elihu H. Shepard. Colonel Alton R. Easton, who commanded the first regiment of infantry to the lower Rio Grande and back, accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of this battalion. Doniphan's expedition marched from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico, thence to the Gulf of Mexico—over five thousand miles—then shipping for New Orleans, and thence up the river to St. Louis. Upon their arrival here, every society in the city and all of the citizens appear to have turned out to receive them. Thomas H. Benton was the orator of the day. The four Mexican nine-pounders captured by

the Missourians at the battle of Sacramento were brought to St. Louis at that time by Doniphan. One of them, named "Old Sacramento," was taken into the Confederate service by Captain H. M. Bledsoe. The others were recast in this city into six-pounders in 1860, of which one was bursted a few years ago, and two still remain at Jefferson City, where they are used to fire salutes.

The realities of active service never equal the sentiment, and after their return all of the companies except the Grays disbanded, and most of the enthusiastic young men utilized their surplus energies by returning to the old volunteer fire department, of which they had been active members.

In 1852 the following military companies were the organizations which formed the First Missouri Regiment: John W. Crane, colonel; James G. Phillips, adjutant; George Shade, quartermaster; J. H. Young, sergeant-major; Black Plume Riflemen, Ed. E. Allen, captain; Union Riflemen, Louis Frey, captain; Missouri Riflemen, Bernard Laibold, captain; Continental Rangers, W. S. Stewart, captain; St. Louis Light Guards, John C. Smith, captain; National Guards, R. M. Renick, captain; St. Louis Grays, George Knapp, captain; Missouri Dragoons, F. Brinkmann, captain; St. Louis Lancers, C. D. Wolff, captain; Mounted Rifles, Frederick Walter, captain, and St. Louis Light Artillery, Henry Almstedt, captain. This organization continued until January, 1854, when it was succeeded by a new regimental formation, with the following officers, etc.: Robert M. Renick, colonel; John W. Crane, lieutenant-colonel; John C. Smith, major; Francis Brinkmann, paymaster; Moses B. Stickney, commissary; Denison J. Sanger, quartermaster; John Shore, M. D., surgeon; O. J. Wood, assistant surgeon; George W. West, adjutant; Continental Rangers, Church H. Blackburn, captain; Washington Guards, Daniel M. Frost, captain; National Guards, John N. Pritchard, captain; St. Louis Light Guards, Daniel Byrne, captain; Black Plume Rifles, Edward C. Allen, captain; Black Plume Rifles, Company "B," Eugene Alcan, captain; Union Rifles, Louis Frey, captain; Missouri Rifles, Bernard Laibold, captain; Missouri Dragoons, Hy. Henkel, captain; St. Louis Lancers, C. D. Wolff, captain; St. Louis Mounted Rifles, Frederick Schaefer, captain; and St. Louis Light Artillery, Henry Almstedt, captain. This command continued without any important change until 1858, when the law governing the militia was changed. In the meantime, some of the companies of the above organization decided to withdraw from service, and upon the passage of the new law they disbanded. A complete reorganization of the old companies and the formation of several new ones, and the election of Daniel M. Frost as brigadier-general, brought about a most efficient military command. Then began the glorious days of the St. Louis militia. The better class was gradually withdrawing from the Volunteer Fire Department, owing to the use of steam fire engines. A majority of the young men were trained athletes, and were full of public spirit. The exciting presidential election of 1856, the warfare on the Kansas border, the rapid growth of the city and of a bad class of men, together with indefinite, undefined sense of danger in the future, all combined to present the opportunity, and the right man took command. New life was infused into the militia, and General Frost, a thorough organizer and disciplinarian, gave to St. Louis a military command second to none in the Union. It was organized as the First Missouri Brigade, First Military District; headquarters, No. 73 North Fifth Street; General Daniel M. Frost commanding. The brigade staff was made up as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. McKellops, assistant adjutant-general; Major William D. Wood, aid-de-camp; Major Nicholas Wall, commissary; Major Cary Gratz, quartermaster; Major John J. Anderson, paymaster; Major Elsworth F. Smith, M. D., surgeon; Major William R. Biddlecome, judge-advocate-general. The officers of the First Regiment were: Colonel John N. Pritchard, commanding; lieutenant-colonel, Alton R. Easton; major, E. S. Wheaton; Captain William C. Buchanan, adjutant; Captain N. Hatch, commissary; Captain Edgar Ames, paymaster; Captain Henry W. Williams, quartermaster; Captain Joseph T. Scott, M. D., surgeon; and Edward P. Curtis, sergeant-major. Company "A," St. Louis Grays, Captain John Knapp; Company "B," National Guards, Captain John B. Gray; Company "C," Washington Guards, Captain Patrick Gorman; Company "D," Emmet Guards, Captain Thomas Floyd Smith; Company "E," Washington Blues, Captain Joseph Kelly; Company "F," Washington Guards, Company "B," Captain

William Wade; Company "G," Missouri Guards, Captain George W. West; Company "H," National Guards, Company "B," Benjamin E. Walker, and Company "I," City Guards, Captain George A. Schaefer. The officers of the Battalion of Rifles were as follows: Major John C. Smith, commanding; Lieutenant Henry Bischoff, adjutant; Company "A," Union Rifles, Captain Francis Kohr, and Company "B," Missouri Rifles, Captain B. Schultze. The squadron of cavalry was officered as follows: Major Frederick Schaefer, commanding; Lieutenant William Jackson, adjutant; Anton Jaeger, sergeant-major; Company "A," Mounted Rifles, Captain Henry Hildebrand; Company "B," Missouri Dragoons, Captain Henry Henkel, and Missouri Light Artillery, Captain Henry Almstedt.

In the brigade and regimental parades the military had quite a feature in the Pioneer Corps. It was composed of the tallest and best built men in the German commands. They were big bearded fellows, strong of limb and arm. They were uniformed in dark blue, short frock coats, trimmed with red and gold braid: their trousers—dark gray, with wide red stripe—were worn inside of great boots, which came up above the knees. They carried across their right shoulder broad-faced, gleaming axes. They also wore large leather aprons. The hats were big bearskin shakos, with red cloth tops and red braid tassels hanging down the left side. A red, white and blue plume was carried on the right side of the shako. They were fierce-looking fellows. Several of them had seen service in the Napoleonic wars. At that time we had no mounted police, and the pioneers, when marching from curb to curb, looked much more dangerous than the police of to-day. Their very appearance had a great effect on an unruly crowd.

This organization continued with no material change until the fall of 1860, when residents in the southwest part of the State called for help from Governor Robert Stewart to protect them against the raids of the Kansas "Jayhawkers," led by Montgomery, Dr. Jennison and Lane. The Governor was quick to act, and ordered the St. Louis militia to take the field. General Frost received the Governor's order to march his brigade to the Kansas border at about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, November 23d. Leaving St. Louis on Sunday morning, the 25th, just thirty-six hours afterward, the brigade, fully armed and equipped with commissary, quartermaster and medical stores, all purchased in the meantime, marched through the snow to the old Pacific Railroad depot, at Seventh and Poplar Streets, and embarked for Smithton, a station just this side of Sedalia, arriving there next day about noon. The brigade consisted of the First Missouri Infantry, ten companies strong, Lieutenant-Colonel John Knapp commanding; the Engineer Battalion, two companies, Major John N. Pritchard; Captain William Jackson's Light Battery, and the Missouri Dragoons; in all over six hundred men. The general had sent a quartermaster ahead to provide transportation. They reached Smithton next morning, and before night the farm wagons came in, one wagon being assigned to each company. Everything was ready, from axes to shoestrings. Cooking utensils were issued, and the troops learned that soldiers had no butter on their bread, or milk in their coffee; this struck us as hard. On the following morning they set out for Vernon County, following the road passing through Clinton, Henry County. It was regular army business, right from the start. Reveille before daylight, breakfast cooked and eaten; and at precisely five minutes before seven o'clock, the drums sounded first call for the "assembly," which meant loosen all tent-pegs; four minutes later, at the second roll of the drums, all pegs except at the four corner guy-ropes were pulled and tossed to the front, one man seizing each tent pole and one each corner-peg; and sixty seconds later, or at exactly seven o'clock, the full band burst out with the assembly call and every tent in the brigade fell to the ground together, with a cheer. Then there was a race between companies. While four men rolled and lashed the tent, others were pitching baggage in the company wagon, on top of which the tent went with a rush. We seized our guns, fell in at the double-step, and the brigade was formed upon the color line in from eight to ten minutes after seven o'clock. Then the band struck up a thrilling quick-step for a few minutes, while the camp was cleared, and then the troops settled down to the route-step for the long day's march. The marching was terrific for raw troops. To get wood and water in that dry prairie country they had to make

from fifteen to eighteen miles a day, and one day they marched twenty-two miles. But the roads were in perfect order, and the air cool and bracing. The general was fiercely peremptory, and when a man dropped out through fatigue he was jeeringly greeted with a popular song of the day:

"Wait for the wagon,
And we'll all take a ride."

The secret of marching, or the homely art of walking they had to learn by painful experience. In their previous training they had believed that the word "march" was a military form of looking pretty and were ignorant of the fact that they had never learned to walk. The promptness and precision of the march naturally brought them early into camp. In the morning General Frost was rear guard and made the teamsters "hustle," so the wagons were always closed up. In the evening he pushed ahead, and when his troops arrived they found the camp laid off with accuracy. A line of sentries prevented the lazy men from straggling away and none could shirk duty. The wagons rolled instantly into each company street, and no rest was permitted until tents were up, wood and water collected, camp fires started and cooks at work. Then came the welcome rest and the delicious supper of hard-tack, meat and strong coffee. From this date the writer was continuously a soldier for four and a half years, yet he never afterward saw a march conducted with such skill and accuracy. The company, after a stay of a week in the neighborhood of Papinsville, were ordered to prepare for the return to St. Louis. The march was made to Sedalia, where they arrived a few days after, and were taken to St. Louis by rail, arriving Sunday morning, December 16, 1860, at about 10 o'clock. The troops were received by an enthusiastic gathering of citizens, who escorted the companies to their armories. Before leaving Papinsville, the Governor ordered General Frost to leave a sufficient number of men to form a battalion of mounted men and a battery of artillery. This was done, and the matter of organizing it was placed in the hands of Colonel John S. Bowen, afterward major-general in the Confederate Army. Colonel Bowen called for volunteers and he was at once supplied with all the men he required. Three companies of cavalry were organized out of the brigade under command of Emmet McDonald, Captain Staples and Captain Clark Kennerly. The artillery company which was attached to the brigade remained with Colonel Bowen and reorganized with William Jackson, captain; Henry Guibor, W. P. Barlow and Rudolph Webber, lieutenants. This command was on the border line of Missouri and Kansas until the following May, when it was ordered to report to General Frost at St. Louis arriving Wednesday, May 8, 1861, at Camp Jackson and sharing in the capture of the camp May 10, 1861.

After the return from this expedition several new companies which had been formed became a part of the First Regiment, taking the place of the City Guard, disbanded, and the Engineer Corps, transferred to the Second Regiment. One of these companies was the Sarsfield Guards, organized the previous May, which was composed mostly of young Irish-Americans. They adopted the First Regiment uniform and were assigned to this command as Company "B." Their officers were: Charles L. Rogers, captain; Thomas Curley, first lieutenant: Hugh McDermott, second lieutenant: Thomas O'Neil, first sergeant; John J. Fitzwilliam, second sergeant; Daniel M. Sexton, third sergeant; John Cummisky, fourth sergeant; Michael Haughey, fifth sergeant; David Roden, second corporal; John O'Connell, third corporal, and Jules A. Gibson, fourth corporal. Captain Rogers joined Price's army and was killed at Wilson's Creek. Lieutenant Thomas Curley entered the Federal Army and rose in rank until he reached brevet brigadier-general. He served with great distinction in the Western Army under General Grant and General Sherman. The other companies which became a part of the regiment were organized early in the year 1861. These were: Company "F," Laclede Guards, W. H. Fraser, captain; Stephen McBride, first lieutenant; John Thomas, second lieutenant; John Henderson, third lieutenant; W. G. Watson, first sergeant; William Smith, second sergeant, and Thomas D. Woodward, first corporal. Company "H," Jackson Guard, J. W. Thatcher, captain; John M. Hennessey, first lieutenant: William M. Mooney, second lieutenant; John Bullock, third lieutenant, and James Tracy, first sergeant. Company "I," Grimsley Guards, B. Newton Hart, captain; Thomas Keith, first lieutenant; Robert C. Finney, second lieuten-

ant; John Croes, third lieutenant; Otis Barclay, first sergeant; Jerre A. Ivory, second sergeant; Joseph McGiff, third sergeant; James Reynolds, fourth sergeant; P. B. O. Gorman, fifth sergeant; John Collins, first corporal; Joseph Fisher, second corporal; W. H. H. Parker, third corporal, and John H. Ford, fourth corporal. Company "K," Davis Guard, Charles Longuemare, captain; Louis T. Kretchmar, first lieutenant; A. H. Hopton, second lieutenant; Jules J. Laduc, third lieutenant; James Reed, first sergeant; E. Elliott, second sergeant; Daniel McFarland, third sergeant, and Patrick Curran, fourth sergeant. Montgomery Guards — formerly Company "K"—organized February 22, 1859, by Patrick Naughton and mustered into service of the State on April 2d, the same year, the election of officers taking place on the eve of that day, with the following result: Patrick Naughton, captain; Patrick Russell, first lieutenant; Michael Farrell, second lieutenant, and John R. Carroll, third lieutenant. Captain Naughton later joined the Federal army and was severely wounded in battle. Lieutenant Michael Farrell entered the Confederate Army and became colonel of the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry. He distinguished himself in the many battles in which his regiment was engaged and was severely wounded at the head of his command, while assaulting the Federal works at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. He was taken from the battlefield to Colonel McGavock's residence near by and lingered until the 17th of the following March, when he died. He was attended for several weeks before his death by another St. Louisan, the Rev. Father Abram Ryan, "the poet priest."

The Second Regiment of Missouri Infantry was organized in February, 1861. It was known as the Minute Men. Colonel Thomas Snead, in his "Fight for Missouri," speaks of this regiment as follows:

"Never was there a finer lot of young fellows than these 'Minute Men.' Some were Missourians; some from the North; some from the South, and many of them Irishmen. Among them all there was hardly a man who was not intelligent, educated and recklessly brave. Some who had the least education were as brave as the bravest, and as true as the truest. Most of them fought afterward on many a bloody battle-field. Many of them died in battle. Some of them rose to high commands. Not one of them proved false to the cause to which he pledged his faith."

The uniform of the regiment was as follows: The men wore dark gray Zouave jackets, collars and cuffs, trimmed with black braid; trousers of same material, with small black stripe; gray shirts, black leather waist belts, with large polished brass clasp, with "M. V. M." in raised letters. The line officers wore single-breasted frock coats, with collars and cuffs of black cloth; shoulder-straps of black cloth and gilt braid. The field officers were uniformed the same as the line officers, except that their coats were double-breasted. All wore a dark gray fatigue cap, black top, lying over on the cap visor. The regiment was armed with Minie rifles. Their colors were two large silk flags—the stars and stripes and the State flag. The latter was dark blue silk, heavily fringed with gold tinsel. On one side, handsomely painted, was the seal of the State; on the reverse side, a large tigress, lying in the grass or jungle, while around her were her young at play, and beneath was the word "Beware." This flag escaped capture when the regiment was taken at Camp Jackson, and was soon afterward carried to Memphis, Tennessee, by Mrs. John S. Bowen, and presented to the First Missouri Confederate Infantry—"the Camp Jackson boys"—and they carried it with loving devotion and pride in the thickest of the battle. In their hands it was always at the front, as were Missouri's sons, during the four years of the war.

The field officers of the Second Regiment were John S. Bowen, colonel; Alexander E. Steen, lieutenant-colonel; James R. Shaler, major. Regimental staff: Captain Thomas Floyd Smith, adjutant; Captain J. B. Cates, paymaster; Captain A. J. Magennis, quartermaster; Captain James M. Quinlin, commissary, and Dr. Cary N. Hawes, surgeon. Company "A," Independent Guard, C. H. Frederick, captain; R. B. Clark, first lieutenant; C. McDonnell, second lieutenant; O. A. Collins, third lieutenant; J. F. Eckhard, first sergeant; G. M. Crane, second sergeant; W. A. Johnson, third sergeant; F. Angelo, fourth sergeant; A. Hart, first corporal; M. H. Ryan, second corporal, and L. Isaacs, third corporal. Company "B," Missouri Videttes, O. W. Barrett, captain; L. H. Kennerly, first lieutenant; Edward Blannerhassett, second lieutenant; T.

S. Russell, third lieutenant; W. Y. Carnes, first sergeant; C. L. Kretschmar, second sergeant; Louis Lydecker, third sergeant; William H. Hicks, first corporal; Alfred Dubbs, second corporal; J. H. McCracken, third corporal, and A. J. Beakey, fourth corporal. Company "C," Missouri Videttes — Company "B"— Basil W. Duke, captain; John M. Douglass, first lieutenant; Aubrey C. Howard, second lieutenant; John V. Smith, third lieutenant; Peter H. Tiernan, first sergeant; Jerry J. Horan, second sergeant; J. E. Foy, third sergeant; William Cochran, fourth sergeant; and Frank Bielstien, first corporal. Company "D," McLaren Guards, W. W. Sanford, captain; S. Farrington, first lieutenant; Henry Jenkins, second lieutenant; R. W. Duffy, third lieutenant; T. W. Bartlett, first sergeant; Fred N. Anderson, second sergeant; A. Baum, third sergeant; C. F. Coonce, fourth sergeant; Samuel G. Beltzhover, fifth sergeant; Andrew J. Byrne, first corporal; Thomas Shelley, second corporal; Robert Salmon, third corporal, and George Lattimer, fourth corporal. Company "E," "Minute Men," Colton Greene, captain; Charles Throckmorton, first lieutenant; R. H. Harrington, second lieutenant; Alton Long, Jr., third lieutenant; G. L. Long, first sergeant; J. Westletom, third sergeant; T. E. Butler, fourth sergeant; J. C. Langdean, first corporal; R. Handy, second corporal, and J. P. Hoey, third corporal. Company "F," Jackson Grays, Hugh Garland, captain; J. Rock Champion, first lieutenant; W. P. C. Carrington, second lieutenant; W. C. Potter, third lieutenant; ——— Connor, first sergeant; R. A. Dornin, second sergeant; D. O. Harkins, third sergeant; Scott Elder, fourth sergeant; ——— Pulk, fifth sergeant; W. F. Dawson, first corporal; William Gillogly, second corporal; W. P. Fitzgerald, third corporal, and Richard Cunningham, fourth corporal. Company "G," "Dixie Guards," Given Campbell, captain; R. R. Hutchinson, first lieutenant; W. M. Magenis, second lieutenant; A. Jules Ham, third lieutenant; D. M. Fitzgerald, first sergeant; Robert Berkley, second sergeant; Robert Bevin, third sergeant; J. Jones, fourth sergeant, and John G. Ryan, first corporal. Company "H," Southern Guards, James T. Shackleford, captain; James L. Buskett, first lieutenant; Joseph S. Dean, second lieutenant; D. T. Samuels, third lieutenant; Samuel W. Howarth, first sergeant; A. M. Britton, second sergeant; Asa Pittman, third sergeant; A. E. Shelton, fourth sergeant; ——— Gillin, fifth sergeant; J. T. Auterback, first corporal; Q. Provenchere, second corporal; J. C. Selby, third corporal; and J. P. Smith, fourth corporal. Company "I," Carondelet Guards, James M. Loughborough, captain; David Walker, first lieutenant; Edward Haren, Jr., second lieutenant; Charles E. Southard, third lieutenant; E. C. Pitcher, first sergeant; T. F. Goodyear, second sergeant; E. W. Gamache, third sergeant; John Penny, fourth sergeant; M. D. Lyle, fifth sergeant; James Finch, first corporal; Edward Deroin, second corporal; John A. Wise, third corporal; John S. Hoskins, fourth corporal, and Joseph Jobin, fifth corporal. St. Louis Light Artillery, John D. Radford, captain; J. S. Miller, first lieutenant; J. C. Moulton, second lieutenant; Thomas Ryan, third lieutenant; John M. Warren, orderly sergeant; James F. Collins, commissary sergeant; rank and file, forty men. Colonel John S. Bowen became major-general in the Confederate Army and was next in command to General Pemberton at Vicksburg. He died from disease contracted during the siege at Raymond a few days after the surrender, while his troops were on a march to a parole camp at Enterprise. Lieutenant-Colonel Steen became brigadier-general in the same army and was killed at the battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas, November 22, 1862. Captain Basil W. Duke joined Morgan's Cavalry in Kentucky and rose to brigadier-general. He was Morgan's right arm, and became almost as distinguished as his illustrious chief. Major Shaler, Captains Garland, Quinlin, Greene and Campbell, and Lieutenants Hutchinson, Champion, and many others of this regiment served with great gallantry in the Confederate Army during the war. Captain W. W. Sanford, of the "McLaren Guards," reached the rank of brigadier-general in the Federal Army.

The companies composing the First and Second Regiments were captured at Camp Jackson May 10, 1861. The forces under Generals Lyon and Blair effected the capture and imprisoned the regiments at the St. Louis arsenal. They were released under parole the next day and were brought up to the city about dark on the steamer "Isabella." Captain John P. Keiser. The excitement and indignation caused by this capture is beyond description. The companies returned to their armo-

ries and disbanded. Most of the captured entered the Confederate Army, though some joined the Federal forces.

So passed away one of the best organized bodies of militia that was ever formed. Many were exiled from their homes during the four years of the war, and many gave up their lives for their convictions. As the poet, O'Hara, says in his "Bivouac of the Dead:"

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.
Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed:
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And their proud forms, in battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.
The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past—
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight."

There was no attempt made to revive the military organizations until 1869, when Simpson's Battery of Light Artillery was formed. Shortly after this the First Regiment of Infantry was organized, with Samuel A. Lowe as colonel; Josiah P. Colcord, lieutenant-colonel; D. M. Greene, major; Charles W. Dunn, quartermaster; George W. Davis, M. D., surgeon; C. F. Ludwig, assistant surgeon; John D. Easter, D. D., chaplain; Company "A," Albert Mansfield, captain; Company "B," Don. C. Thatcher, captain; Company "C," James H. Thornton, captain; Company "D," John I. Martin, captain; Company "E," A. J. Fuchs, Jr., captain; Company "F," T. B. Sullivan, captain; Company "G," George A. Maguire, captain; Company "H," John C. Devlin, captain, and Company "I," George N. Herbert, captain; Simpson's Battery, Andrew Franklin, captain. In 1870-1 the following companies were added to the militia force: Missouri Gymnasium Zouaves, W. C. Cook, captain; National Guards, W. B. Haseltine, captain; Dodd Guards, James E. Withrow, captain; Emmet Guards, Bernard Finney, captain; Missouri Guards, George W. West, captain; Engineer Corps, John N. Pritchard, captain; St. Louis Grays, Leigh O. Knapp, captain; St. Louis Uhlans (cavalry), Val. Ludwig, captain; Hannibal Guards, W. K. Brewster, captain, and Attrick Blues, C. L. DeRandamie, captain. The two latter were colored companies. Early in 1872 the National Guard Battalion was formed, with James R. Shaler, major, commanding; Company "A," John B. Gray, captain; Company "B," George W. West, captain, and Engineer Corps, William C. Marshall, captain. In 1875 all the above, with the exception of Company "A,' National Guards, had disbanded, and it was not until the labor riots of July, 1877, that the necessity for a well-organized militia force was popularly recognized. When danger threatened at that time a Mayor's guard, police reserves, and other volunteer forces were speedily organized, Major-General A. J. Smith, commanding. This force, co-operating with a brigade of Illinois militia, General E. N. Bates commanding, and stationed at East St. Louis, succeeded in preventing any further disorder. There was no bloodshed, but much threatening, and on a hot Sunday afternoon the Illinois militia, led by a volunteer aid to General Bates, Captain J. H. C. Irwin, captured seventy-nine railroad strikers in East St. Louis, who were ringleaders of a mob of thousands endeavoring to prevent the departure of the first trains.

After the riots the call for an effective militia force in St. Louis was so urgent that General Squires and Colonel J. L. Torrey, his chief of staff, met with much encouragement in their work of organization and discipline. So well sustained were they and others that the force—about two thousand strong—became a credit to the city and State. The construction of a new armory (see "Armories") at the corner of Seventeenth and Pine Streets, was commenced in August, 1881, and in May, 1882, it was formally opened with a grand encampment arranged by the Ladies' Military Association. In November, 1881, the First Regiment Police Reserves, which had been in existence about four years, under the command of Colonel J. G. Butler, was mustered into the service of the State, and became the Third Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. The following is a carefully corrected roster of the general field staff and line officers of the St. Louis militia at that time:

Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, commander-in-chief.

Brigadier-General John B. Waddill, adjutant-general.

Governor's staff in St. Louis—Brigadier-General L. T. Pim, surgeon-general; Brigadier-General R. Graham Frost, judge-advocate-general; Colonel Leigh O. Knapp, inspector-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Fergus McRee, aid-de-camp.

Eastern Military District of Missouri, Brigadier-General Charles W. Squires.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Jay L. Torrey, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas E. Holland, M. D., medical director; Major Edgar C. Lackland, quartermaster; Major Samuel Cupples, commissary; Major Robert Buchanan, assistant inspector-general; Captain Jacob D. Goldman, aid-de-camp.

First Regiment Infantry, N. G. M.—Colonel George J. Chapman, commanding; Major, Leland F. Prince.

Staff—Major Joseph H. Leslie, M. D., surgeon; Captain A. L. Shapleigh, adjutant; Captain William C. Marshall, judge-advocate; Captain James F. Coyle, quartermaster; Captain W. G. Smyth, commissary; Captain Edward Batdorf, ordnance officer.

Company "A"—Captain, William P. Hazzard; first lieutenant, D. Prince; second lieutenant, W. H. Scott.

Company "C"—Captain, E. W. Duncan; first lieutenant, T. S. Slaughter.

Company "D"—First Lieutenant William H. Gregg, commanding; second lieutenant, Walter Graham.

Company "E"—Captain, Jacob S. Beck; first lieutenant, George A. Simmons.

Company "F" (at St. Charles, Missouri)—Captain, Joseph W. Ruenzi; first lieutenant, T. S. Cunningham; second lieutenant, J. B. Martin.

Company "G"—Captain, F. S. Lawrence; first lieutenant, R. R. Tilley; second lieutenant, W J. Marshall.

Company "K"—Captain, George H. Plant; first lieutenant, Charles M. Munroe; second lieutenant, T. J. Brown.

St. Louis Light Artillery, Battery "A"—Captain, Samuel D. Winter; first lieutenant, F. H. Skipwith; first senior lieutenant, R. E. Williams; second lieutenant, R. D. Saunders.

Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. M.—Colonel James G. Butler, commanding; lieutenant-colonel, Edward D. Meier.

Staff—Major W. A. McCandless, M. D., surgeon; Captain George C. Betts, D. D., chaplain; Captain Pierre Chouteau, adjutant; Captain Charles E. Slayback, commissary and quartermaster.

Company "A," Lafayette Guard—Captain, Shepard Barclay; first lieutenant, F. J. McMasters; second lieutenant, Frank Lowery.

Company "B"—Captain, Daniel C. Bordley; first lieutenant, C. B. Bordley; second lieutenant, John G. Meara.

Company "D"—Captain, C. P. Walbridge; first lieutenant, Charles D. Comfort; second lieutenant, L. M. Hall.

Company "E," Mayor's Guard—Captain, William Bull; first lieutenant, Walter Johnson; second lieutenant, L. C. Brandon.

Company "F," Allen Guard—Captain, Fritz W. Guerin; first lieutenant, Walter H. Martin.

Company "G," Branch Guards—First lieutenant, M. Fritz.

Company "H," West End Guards—Captain, Huntington Smith; first lieutenant, N. G. Edwards; second lieutenant, John S. J. Miller.

St. Louis Light Guards (cavalry)—First Lieutenant Frank Halliday, commanding; second lieutenant, Theodore Hunt.

Bain Zouaves—Captain, Robert E. M. Bain; first lieutenant, T. R. Roe; second lieutenant, Charles B. Gaunt.

This order of organization prevailed for several years, when the Police Reserves and First Regiment were consolidated. The cavalry company "Light Guards," disbanded about 1893. The Bain Zouaves were succeeded by the Busch Zouaves, under Captain T. Rosser Roemer, and, like their predecessors, won many prizes in competition drills at home and in other cities of the East and South. The First Regiment of Missouri Infantry is the worthy successor of the many organizations that have been formed since the close of the war. It would have gone the way of its predecessors but for Moses C. Wetmore, who, in May, 1892, was elected colonel. He found the command disheartened and ready to disband on account of the financial condition of the organization. Colonel Wetmore made a personal appeal to his many public-spirited friends, and in a short time raised a fund which pays annually about $2,500. Colonel Wetmore remained in command about a year, and when he found his efforts crowned with success resigned, owing to the immense business which requires all of his attention. The regiment, fully appreciating his great services, be-

fore accepting his resignation, presented him with a magnificent sword. His successor, Colonel Batdorf, who has served in the regiment since July, 1877, has given his time and close attention to perfecting the command, so that now it is second to none in the Union.

The State has within the past three years appropriated $2,500 annually for the regiment, this sum only paying the rent of the armory. The $2,500 from the "Wetmore fund" is applied to the expense of the necessary yearly encampment at an average cost of $2,700. The deficit in the amount required by the encampment and many other expenses, which are quite large, are met by the members of the command. The regiment is uniformed in the United States regulation infantry dress of the day—dark blue coats and light blue trousers, with white stripes. The weapon used is the breech-loading Springfield rifle, 45 calibre.

The officers' roster of the regiment is as follows:

Field—Colonel Edwin Batdorf, commanding; lieutenant-colonel, J. H. Cavender; major, A. Q. Kennett.

Staff—Major George W. Cate, surgeon; Captain Carl Pesold, assistant surgeon; Captain George B. Webster, adjutant; Captain William H. Scott, quartermaster; Captain H. H. Hinton, ordnance officer; Captain C. B. Allen, judge-advocate; Captain E. R. Fish, inspector rifle practice.

Line—Company "A," First Lieutenant F. S. Charlot, commanding; second lieutenant, E. A. Ebbs.

Company "B"—Captain L. M. Hall, commanding; first lieutenant, E. A. Kreidler; second lieutenant, J. Z. Burgee.

Company "C"—Captain Leroy K. Robbins, commanding; first lieutenant, L. M. Rumsey, Jr.; second lieutenant, R. M. Wilson.

Company "D"—Captain C. W. Holtcamp, commanding; first lieutenant, Edward Murphy; second lieutenant, E. P. Sommers.

Company "E"—Captain A. A. Marquardt, commanding; first lieutenant, T. L. Mills.

Company "F"—Captain E. V. Walsh, commanding; first lieutenant, A. B. Donnelly; second lieutenant, W. C. Kern.

Company "G"—Captain C. A. Sinclair, commanding; first lieutenant, A. Marks; second lieutenant, C. H. Crueknell.

Company "H"—Second Lieutenant J. M. Lund, commanding.

Company "I"—Captain Joseph McDonnell, commanding; first lieutenant, Thomas O'Keefe; second lieutenant, Thomas F. Leydon.

The regiment has at present nine companies, band, hospital corps and signal corps and Gatling gun section—a total of 672 officers and men.

St. Louis Light Artillery, Battery "A," has survived all the financial troubles so distressing to militiamen. This artillery company has been frequently mentioned as a model command by officers of the United States Army, who have inspected the battery and with pleasure watched and commended the men handling the guns. The company has established itself at Grand Avenue and Hickory Street. The officers are as follows: Frank M. Rumbold, captain; John E. Weber, first lieutenant; E. B. Eno, first junior lieutenant; W. J. Murray, second lieutenant; H. D. Kneedler, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; R. M. Ross, hospital steward; C. R. Kalb, quartermaster-sergeant; H. J. MacGinnitie, first sergeant; R. S. MacDonald, Jr., second sergeant; T. B. Williams, third sergeant; E. O. Sanguinet, fourth sergeant; W. P. Lightholder, first corporal; R. T. Taylor, second corporal; J. A. Kersting, third corporal; L. M. Gloor, fourth corporal; E. A. Van-Valkenburg, fifth corporal; C. H. Everly, sixth corporal; E. Boedicker, seventh corporal, and W. F. Klene, eighth corporal. The equipment consists of four three-inch Rodman rifle guns, one 45-calibre Eccles feed Gatling, and one three-inch marine piece. The men are armed with pistols and sabers. Total strength, seventy-eight.

The war between the States and the riotous assemblages that have called our militia into action in former years should not be forgotten by the people of St. Louis. History repeats itself, and the militia of to-day may at any time be called upon to meet great emergencies, and it is the duty of the State to see that Missouri's sons are ready and fully equipped when the command is given to "fall in." An account of the part taken by local military organizations in the latest war in which the United States has engaged is given under the heading, "War With Spain," which see.

In concluding this historical sketch the writer desires to make his most grateful acknowledgment to the Missouri Historical Society, the Mercantile Library, and many of

the older militiamen for valuable information furnished in connection with the preparation of this article. JOSEPH BOYCE.

Milk Inspector.—A city official appointed by the mayor and holding office for a term of four years at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. He must be a practical chemist. His duties are to examine and analyze any samples of milk or cream submitted to him by any individual, firm or corporation, and, when found impure, to report the result to the health commissioner; and he has a right to enter the premises of any milk dealer, or the premises or milk wagon of any dairyman, and take samples of milk for analysis. The sale of impure or adulterated milk, and of skimmed or diluted milk, is prohibited under penalty of ten dollars to one hundred dollars. The standard of milk is 88 per cent of water and 12 per cent of solids. The solids to contain not less than 2 8-10 per cent of butter fat; and the standard of cream is 78 per cent of water and 22 per cent of solids, the solids to contain 12 per cent of butter fat.

Mill Creek.—A small stream which had its source in the Rock Spring, three miles west of the Mississippi, wound through the valley in a southeasterly direction, and in the village days of St. Louis emptied its waters into the river below the foot of Convent Street. The French called it "La Petite Riviere," and also "Riviere au Tayon," but after its waters had been dammed up and the pond constructed, which became known as "Chouteau's pond," the water power thus obtained was utilized to operate a flouring mill, and in time the stream came to be generally known as Mill Creek. When the growth of the city occasioned the drainage of the pond and the construction of a large sewer through the valley—known as Mill Creek valley—the sewer took and has since retained the name "Mill Creek sewer."

Miller, William H., Grand Master Workman of the Ancient Order United Workmen of Missouri, is a native Missourian, having been born in Jasper County, Missouri, on the 12th of January, 1843. His father was a farmer, and within a year after the birth of William removed to Macon County, Missouri, where he remained nine years; removing then again into Atchison County, Missouri. At the age of seventeen William, having obtained such education as the public schools of that day afforded, went into the printing office at Rockport, Missouri, to learn that business, with which he continued in that and adjacent offices until the war of 1861. He entered the army in October of that year as an enlisted man. Passing through the non-commissioned offices of corporal and sergeant, he was appointed second lieutenant of Company "K," Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, on the 1st of December, 1862. Twenty-two days later he was commissioned first lieutenant of the same company, and in May following was raised to the rank of captain. Having lost his health at Helena, Arkansas, he resigned in November, 1863, and, coming to St. Louis, rejoined the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry as first lieutenant of Company "E," with which he remained until July, 1864, when he again resigned. He was on detached service of one kind or another while in the army, serving as quartermaster, commissary, and on military commissions and court-martials. He was with the expedition down the Yazoo River in 1863; was present at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, at which time he was serving on the staff of General Franz Solomon, and afterward did much scouting duty in Missouri and Arkansas while connected with the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry.

At the conclusion of his military service he connected himself with the "Advertiser" at Brownville, Nebraska, a place just across the Missouri River from his paternal home. Having conducted this paper for some time with success, he published for a short time the "Register" at Rulo, Nebraska, and then removed to Nebraska City to take charge of the daily and weekly "Press," with which he remained until 1870. After a few months' connection with the papers in Omaha, he then removed to Kansas City to take an editorial position on the "Journal," with which he remained until 1877. As a journalist he won a reputation in the Missouri Valley as a writer on industrial and commercial subjects, as well as upon current politics.

During the last three years of his journalistic career he was also secretary of the Board of Trade at Kansas City, at the reorganization of which he withdrew from journalism to devote himself to that organization, remaining with it altogether seventeen years. During his administration of its affairs as secretary, it rose from a very feeble organization to a

strong commercial body, and erected a building in Kansas City valued at $700,000.

While in connection with the Board of Trade he became identified with the commercial conventions of the country, and especially with those looking to the improvement of the western waterways, having attained a position on the directory of the Western Waterways Association, and also of the National Shipping League. At the conclusion of his connection with the Board of Trade, in 1890, he was elected Grand Master Workman of the Ancient Order United Workmen of Missouri, a position which he has since filled by continuous re-election at the biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri, and also supervisor of the census of the Kansas City district in 1890. In connection with the Ancient Order United Workmen he has devoted himself to the study of its peculiar problems, as well as to the development of his own jurisdiction. He is the author of the movement in the Supreme Lodge which led to an investigation into the foundations of its system and the complete reorganization of its assessment methods.

He was married at Nebraska City, on the 17th of June, 1866, to Ginevra Linton, and is the father of five children, two of whom are living. He became a resident of St. Louis in 1894, in connection with his duties in the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Millers' Exchange.—In the year 1849 the millers of St. Louis organized and established what was called the St. Louis Millers' Exchange for their own convenience. Its rooms were upstairs in a building on or near the corner of Locust and Main Streets, and here they invited merchants, who received grain to sell, to bring their samples and expose them for examination. They kept it up for two years, when it was abandoned, the millers having joined the Merchants' Exchange, where ampler accommodations for the exposure and sale of grain were provided.

Millwrights' Assembly.—An organization of the millwrights of St. Louis, formed March 7, 1880. It was chartered in April following by Porter Pleasant, C. F. Metz, F. O. Semn, and J. O'Connell. Its first meetings were held at 902 South Fourth Street, and its first president was A. Landgraf.

Mincke, George F., was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, December 7, 1794, son of Andreas Mincke, who was a school-teacher by profession. He was graduated from a German high school, and when nineteen years of age enlisted in the German Army. He served in the army during the Napoleonic wars of that period, and witnessed the final overthrow of the French conqueror at the battle of Waterloo. For gallant services on the field of Waterloo he received a medal, which is still one of the cherished possessions of his family, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. After serving nine years in the army, he resigned his commission and engaged in merchandising and in the manufacture of chocolate. In 1834 he immigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans and coming from there to St. Louis. Soon after his coming here he purchased a tract of eleven acres of land on Chouteau Avenue, upon which stood at the time a log house. He moved into this house with his family, and for several years thereafter was engaged in gardening, in what is now practically the heart of St. Louis. Later he removed to a home at 1701 Chouteau Avenue, in which he continued to reside until his death, August 23, 1878. Some years before his death he subdivided the tract of land which he had purchased in 1834, built upon many of the lots and sold others, and thus amassed a fortune. He served in the Missouri militia during the Civil War; was an uncompromising supporter of the Union, and in later years was one of the staunch German Republicans of St. Louis. He was twice married—first to Miss Julia Claus, of Rothenburg, Germany, who became his wife May 14, 1824. The first Mrs. Mincke died in 1854, leaving five children, named, respectively, Sophie Christiana Mincke, Julius H. Mincke, since deceased; Louis Mincke, George F. Mincke, and Emma Mincke. In 1855 he married for his second wife Mrs. Augusta Kuhn, of Eisenach, Germany. The second Mrs. Mincke died in 1892, leaving two children—Minnie Mincke and Ida Georgiana Mincke.

Mincke, Julius H., was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, August 7, 1827, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, October 7, 1887. He was the son of George Ferdinand and Julia Mincke. After acquiring a fairly good practical education in the Wyman and Weiss schools, young Mincke engaged in gardening

with his father on land now known as 1709 Chouteau Avenue. In 1848 he went to California and engaged in placer gold mining. In 1850 he returned to St. Louis and worked for a while on a farm, and later engaged in business on his own account with his brother, George F. Mincke, in the manufacture of lumber, under the firm name of Mincke Bros., with sawmills located at St. Paul, Missouri, and lumber yards on Fourteenth Street, St. Louis. Later he engaged in the retail grocery trade at the corner of Gratiot and High Streets, which he conducted until 1884, when he retired from active mercantile pursuits and devoted the remaining years of his life to looking after his farming and real estate interests. Mr. Mincke was successful in his business affairs, and left a handsome competency to his family. He was a man of integrity and a thoroughgoing, practical, self-made business man, who had the good will, confidence, and respect of all who knew him. He was a member of the Home Guards during the War of the Rebellion, and for years before the war belonged to the volunteer fire department of St. Louis. He was a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian churchman. Mr. Mincke married Louisa Elsmiller, daughter of Henry Elsmiller, one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis, July 29, 1858. Mrs. Mincke and three children survive—Clara Mincke, Julia Mincke, and Henry Julius Mincke.

Mining Exchange, St. Louis.—This Exchange had an existence of about five years, from 1888 to 1893, and, during that time, was one of the most active business agencies in the city, if, indeed, it was not the most animated of all. Dealing in the shares of mining properties in St. Louis had grown up and assumed considerable proportions several years before the Mining Exchange was thought of. Enterprising citizens of the city had gone out into the mountain States and looked into the reputable mines of that region, and learned something about their value, and they had also gone into prospecting on their own account, and made discoveries of valuable deposits of precious metals, chiefly of silver. These discoveries, demonstrated by the actual arrival of ore or the smelted silver in St. Louis, stimulated the business. Other persons went into the mountain region prospecting, other valuable deposits were brought to light, new companies were organized, a number of mines were opened and worked, capital went freely into the business, and St. Louis became one of the most interesting and important centers in the country for dealing in mining stocks. The business grew to be so active and important, and the daily transactions in mining shares so large, that an Exchange, devoted exclusively to it, became a necessity, and accordingly, in 1888, the St. Louis Mining Exchange, composed of fifty regular members and twenty-five associate members, was organized, with J. D. Abeles for president, Joseph G. Mullaly for vice-president, and Albert Singer for secretary, and rooms were opened in the Mitchell building, on Third Street, adjoining the old postoffice on the south. Here daily meetings were held for some time, until a fire in the building compelled the Exchange to seek other quarters, and rooms were opened in the old Exchange Bank building, on the west side of Third Street, between Olive and Locust. Here the business thrived more and more. Some of the best mines in Montana and Colorado, owned chiefly by St. Louis men, sent in monthly shipments of ore or bullion to bear witness to their value, and this indisputable evidence was maintained from month to month, and from year to year. The St. Louis Mining Exchange became a center of fascination. It had fifty-two mines on its list, the shares of which were dealt in, and so great was the interest in the business, and so intense the desire to buy mining stocks, that for a time two meetings a day were held—one at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and another at 2:30 in the afternoon—and the daily sales at times reached fifty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. Even two regular meetings a day for buying and selling were not sufficient to satisfy the classes who shared the greed for mining shares, and not infrequently a crowd of several hundred persons would gather on the curb, on Third Street, near Pine, at night, and remain until 9 o'clock, to receive late news and buy and sell shares. What contributed to maintain the interest in the business and stimulate the desire for mining stocks was the large dividends paid by some of the mines. One mine paid regularly fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year, on each of its four hundred thousand shares of stock; another paid from six to nine hundred thousand dollars a year; another paid sixty thousand a year, and other mines paid smaller sums. At one time the mining divi-

dends paid out in St. Louis amounted to from two and a half to four millions a year—more than all the dividends paid by all the banks in the city. But the best paying properties, indeed, nearly all of them, were silver mines, in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and other mountain regions, and they had to share the fate of this metal in the prodigious fall in price, which began about the time of the crisis of the St. Louis Mining Exchange. When mining shares first came to be a favorite subject of speculation in St. Louis, silver bullion was worth from $1 to $1.10 an ounce, and when the Mining Exchange was organized, in 1888, the price was ninety-three cents an ounce; but the decline in the value of the metal had already begun, and the price continued to go steadily downward, hastened by one cause and another, discouraging mining operations in the mountain States, where the chief silver mines were located, and causing an incessant decline in the value of the stocks dealt in in the St. Louis Mining Exchange, and a serious abatement of interest in the business. The weaker properties fell out, one by one, and the stronger ones gradually lost their value, and, when the price of bullion at last reached a point at which the mining of it was no longer profitable, the very strongest mines were compelled to suspend operations. Of course the St. Louis Mining Exchange shared the depression. The popular interest in its meetings gradually fell off, and, in 1893, after an existence of five years, it was abandoned. Mining shares are still lightly dealt in, the sales being made at a corner of the Merchants' Exchange Hall. While the St. Louis Mining Exchange was in active operation, the great value of some of the properties it had on its list and the large dividends they paid attracted attention far and wide, and gave to the exchange high authority in the field in which it acted. It was through its efforts that the first National Silver Convention held in St. Louis, in 1889, was called.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Minute Men.—In the spring of 1861, some young men of ultra Southern views, in emulation of old revolutionary times, essayed to organize a semi-military body, to be known as Minute Men, who could be expected to be ready at a moment's notice for any hazardous undertaking. Colton Greene, Eugene Longuemare, and other young men, were the leading spirits. It was suspected that the main object in view was the capture of the arms and ammunition stored at the United States Arsenal. The recruiting, so far as it went, was done openly at the headquarters in the old Berthold mansion, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Pine Streets, and was chiefly from the political clubs of the previous autumn. The failure of the movement was shown by the fact that no effort of any kind was made to use armed force.

Miscellaneous Journals.—Although a profusion of weekly, biweekly and monthly papers, devoted to many and various interests, have been published in St. Louis since 1808, only two or three have made a lasting impression upon the literature of the country. Many have deserved a far better fate than they have met with, and have exemplified the fact that the law of the survival of the fittest is often more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Earliest Papers.

The first paper published in St. Louis—other than daily—was the weekly "Missouri Gazette," now "The St. Louis Republic." (See "Newspapers.")

The next, "The Missouri Advocate," bore date of December 24, 1824, and was a five-column, four-page weekly news and family journal. Foreman & Keemle were its publishers, at St. Charles, Missouri. On February 24, 1825, the publication office was removed to St. Louis, and on December 24, 1826, its name was changed to "The St. Louis Enquirer." It was suspended in 1827. Charles Keemle was born in Philadelphia in 1800, and died in St. Louis shortly before the Civil War. He seems to have had a well-developed mania for starting newspapers.

"The Western Examiner," with the motto, "It is error only, and not truth, that shuns investigation," issued a specimen number on November 19, 1833. On January 1, 1834, it began its regular publication. It was a monthly paper of eight pages, magazine style, edited by an association of free-thinkers, and published by John Robb. Its purpose was "the free discussion of subjects connected with the morals and happiness of society." It was issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month. In No. 1 we read, "We are not Christians because we do not believe the Christian revelation to be the revealed word of, or will of,

a being or beings superior to man." . . . "At no very great distant period Christianity must fall." The first volume of "The Examiner" closed with the number bearing date of December 15. 1834. We can find no further record of the paper except in a sort of "supplement," which was issued at Galena, Illinois, February 15, 1834. Dr. Joseph R. De Prefontaine and William C. Barrows appear in connection with the "Examiner."

"The Locomotive and Missouri and Illinois Gazette," a weekly devoted to "internal improvements, politics, commercial information, literature, education," etc , lived a short time in 1838. Its name probably hastened its demise.

Literary.

"The Saturday News," devoted purely to literature, was published weekly in 1837 by Charles Keemle and Major Alphonso Wetmore. It was far in advance of its age for St. Louis. It lived less than one year.

"The Western Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette," James Ruggles, publisher, was born and died in St. Louis in 1837. A few months prior to its supension its name was changed to "The Western Mirror, Literary and Political Gazette."

"The Translator," a weekly literary and family paper, was issued during a few months of 1838.

"The Home Library and Hearthstone Visitor" was a monthly journal of forty pages, magazine style. Benjamin Bryan was its editor and publisher, and Philip F. Coghlan his assistant. Its contents consisted of original and selected articles on "Literature, Science, Art and Religion." The first number bore date of January, 1851. A few numbers only were issued.

"Die Abendschule," published since 1854, is probably the only German illustrated family and literary monthly published in the United States. "The Illustrated Home Journal" is now in its fourth year of publication. Both of these periodicals are issued by the Louis Lange Publishing Company, and belong to the "popular literature" class, containing stories, short papers, poems, and household, children's, and humorous departments. They are generously illustrated, and the "Abendschule" has a large circulation. The German idioms that abound in the "Illustrated Home Journal's" English will preclude its ever becoming popular with the large classes of American readers.

"The Leader," a weekly literary, political and family paper, made its appearance March 10, 1855. It was issued by a Catholic literary society and edited by Dr. Jedidah V. Huntington, the author of "The Lady Alice," "The New Una," and other novels still in print in New York. "The Romance of a Dark Lady," by Dr. Huntington, and a series of articles on "The Catholic Church in the United States," by Henry De Courcy, attracted some attention abroad. In 1856 "The Leader" became a daily. (See "Newspapers.")

R. V. Kennedy, T. M. Halpin, and James Peckham began the publication of "The Home Press," a weekly family, literary and local paper, in the early part of 1860. It lived through several years of a useful existence.

"The Weekly Hesperian" was the first reasonable attempt made to publish a purely literary paper in St. Louis. It was issued in the regulation five-column, eight-page form. The first number appeared January 5, 1867, and the last April 20th of the same year. James W. Allen, since several years connected with the city auditor's office, was its proprietor, and Professor John L. Tracy its editor and principal contributor. George L. Aiken, of Boston; Mrs. Mary R. Hall, of Iowa; Mrs. Celeste M. Winslow, of Keokuk, Iowa; J. H. Davisson, George Sullivan, H. Elliott Serle, and Charles Hawbush, Jessie Wannal — now Mrs. Lee ("Faith" and "Fay Forrest"); Honorable James M. Loring, Miss Belle Finlayson ("Sweetbrier"), of St. Louis, were frequently contributors to its pages. Unlike the majority of Eastern weeklies devoted to popular literature, "The Weekly Hesperian" contained nothing trashy, and its short essays and papers, on the whole, were the best that had ever appeared in a St. Louis literary paper. Its suspension was due strictly to the apathy of the local reading public.

"The St. Louis Home Journal" was a four-page, blanket-sheet literary and general local weekly during the first year of its existence. The first number was issued on November 19, 1867, by Nelson M. Sheffield and B. D. M. Eaton. In an article in the "St. Louis Republic," in 1896, Mr. Eaton says: "Our idea was to follow the plan of the New York 'Home Journal' in society matters, and to publish articles written by Western men and women exclusively. We engaged Professor J. L.

Tracy as editor, Charles Spooner as literary and dramatic critic, and the following well-known contributors: Philip G. Ferguson ('Jenks,' of the 'Democrat'), Jacob L. Bowman ('Hans Patrick Le Connor,' of the 'Republic'), Myron Coloney, financial editor of the 'Democrat'; Wm. A. Thompson, city editor of the 'Republican'; R. S. Elliott, Kirkwood; Dr. Samuel Illsbee, Cincinnati; Miss Jesse Wannall, Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon, Mrs. D. N. Burgoyne ('Jerusha Squeers'), Alexander N. De Menil, now of 'The Hesperian'; Mme. Massena ('Creole'), Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, of St. Louis, and D. Ivan Downs, of Iowa. The publishers lost $5,000 the first year. After that it was run in the style of the 'New York Ledger,' and paid fairly well for five years." Kilburn H. Stone bought Eaton's interest in 1869. Other writers added to this list of contributors after Mr. Eaton retired from the paper were: "Marion Harland"—Mrs. Virginia C. Terhune; John Esten Cooke, Maurice Thompson, Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor, Emma Alice Browne, Belle Beach, Emma Nash, Wyllis Gannett, J. M. Malone, Pauline J. Arden, Philip H. Thomas and others. In January, 1872, "The Home Journal" and "The Western Commercial Gazette" were consolidated and hyphenated into "The St. Louis Home Journal-Commercial Gazette." The "Home Journal" part of this paper died in 1874.

"Howe's Monthly," William H. Howe, publisher, was a literary journal with the regulation "family departments" of the literary papers of the early seventies. The majority of its articles were well selected. It was born and died in 1871.

"The Fireside Weekly," Spencer Tompkins, publisher, made its appearance July 26, 1873. It was a literary journal on the order of the Eastern "popular literature" papers, the "Fireside Companion," "Saturday Night," etc., but was not illustrated. Mrs. Annie Robertson Noxon filled its pages with stories, poems and sketches from her prolific pen. It failed to visit the firesides of St. Louis during the winter of 1873.

F. Weber Benton issued the first number of "The Criterion" on May 6, 1882. Its contents consisted principally of short essays and papers on general literary topics; about one-sixth of its space was set aside for local dramatic and musical reviews. Among its contributors were William H. Bushnell and "Helen Luqueer" (Mrs. William H. Bushnell) of Washington, D. C.; Miss Elizabeth H. Catlin, of Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. E. V. Wilson, of Sedalia, Missouri; Solon N. Sapp, Miss Virginia Frazee, Miss Hattie Whitney, I. E. Diekenga, Miss Fannie Isabelle Sherrick and M. W. Willis, of St. Louis. "The Criterion" lived until February, 1883. It contained from sixteen to twenty pages of three columns each. Benton subsequently issued two other papers (monthlies), "The Pictorial American" and "The Little Giant"; they were of an inferior grade and short lived.

Pictorial.

"The Valley of the Mississippi," illustrated in a series of views, was a monthly published by J. C. Wild, an artist. The illustrations consisted of views of historical buildings, cities, sites, streams, etc., accompanied by appropriate descriptions from the pen of Lewis Foulke Thomas. Each number contained four full-page lithographic views or illustrations. The first number bore date of July, 1841, and the last of February, 1842. Chambers & Knapp were the printers. In those days, when illustrations were not abundant, "The Valley of the Mississippi" must have been unusually valuable.

"The Spy Glass," afterward "The Artists' Tribune," G. Morhard and Richard Papprin, publishers, was an art weekly with slight dramatic features. It existed in 1855.

"Pictorial St. Louis," a monthly of local illustrations with explanatory articles, lived and died early in the sixties.

"The St. Louis Graphic," a four-column weekly, contained eight pages of selected and original reading matter. It was largely local. It lived from May to August, 1877.

"The St. Louis World," evidently patterned after the "Graphic," began and ended its career in the summer of 1880.

"The Great West Illustrated" was a monthly on the same general order as "The Graphic" and "The World," but was more local. It was published by A. H. Echols & Co., and ran through a few numbers in the spring and summer of 1880.

Temperance.

"The Washington Temperance Paper" lived only a few months in 1842. V. P. Ellis was its editor.

"The Fountain" was begun in July, 1848; it was first a weekly and subsequently a daily. It was devoted "chiefly to the cause of tem-

perance and the advocacy of the societies and clubs formed to promote this object and the cause of temperance and reform." Mr. Hays, the publisher, sold the paper to the Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, in July, 1849. Its publication was discontinued the following year.

"The Temperance Monthly" made its appearance in January, 1873, and died during the same year. Its contents consisted almost entirely of short articles on temperance. Its other features were of no importance. Moses King, now of Boston, was its editor and publisher.

"The American Nationalist," a monthly paper, the organ of the National Americans, and the temperance cause, was issued in July, 1882, by R. H. Robbins—who seems to have had a faculty for starting short-lived papers equal only to Charles Keemle's. In 1883 it became a weekly, and the following year ceased to exist.

"The Cimeter" was a monthly of twenty-four pages devoted principally to temperance. It was begun in January, 1883, and lived until some date in 1884. The Rev. George W. Hughey, a Methodist clergyman, was its editor and publisher. "The Cimeter" had a religious department.

Agricultural.

Of the publications devoted to the agricultural interests, "Colman's Rural World," "The Journal of Agriculture" and "The Midland Farmer" were the most noted. There were many weekly and monthly papers prior to 1848 that contained special farming and agricultural departments, but we are unable to locate any paper—if such existed—of a purely agricultural character prior to "The Valley Farmer."

"The Valley Farmer" was issued as a monthly by Pickering, Penn & Co., in 1848. K. Gates and Ephraim Abbott were its editors. It was a quarto sheet of twenty pages, exclusive of the cover. In 1853 it was bought by Honorable Norman T. Colman, who changed its name to "Colman's Rural World," and issued it weekly. It is still published and is one of the widest known of the agricultural papers of the country. Mr. Colman has held many public and private offices of honor and trust; he at one time—about the middle of the seventies—was Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Missouri. He is well known throughout the West as a stock-breeder and nurseryman.

"Westland." Dr. George Engelman and Captain Karl Neyfeldt, editors, lasted through three issues in the fifties. Frederick Muench, Gustave Koerner, Theodore Hilgard, Jr., Dr. von Koenige and Wilhelm Weber were its contributors. Its purpose was to furnish German emigrants information as to the soil, the agricultural possibilities, resources, etc., of Missouri and the adjoining States. While it was edited in St. Louis, "Westland" was printed in Heidelberg, Germany.

"The Illustrated Journal of Agriculture" was issued in 1860 as a monthly, by W. V. Wolcott and John S. Marmaduke—afterward a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army and later still Governor of the State. It went through several hands during the next few years and finally passed into the possession of Philip Chew, who consolidated it with "The Weekly Missouri Farmer," of Boonville. Its name was changed to "The Journal of Agriculture and Farmer." It was sold to a stock company a few years ago and is now "The Valley Democrat and Journal of Agriculture." At one time it had an extensive circulation.

On January 1, 1880, the State board of immigration issued the first number of "The Missouri Immigrant," a monthly devoted to immigration news and statistics, principally of an agricultural character. In 1881 Samuel Archer purchased the paper and issued it about one year. In August, 1881, the State board began the publication of "The Imperial State," also a monthly, very much on the same lines as "The Missouri Immigrant." Only five numbers were issued. M. S. Fife was its editor.

"South and West" was founded by Alfred Avery—formerly of "Home and Farm," of Louisville,—in August, 1880. In 1882 it was sold to the Deere-Mansur Publishing Company, who issued it until about 1887. It was a semimonthly for "the farm and household," and paid some attention to popular literature. Prior to 1882 it was edited by Alfred Avery, after that date by John M. Stahl, who is now (1899) publishing "The Farmer's Call," of Quincy, Illinois.

"The Woman's Farm Journal," by Frank J. Cabot, a practical printer, has been published since 1893. It is a monthly of short articles and has a large circulation in the Western States.

"Home, Farm and Trade," "The Rural Home" and "Farm Machinery" are also published at the present time.

Fraternal.

The "Masonic Signet and Literary Mirror" was the first Masonic publication issued in St. Louis. J. W. S. Mitchell, P. G. M., was its publisher in 1848. It was begun as a weekly and after a few numbers was suspended until January, 1849, when it was reissued as a monthly. In 1854 it was sold to the publishers of a Masonic journal in Marietta, Georgia, where it continued to be issued during the following two or three years.

Edmund Flagg (See "Bibliography of St. Louis") and W. F. Chase published "The St. Louis Post and Mystic Family" in 1848 and 1849. It was the organ of several secret societies.

"The Freemason" was begun in January, 1867, by George Frank Gouley, and in 1874 was consolidated with "The Voice of Masonry." Gouley was born in Delaware in 1832, and perished in the Southern Hotel fire, April 11, 1877. He studied law under James A. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware, and was for a while private secretary to Stephen A. Douglas. He came to St. Louis in 1861; in 1864 he was elected assistant secretary, and in 1866, grand secretary, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Missouri—which latter office he held until the day of his death.

Steel & Burt began the publication of "The St. Louis Spirit," a weekly, devoted to the interest of secret societies, in 1876. In 1877 Mr. S. H. Burt bought out his partner and continued publishing the paper until October, 1881, when it was consolidated with "The Western Live-Stock Journal." In June, 1882, "The Journal" was changed to a daily and suspended a few years later. It was the first live-stock daily published west of the Mississippi River.

"The Overseer" is the organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was established in 1879 by W. F. Bohn, and during several years was edited by F. H. Bacon. It is a monthly and has a large circulation among the members of the order. Mr. Bohn is a prominent "Workman" and has held several high offices in the order. In 1880 "The Overseer" absorbed "The Missouri Workman." Since last year it has been printed in Clayton, St. Louis County, but its office is still in St. Louis.

From January, 1881, until May, 1882, R. H. Robbins published "The Knights of Honor Magazine"—which was not a "magazine" but a paper; it was devoted to the general interests of the order and issued monthly.

Educational.

Professor John H. Tice began the publication of "The Teacher," a monthly of a high grade, devoted to school and literary interests, in January, 1853. Public apathy caused its discontinuance before the end of the year.

J. B. Merwin, formerly of "The Home and School Journal," of Chicago, established "The American Journal of Education" in 1867. He was connected with Henry Barnard and the great educator, Horace Mann, in Massachusetts and Connecticut in establishing the school systems of those States. He was the editor of "The American Journal" until 1893. Professor W. M. Bryant, LL. D., was its editor in 1894 and 1895, and J. G. Reynolds from then on to the present time (1899). Perrin & Smith are its present publishers.

Professor T. R. Vickroy issued the first number of "The Fonetic Teacher" in July, 1879. It suspended after the fourth number, but it was reissued in 1880 as a monthly. In 1882 it was changed to a semimonthly. It was discontinued in 1884. It was the organ of the Spelling Reform Association.

Local.

While the following can not be strictly classed as purely local, their local features, nevertheless, were or are—as the case may be—their principal mainstay, and no other classification as appropriately designates their general tendency.

"The Spirit of the West," Mallet & Willis, publishers, was a weekly devoted to local news topics and family reading. It was politically independent. It was published in 1854, in Carondelet.

"The South St. Louis," Mrs. Laura S. Webb—afterward Mrs. General Bowen—editor and publisher, ran a career of about one year some time in the early part of the seventies.

"The St. Louis Dramatic Critic" was first issued on December 21, 1882, by S. G. Webb, John T. Smith and F. B. Rotrock. Its editor was Alexander R. Webb, who since several years has been a Mohammedan convert and lecturer. In 1884 Dickison Brugman bought it, dropped the word "Dramatic" from its title, and changed it into a general local and sporting paper. Later on it became the property

of William Frudeneau and devoted more space to local politics, municipal affairs and family literature. It was Democratic in its party affiliations. It suspended in 1897.

"The American Tribune" was begun on March 8, 1883, and published irregularly during the middle part of the eighties by L. U. Reavis. It was a weekly, containing papers on current topics and selections from the Eastern press. Reavis was an enthusiastic admirer of Horace Greeley, and carried his admiration even to the extent of imitating his slovenly appearance. With his assertive ways, his flaming beard, his baggish clothes and his lameness, he was a noted character on the streets of the city in the seventies and eighties. He published many pamphlets, a book on "St. Louis, the Future Great City of the World," and lectured on Horace Greeley, the American Republic, and kindred topics. "The American Tribune" had a very limited circulation and was not a financial success. It failed to remove the capitol of the United States to St. Louis and to extend the rule of the United States from Panama to the North Pole.

"The Mirror" was founded March 1, 1891, by M. A. Fanning—who was its first editor—and James M. Calvin. It underwent several changes of ownership until it fell into the hands of William Marion Reedy, a bright and aggressive young journalist, whose command of language and faculty of discrimination has given it "a name and a local habitation." It is published weekly with the subtitle of "a journal of comment upon anything of human interest," which is almost Baconian in its scope. The principal feature of the paper is the fearless manner in which it expresses its opinion upon all questions at issue. It strives to realize the higher ideals in practical matters. "The Mirror," while it has a decidedly literary flavor, is devoted principally to local and social interests.

"Squib" is a weekly local paper of short personal and general items. It begun its career in February, 1893, and is still living.

"Dyer's News-Letter" went through the mail for the first time on February 8, 1896. It is a weekly of sixteen pages of four columns each, edited and published by George N. Dyer. It is devoted principally to local politics and personal items; theatrical and society matters, and notes on general occurrences of national importance fill the remaining space. It is strongly Republican in its affiliations and an ardent supporter of Honorable Chauncey I. Filley, being ever ready to take up the cudgel in his support, or defense, as the case may be. The editor has a plain way of stating what he believes to be facts. Prior to his beginning the publication of the "News-Letter," he was connected with the business department of "The Mirror."

"The Missouri Gazette," a weekly paper devoted to local and general news, and family reading, independent in politics, is a consolidation of "The North End Leader" and "The St. Louis Truth." The first appearance as "The Missouri Gazette," was in March, 1897. "The Gazette" is a conservatively conducted paper and is owned jointly by John H. Schofield and Marie A. Dorren, who are also the editors.

"The North St. Louis News" was launched November 1, 1897, by Tobias Mitchell, late city editor of "The Globe-Democrat," and Daniel C. Donovan, formerly of "The Republic." In February, 1898, Mr. Donovan purchased his partner's interest. In September, 1898, "The Southside Reporter" and "The West St. Louis" were absorbed by "The News"—which became more general in its scope and dropped the word "North" from its title. It is now published by a company of which A. V. Donovan is president and Daniel C. Donovan, editor and manager. It is growing in circulation and public favor; it is published weekly and is strictly local.

Trades.

"The Age of Steel" dates back to "The Mississippi Handels Zeitung"—"The Journal of Commerce"—a German weekly founded in 1857 and which, in 1861, became the English "Journal of Commerce." Robert M. Widmar, who was born in Dresden, Germany, was the publisher of the "Zeitung"; he died in 1866, and "The Journal" passed into the hands of Wolcott & Hume. In 1878 it became the property of the Journal of Commerce Company, and in 1880 its name was changed to "The Age of Steel." Since 1883 William E. Barnes has been the managing editor of the paper, and is the present president of the publishing company. "The Age of Steel" has a large circulation among those who are interested in the steel industry, and is a recognized authority throughout the country. The Journal of Commerce Company also publishes

"The Lumberman," a monthly devoted to the lumber, saw-mill and wood-working interests of the West and South. It is in its twenty-second volume.

In 1867 William Bell began the publication of "The Western Trade Journal," a weekly devoted to commercial, agricultural and other interests. It passed into the hands of the Chambers Publishing Company less than two years later, and G. W. Briggs became its editor. It was discontinued in the latter part of the eighties.

"The Weekly Sales," J. C. Kays & Co., publishers, was issued in 1869 and 1870. It was devoted to the cattle trade, cattle-breeding and kindred topics.

"The St. Louis Dry Goods and Grocery Reporter," H. F. Zyder, publisher, was begun in 1872. It was issued weekly and contained one hundred and twenty-eight pages of matter. It ran through some fifteen years of publication and was one of the few papers of its class in the United States at the time.

"The St. Louis Railway Register" was begun in 1875 by Willard A. Smith and discontinued in 1878. Later on its publication was resumed by D. McArthur who employed F. H. Bacon to edit it. It was still in existence in 1884, but has not been published since several years. Willard Smith has been publishing "The Railway Review" at Chicago since the early part of the eighties. He graduated at the St. Louis Law School in May, 1871. "The Railway Register" was devoted to railroad, trade, iron and steel interests, etc.

"The St. Louis Stove and Hardware Reporter," the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, publisher, was issued in 1875. In 1879 it was sold to Frederick Hower. It was a semi-monthly devoted to stove and hardware interests. It was discontinued in the eighties.

"El Comercio del Valle," a monthly devoted to the development of trade with the Spanish-speaking countries, Mexico, South America, etc., was published by John F. Cahill, Mexican consul in St. Louis, from 1876 to about the latter part of the eighties. From 1864 to 1872 Mr. Cahill was in the drug business in Cuba, where he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish tongue. Outside of his paper he has done some purely literary work. "El Comercio del Valle" was printed in Spanish and English.

"The St. Louis Grocer" dates back to January, 1878. Greeley, Burnham & Co., were its first publishers. In February, 1881, it was sold to the Grocer Publishing Company. It is devoted to grocery matters, interests, etc. A. D. Cunningham was its first editor, and John A. Lee its present. It is one of the largest papers of its class in the country.

"The St. Louis Furniture Manufacturer" was devoted to local furniture interests, and was the organ of the St. Louis Furniture Exchange. Its first number was issued on January 1, 1879; it ran through several years of publication. C. F. Anderson was its publisher.

"The Western Commercial Traveler" was published monthly from February, 1880, to July, 1882, in which month it became a weekly. S. H. Soyster was its editor and publisher. While devoted mainly to commercial matters, it had some literary and humorous features. It lived several years.

"The Mississippi Valley Grocer" was published in the early part of the eighties. The first number was issued by Brockmire & Ranken, in May, 1880. It was a weekly and was edited by S. H. Jackson.

"The Grain Review" was begun in September, 1881, by McClelland, Winter & McClelland. It was a monthly devoted to grain and elevator interests. In February, 1883, its name was changed to "The American Trade Journal and Grain Review." It was discontinued two or three years later.

"The Butcher" appeared in August, 1883. In August, 1892, John H. Schofield, its present editor and publisher, bought the paper and changed its name to "The Butchers' and Packers' Magazine"—a misnomer. It is published in the interest of retail butchers; it is also the official organ of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association. Its circulation is large.

Musical.

"Compton's St. Louis Musical Journal," Richard J. Compton, publisher, was a three-column, sixteen-page monthly, devoted to general and local music notes, personals, etc. Each number contained several pages of "sheet music." It lived less than two years.

"Peters' Musical" was published by J. L. Peters, the well known music dealer, from 1868 to 1876, when it suspended. Its publication was resumed in January, 1882, and it finally expired some three or four years later.

"Kunkel's Musical Review" was founded by the Kunkel Brothers—Charles and Jacob—in September, 1878. It was a small-sized, twenty-two page monthly. J. Temple was its editor. The following year it was enlarged and I. D. Foulon became its editor. He was succeeded by Thomas M. Hyland, in 1889. At present (1899) each number contains as much as fifty-six pages of music—full sheet music size—which is of a high standard, noted for its typographical correctness, careful fingering, phrasing and ossias. "The Review" has a large circulation among musicians and musical people.

"Art and Music," H. A. Rothermel, publisher, was an illustrated monthly devoted more largely to music than art, and possessed considerable ability. Its contributors were principally from St. Louis. The first number was issued in October, 1881. In the summer of 1882 the publication office was removed to Chicago.

In April, 1882, and during about a year thereafter, Robert Goldbeck issued "The Musical Instructor," a monthly.

"Shattinger's Musical Review" was begun in May, 1882, by A. Shattinger, the local music dealer. It was discontinued some time in 1884.

"The Musical News," Walter Luhn, publisher, lived through a few months in 1898.

Juvenile.

But few juvenile publications have appeared in St. Louis. "The Homeless Boy," an illustrated monthly devoted to "the interests of Catholic children," flourished in the early and middle part of the eighties. It was edited by Father—now Bishop—John J. Hennessy, and published by Ev. E. Carreras. It subsequently became "The Youths' Magazine" and was transferred to B. Herder. It lived some five or six years. Father M. S. Brennan, since noted as an astronomer, contributed papers on popular astronomy to its pages.

Mrs. H. D. Pittman, formerly the well known society editress of the "Post-Dispatch," issued several numbers of "The Illustrated Young Folks at Home" in the spring and summer of 1888.

"School and Home," William Lyman Thomas, editor and proprietor, has met with marked success. It is an illustrated semi-monthly in its fifteenth year of publication. It has a very large circulation, being used in the city public schools. Thomas was a writer on the staff of "The St. Louis Home Journal," in 1870, 1871 and 1872. With John Ricker he bought "The St. Louis Home Journal-Commercial Gazette" in 1874, and changed its name to "The St. Louis Commercial Gazette." Ricker sold his interest to Kilburn H. Stone in 1878; Stone purchased Thomas' interest in 1883. "The Commercial Gazette" existed from 1870 to the latter part of 1884. Thomas & Stone also published "The St. Louis Miller" from 1878 to 1883.

Irish-American.

A number of Irish-American papers have been issued from time to time, but have left no impress. Among the editors and writers may be named B. Doran Killian and Thomas D'Arcy McGee as most conspicuous.

The earliest of these [illegible]y papers was "The Irish Advocate," w[illegible]ch was short-lived, in 1852.

"The Fenian Banner" lived about six months during the Fenian excitement in the sixties.

"The Irish News," published by a company of which John S. Griffin was president, and Daniel O'Maddigan secretary, had a reasonable circulation in 1869, 1870 and 1871.

"The Irish-American," in the latter part of the seventies, and "The Shamrock," in the early part of the eighties, ran brief careers.

Charles O'Brien issued "The American Celt" during some ten years—with occasional interruptions—in the eighties and nineties. It expired in 1894.

"The St. Louis Union," 1884-6, was devoted to Irish news, labor unions, and local matters. Andrew F. Brown was its editor.

Humorous.

Among the many humorous papers published in St. Louis, two obtained a national reputation, "Puck" and "The Hornet."

Joseph Keppler, the famous artist of the New York "Puck," who died three or four years ago worth several hundred thousand dollars, was the same Joe Keppler, half-starved Bohemian, who tried to publish a humorous paper in St. Louis at any time from 1869 to 1876. With Heinrich Binder, late in the summer of 1869, he issued a German humorous weekly, "Die Vehme." After a checkered career of less than two years its publication was abandoned, and on March 16, 1871,

"Puck" was launched; on the same date in 1872 the English "Puck" made its bow to the St. Louis public. L. Willich was its first editor and the editorials were evidently first written in German and then translated for the English edition. Keppler's cartoons were printed from stone by the McLean Lithograph Company. It was not a financial success and after three or four years of ups and downs, it was discontinued. Keppler went East, and in March, 1877, again revived the paper. Its immense and almost immediate success East belongs to the history of Eastern journalism.

"The Hornet," a colored cartoon weekly of sixteen pages of four columns each, proffered its right antenna of friendship to the reading public on September 11, 1880, and met with a hearty response. A. B. Cunningham, a bright young journalist resigned the city editorship of "The Post-Dispatch" to publish "The Hornet." The humor of the paper was broader and more American than "Puck's" and its satirical keenness soon won it a national reputation. Armand Welcker's cartoons were admirable. After six months' of publication "The Hornet" was transferred to a stock company of which Cunningham became president and manager, and William H. Nave, secretary. Through bad management it came to an untimely end with the issue for June 24, 1882. It had a bona fide circulation of 8,000 copies, and a constantly increasing influence. "The Hornet" was almost entirely written by four young writers—A. B. Cunningham, Walt. S. Mason, Thomas Manning Page and Alexander N. De Menil.

L. Willich, Keppler's former partner and editor, issued "Die Laterne" after "Puck" had been transferred to New York. It lived through several years under Willich's management and finally passed into the hands of G. Brueckner & Co., who, in June, 1882, issued an English edition under the name of "The Lantern," with Walt. S. Mason, fresh from "The Hornet," as principal contributor. Only a few numbers of the English edition were issued. The German edition has also gone out of existence.

"The Whip" was the next attempt at humorous journalism. It was cracked for the first time on February 14, 1885, and it applied its parting lash in the fall of 1886. It was published by an association of which L. T. W. Wall was president, and F. H. Ertel secretary. Its cartoons, like "The Lantern's," lacked the dash and effectiveness of Welcker's in "The Hornet" and Keppler's in "Puck." Walt. S. Mason and Horace S. Keller, of New York, were its principal contributors.

"St. Louis Life," Mrs. S. V. Moore, publisher, began its career December 14, 1889. Its illustrations and one-half of its reading matter were "patent matter." Mrs. Grace Davidson purchased the paper in 1895 and changed its name to "The Criterion." It became a "home print" of a higher literary standard and with the humorous features less in evidence. In 1897 it was transferred to New York and is fast acquiring a national reputation.

"The Humorist," a patent inside paper of a much lower grade than any of the above mentioned, has been issued since November 16, 1879. It was started by Wolf & Hermanns; in 1881 Henry Hermanns bought his partner's interest and is still publishing the paper.

Society.

"The St. Louis Herald," an illustrated weekly, was the first "society" paper of St. Louis which had a decided influence and standing in the local social world. It flourished during fifteen months in 1877 and 1878; the daily newspapers did not pay the attention to society matters in those days that they do nowadays, so the field was fairly clear for a wide-awake weekly paper. In the spring of 1878, dissensions among the publishers brought about the suspension of "The Herald." Louis C. Tetard, the manager, issued "The St. Louis Picayune" on April 13, 1878, and Tetard's ex-partners launched "The St. Louis Ledger" on the same day. The two papers succeeded admirably in killing each other in a few months' time.

"The Spectator" began its weekly observations of local society happenings, principally, and of theatrical and art matters, secondarily, on September 5, 1880. It was more critical in its tone than "The Herald" had been. Captain W. R. Hodges' art criticisms and army reminiscences and an occasional editorial of J. R. Reavis—its editor during several years—were well worth reading. Miss Florence Hayward wrote stories, the irrepressible Colonel Pat Donan sometimes electrified its readers with a correspondence, and "Champe Carter"—now Mrs. Fannie Porcher—occasionally contributed a good poem. "The Spectator" was sometimes illustrated with job cuts, and occasionally expressed literary opin-

ions—but no one took them seriously; it was simply a light society paper. George I. Jones & Co., printers, were the original publishers; after passing through various hands and undergoing a couple of suspensions, "The Spectator" ended its career early in the nineties.

Sporting.

"The St. Louis Index," devoted to sporting topics—base ball, cricket, racing, billiards, theatricals, prize-fighting, etc.—was published weekly in 1871, by William Frazee. Frazee was the author of "Onawassa," and other novels published in "The St. Louis Home Journal," and the father of Virginia Frazee, a frequent contributor to "The St. Louis Magazine," "The Criterion" and other local literary periodicals.

"The Sunday Morning World," William R. Cranna, manager, was begun in November, 1873, and lived through a few numbers only.

The same may be said of "Ben Dorkey's Weekly," 1872, which, however, added a grain of popular literature (original) to its sporting features.

"The St. Louis Sportsman" made its appearance in July, 1881. Captain C. W. Bellairs, well known in sporting circles, was its editor. It was a weekly. It was suspended in October of the same year and was succeeded in December by "Western Sporting Life," B. W. Alexander, proprietor, Captain Bellairs, editor, and Gwynne Price, field editor. In the fall of 1882 it was discontinued. Captain Bellairs graduated from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, England, in 1858. He was a captain in the English Army in 1871. He traveled over the world after leaving the army and contributed largely to English and American sporting papers. Gwynne Price was also an Englishman by birth; he came to the United States in 1876 and spent much time on hunting excursions in the West. He is the author of "The Gun, and How to Use it." "Western Sporting Life" was the ablest paper of its class ever published in St. Louis.

"The Sporting News" was first issued on March 17, 1886, by a stock company composed of A. H. Spink, Festus J. Wade, Lorenzo E. Anderson, Stewart Scott, Anthony Stuever, C. H. Ames, John Whitman, D. O'Connell Tracy and James M. Sullivan, which was incorporated the following September under the name of The Sporting News Publishing Company. A. H. Spink was its editor until 1895. A. J. Flanner is the associate editor. C. C. Spink gives his personal attention to the business department. "The Sporting News" is a weekly journal devoted to base ball, bicycling, the turf, ring, athletics and all sports and pastimes. Its specialty is base ball.

Political.

"The Mill Boy," A. B. Chambers and George Knapp, publishers, was in the presidential interests of Henry Clay. It was issued weekly from February 10, 1844, to January 21, 1845.

"The Radical" was a Republican weekly that lived a few months about the latter part of the sixties.

"The National Tribune" was an eight-page, five-column Republican weekly, published by J. W. Wilson in the interests of the colored people. The first number was issued on May 3, 1876. It lived some seven or eight years, counting interruptions in its publication.

"The St. Louis Echo," 1878-80, Westbrook & Keller, publishers, was a weekly, devoted to the interests of the Greenback party. John Samuel was its editor.

The first number of "The National American" bore date of September 29, 1878. Augustus C. Appler was its publisher. It was an eight-page, five-column "Knownothing" weekly. Later on in the course of its publication, it became the organ of the temperance societies. It suspended in 1879 and was revived in 1881. Altogether, it lived some six or seven years, and had a very limited circulation.

"The Lightning Express" a Greenback weekly, J. B. Follet, editor and publisher, was born in 1880 and died the same year.

P. P. Ingalls came to St. Louis from Iowa, in 1881, and issued "The St. Louis Examiner." It was the organ of the Greenback party in St. Louis. In less than a year he sold it to "The Iowa State Journal."

"The National Democrat" was short-lived, in 1881.

"The Post," of Quincy, Illinois, was removed to St. Louis in the spring of 1881 and its name changed to "The Missouri Post." It was published by H. A. Post and edited by H. Martin Williams, at that time a prominent Greenbacker, and at present the editor of the Democratic weekly issued from some little town in the interior of Missouri. In 1882

"The Post" was removed to Kansas City. It was a Greenback paper.

"The People's Advocate" was begun in March, 1882, and lived about two years. J. F. Crews and E. F. Henderson were its publishers and H. Martin Williams its editor. It was a weekly Greenback paper.

"The Missouri Republican Journal," Vorel & Witzig, publishers, was a weekly, in 1896.

"The Liberty Banner" was born and died in 1844. We can find no further record of it.

Unclassified.

"Der Freisinnige" was an atheist paper, published weekly by L. F. Balland, and edited by G. Scho. It was the organ of a club of free-thinkers. The first number was issued in November, 1846, and the last some time in 1847.

"Der Reformer," a German weekly, was a communistic paper. It was published by a society of communists in 1847. It was a small sheet and had only a few hundred circulation.

In 1848 Anton Eickloff issued a German semi-weekly, "Die St. Louis Zeitung." Eickloff was a literary student who began writing for the press when sixteen years of age. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, and came to St. Louis in January, 1848. After the suspension of "The Zeitung" in 1849 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and started another German paper there, but again failed. In 1854 he took up his residence in New York, where he became a frequent contributor to the leading German newspapers. In 1877-9 he served a term in Congress. We have not been able to ascertain the exact date of his death.

"The Liberian Advocate" was published in 1849, and after a suspension of several months was re-issued in Springfield, Illinois, in 1850. It again suspended in 1851. The Rev. D. J. Snow was its editor.

In 1851 J. E. Courtney published "The St. Louis Reporter and General Advertiser," a commercial weekly.

"The St. Louis Bank-Note Reporter, Counterfeit Detector and Wholesale Price Current" was published weekly from 1857 to sometime in the early sixties, by J. P. M. Howard & Brothers.

"The Metropolitan Record" was a weekly journal published in the interests of the "Confederate States of America." It was suppressed by the Federal authorities in 1864.

"The Repudiator" advocated the "repudiation of the national debt, except that portion represented by legal-tender notes." The first number was issued in February, 1868, and the last number in the following April or May. It was a weekly. Burrell B. Taylor, Samuel Hager and John Bourne were its publishers.

"The Joker's Budget" was suppressed in 1868.

"The Western Insurance Review," a monthly journal, was founded in 1869 by Captain H. L. Aldrich, and is devoted exclusively to the cause of sound insurance. It covers the Western and Southern field, and has a high standing among insurance publications. Nathan H. Weed has been its editor and publisher since 1896.

"The Weekly Mail" was edited and published by Rev. A. C. George in 1870. William M. Grosvenor, once of the editorial staff of "The Missouri Democrat," wrote a large portion of its contents.

"The Fireside Visitor," H. L. Aldrich & Co., publishers, was issued monthly during several years in the early and middle part of the seventies. It was devoted to insurance, manufacturing and railroad interests, and literary selections. H. E. Henley was its editor. Captain Aldrich died a few years ago.

"Western Life," Mrs. Annie Anderson, editor and publisher, was devoted to spiritualism. It materialized weekly during a few months in 1872.

"Mines, Metals and Arts," Charles E. Ware & Co., publishers, was issued from the early part of 1874 to the latter part of 1877. It was edited by Joseph E. Ware, a mining engineer.

"The Central Law Journal" was founded in 1874 by Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, and is still published. There have been several changes in its ownership. It has been edited by Judge John F. Dillon, Judge Seymour D. Thompson, J. D. Lawson and William L. Murfree, Jr., brother of "Charles Egbert Craddock." Its present editor, Lyne S. Metcalf, Jr., has held the position during the past six or seven years.

"The Altruist" is a monthly paper, partly in phonetic spelling, and devoted to common property, united labor, mutual assistance and support, and equal rights for all. It is the organ of the Altruist Community, whose members hold all their property in common, and live and work together in a permanent home for their mutual enjoyment, assistance and support. It has been published by Alcander Longley—with an occasional lapse—during

the past twenty-five years. It was formerly "The Communist."

"The River News," Carondelet, was published (about) in 1875.

"The St. Louis Practical Photographer" was established in January, 1876, by J. H. Fitzgibbon, a well known photographer. It is an illustrated monthly, devoted to photography. It is said to be the second oldest photographic periodical published in the United States. It is now "The St. Louis-Canadian Photographer," and is under the direction of Mrs. Fitzgibbon-Clark.

"The Weekly Hotel News" was begun in November, 1881, by A. J. Pierce. It was an eight-page weekly. It lived three or four years. The same publisher also issued "The Visitors' Guide" about the same time.

"The St. Louis Philalethist," E. Gambs, editor and publisher, was issued "as often as practicable" during the eighties.

"The American Journalist" was devoted to the interests of newspapers and public writers. The first number appeared in September, 1883, and the last about a year later. It was published by a company of which R. P. Yorkston was the president. It was a twenty-four page, three-column monthly, with a colored cover, and contained much valuable information for newspaper men. It was edited by R. P. Yorkston.

ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL.

Misere.—See "Ste. Genevieve."

Missionary Training Home.—The institution known by this name in St. Louis was first started in 1882 at 305 North Third Street, by Elder C. W. Sherman and his wife, for the training and outfitting of home and foreign missionaries and the publication of religious literature. In 1891 the home was removed to its present quarters at 2335 Randolph Street. At this institution are graduated missionaries, male and female, who have been trained by practical preparation for this special line of work. The work presents many providential aspects, and is enlarging rapidly. Candidates are offering themselves for training from different parts of the country. Here they are received and trained, no charges whatever being made for board and tuition. The work is entirely non-denominational. From time to time missionaries have gone from this nursery to Africa and India. Among those sent out have been Mr. Sherman's two eldest daughters, one of whom died in Africa. The other, Miss Bessie Sherman, superintends a mission at Bombay, and edits a paper, the "India Watchman," devoted to the cause. An auxiliary institution to the one in this city is being established at Bombay, under the direction of missionaries trained in St. Louis. One providential feature of the work already done there is the rescue and training of "famine orphans and child-widows," made such by the terrible famine of 1897. Funds flow in for this object to be disbursed by the treasurer, and orphanages and training posts are being established in various parts of India. The missionaries sent from here are self-supporting, and are known in foreign fields distinctively as "Faith Missionaries." Mrs. L. A. Sherman is superintendent, and Mrs. Anna Adams, assistant superintendent and missionary treasurer. Elder C. W. Sherman publishes the "Vanguard" paper as the organ of this line of work. On September 18, 1898, he preached his farewell sermon and started for Bombay to join his daughter.

Mississippi and Ohio River Pilot Society.—Since the days of early steamboating several societies have been started by the river pilots, but none survived until that organized as the Mississippi and Ohio River Pilot Society, in 1880, and which was incorporated April 23, 1888. The original incorporators were James Allen, E. O. Banks, Warren Renfraw, Thomas B. Good, Joseph E. McCullough, E. R. Kellogg, Charles H. Lawson, Frank M. Clayton and James Donahue. Seventy pilots joined the society, of which Percival S. Drown became secretary, in which office he has continued ever since. The chief object of the society is to maintain a system of reports of the channels of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and all their tributaries. These reports contain a description of the depth of water in the channels and shallow places by soundings, and are filed in St. Louis to be referred to by other pilots going out, and as a matter of record. The society has also made provision for the payment of death benefits to widows and orphans of its members. There are now about 175 members. As a qualification for membership the applicant must be a practical pilot and hold a United States license.

Mississippi Bubble.—"A banking and commercial scheme which ended in a wild speculation and collapse. It was started in Paris by John Law, under the patronage of the regent. Its primary object was to relieve the French finances from the burdensome debt and disorder consequent upon the expensive wars of Louis XIV. Law established a private bank, and managed its affairs so skillfully that its paper was soon accepted by the public with perfect confidence, and in 1718 it was transformed into a royal bank. Then a commercial company was chartered, entitled "The West India Company," of which Law was director-general. To this company the whole Province of Louisiana, watered by the Mississippi and its branches, was granted. Subsequently it was intrusted with the collection of the taxes and the King's revenues, and thus it had a monopoly of almost the entire commercial and financial operations of the nation. Meantime the bank issued its notes freely till the paper currency amounted to two billion seven hundred million livres, but these notes were kept from depreciation by accepting them at a premium over specie in payment for the shares of the company. This increase of currency, with a promise of large dividends, rapidly advanced the price of shares, and the whole nation was possessed with a frenzy of speculation. . . . There was, however, a drain of specie from the bank as the shrewd ones attempted to put their new-made fortunes into forms of fixed value. To check this drain ineffectual edicts were passed to restrict payments in coin, to limit the amount of specie which one might hold, and to fix the value of the notes. The royal bank was incorporated with the company in March, 1720, and on May 21st a government edict was issued reducing the value of bank notes and of company shares one-half. This burst the bubble at once, and universal bankruptcy and distress ensued. This scheme stands a striking illustration of that fallacy that a nation's debt can be paid, or its prosperity increased by its money circulation, and that paper money can be made stable and safe on some general security without respect to its controvertibility. The leaders of the scheme were probably deluded with the rest."—("Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia.")

Mississippi River.—The greatest of American rivers, which drains a territory of 1,257,545 square miles in extent, inhabited by thirty millions of people, was called by the Indians "Missi Sepe," the significance of the words being "Great River." The distance from its mouth to the headwaters of the Missouri, its largest tributary, is 4,200 miles. The Mississippi River proper has its source in lakes in Northern Minnesota, Lake Itaska being the one farthest north, and 2,960 miles from the outlet of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. So numerous are the windings of the stream, however, that the distance in a straight line from Lake Itaska to the Gulf is only 1,660 miles. It is navigable from its mouth to the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of 1,944 miles. The mouth of the Mississippi was discovered by Pineda in 1519. It was crossed near the mouth by Cabeza de Vaca—who, however, thought it an arm of the sea—in 1528. De Soto discovered its true character in 1541, and the survivors of his party, under the leadership of Luis de Moscoso, descended the lower portion of the river to its mouth in 1542. Pere Marquette and Louis Joliet discovered the upper Mississippi in 1673, and traversed a portion of it, convincing themselves beyond a doubt that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. LaSalle traversed it from the Illinois to the Gulf in 1682, and Schoolcraft discovered the source in 1832. It was designated "River St. Louis" by the French in official documents after they had taken possession of the country tributary to it. It formed the western boundary of the United States from 1783 to 1803, and its navigation was a matter of dispute between Spain and the United States from 1783 to 1800. The larger and more important cities which have grown up on its banks are Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. During the Civil War there were battles or sieges at Belmont, New Madrid, Island No. 10, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis and Port Hudson. After traversing a portion of Minnesota from its source the river forms the boundary between Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana on the west, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the east. The lower Mississippi was opened to navigation by the French colonists under D'Iberville, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The first steamer to navigate the Mississippi was the "Orleans," built by Fulton and Livingston, at Pittsburg. It passed down the river in 1811,

and plied between New Orleans and Natchez until it was wrecked in 1814. The navigable tributaries of the Mississippi are the Missouri, the Ohio, the Monongahela, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Red River, the Arkansas, the Minnesota, the St. Croix and the Illinois, and the river and its tributaries afford an internal navigation of 9,000 miles for steamboats. Humphrey and Abbot's tables show that the maximum depth of the Mississippi is 118 feet, at Natchez; the mean depth between the Red and Arkansas Rivers is 96 feet. The least low-water depths on the bars are, at St. Louis, 2 feet; Memphis, 5 feet; Natchez, 6 feet. The range between high and low water is, at Rock Island, 16 feet; at the mouth of the Missouri, 35 feet; at St. Louis, 37 feet; at Cairo, 51 feet; at Carrollton, 14 feet; at the head of the passes, 2.3 feet. The fall of the lower Mississippi is .32 of a foot per mile; of the Ohio, .43 of a foot; of the Missouri, below Fort Union, .95 of a foot; of the upper Mississippi, below St. Paul, .42 of a foot.

Mississippi River Commission.—The Mississippi River Commission was created in 1879, by act of Congress. Its purpose and scope is stated in the language of that act to be "to consider and mature such plan or plans and estimates as will correct, permanently locate and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River; improve and give ease to the navigation thereof; prevent destructive floods, and promote and facilitate commerce, trade and the postal service." The act provided for the appointment by the President of seven commissioners, three of whom were to be taken from the engineer corps of the army and the coast survey, and at least three from civil life, two of them to be engineers. The general office of the commission was first established in the "Colonel John Knapp mansion," at 2732 Pine Street, St. Louis. The headquarters have since been transferred to New York City, where the president resides and the board meets, while the office of the secretary remains at the old location in this city. The secretary, among his other duties, has charge of the construction of several dredge-boats. The jurisdiction of the commission extends from the jetties to the mouth of the Ohio River. Surveys of the river are made above that point, and the commission also superintends the improvements that are needed. Much of the costly work is done below, owing to the caving and erosion of the banks and the excessive width of the bars resulting therefrom. The work consists in maintaining a channel through these shoals and bars, and developing new shore lines, so as to secure a uniform velocity for all stages of the river. A great deal of attention is also bestowed by the commission upon the levee system, a matter of incidental interest only to St. Louis. Large appropriations are annually made by Congress for the use of the commission. Some idea may be obtained of the magnitude of its work from the expenditure authorized by the commission at the meeting of the board in July, 1897. Of the $2,933,033 appropriated by Congress to the uses of the commission, $2,000,000 was allotted to the building of levees: $400,000 to the dredging of the river, and $533,033 for the expenses of the commission. Ever since its organization the commission has been composed of men of high character, such men as James B. Eads, Benjamin Harrison, General C. B. Comstock and Lieutenant-Colonel Suter having been members of it.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Mississippi River, Early Navigation of.—The earliest boats that navigated the Mississippi were unshapely and cumbrous. The lines of least resistance were not then understood. Different kinds of boats were used according to the needs of the locality and the nature of the freight. This variety included canoes, pirogues, barges, keel and flatboats. The Indian birch canoe was ordinarily thirty feet long, four feet wide in its broadest part, two and a half feet deep in the center, and two feet deep at each end. The pirogue was larger than the canoe, but smaller than the other boats. The barge was wider, but not so long as the keelboat. The barges were chiefly used between St. Louis and New Orleans. They sometimes had a capacity of forty tons. The boats designed for the Indian trade were peculiar in their construction. They were from forty-five to sixty feet long; the sides were low, and the bottom almost flat. Their narrowness and light draught fitted them for swift or shallow water. In ascending the stream, in order to prevent a useless expenditure of strength, the boatmen avoided the rapid current of the channel of the river, and sought the slower water near the bank. The boats were made with a flat bottom and equipped with short oars, so as to permit a

close approach to the bank. The low sides of the boat bringing the oar-lock nearer to the water, lessened the resistance and lightened the labors of the rowers. The capacity of these boats varied from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds. The size of the crew was determined by the allowance of one boatman for every 3,000 pounds of freight. The oarsmen were generally Creoles or French mulattoes. The "Zebulon N. Pike," built on Beargrass Creek, near Louisville, was the first steamer to land at St. Louis, and arrived here August 2, 1817. The second steamer that came to St. Louis was the "Constitution," Captain R. T. Guyard, which arrived October 2, 1817. After the year 1818, from the frequency of the event, the arrival of a steamboat began to lose some of its novelty. The advent of steam superseded the use of the keelboat, and the picturesque features of the earlier navigation passed away. In this connection an explanation of the terms used by the early boatmen will be of general interest. In "warping," a long rope was fastened to some immovable object on the bank, and then the crew, standing on the bow and pulling, hand over hand, drew the boat forward. The hands of the crew served the purpose of a capstan. In "cordelling," the crew walked along the bank and dragged the boat after them by means of a rope. It was just like canal boat navigation, except that the motive power was men instead of horses. "Poling" consisted in pushing the boat up stream by the aid of long poles. The men successively took their places at the bow and firmly resting their poles on the bed of the river walked toward the stern, pushing the boat forward. Whenever a man reached the stern he pulled up his pole and ran rapidly back to resume his place in the line. Hence the places on the side of the boat where this constant circuit was going on were called the "running boards." A voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans and return, on these primitive boats, took from four to six months. Only two round-trips could be made in a year. Even with the assistance of sails, a row-boat could not make the ascent in less than seventy or eighty days. A keelboat could be brought by cordelle from Louisville to St. Louis in twenty-five days. The crookedness of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans, necessitated long detours. In one place a circuit of fifty-four miles was a direct gain of only five miles; at another point the neck of a bend thirty miles long was but a mile and a half across. In ascending these bends the boats always avoided the concave side of the stream for the double purpose of escaping the force of the current and the peril of caving banks. Large masses of earth undermined by the action of the water sometimes fell into the river. A boat overtaken by such an accident was in imminent danger of submersion. The extreme crookedness of the river caused frequent crossings. It has been stated that the number of times a boat was compelled to cross the Mississippi in the ascent from New Orleans to St. Louis was three hundred and ninety. These crossings and the distance that a heavily freighted boat would be borne down stream in going from one side to another added nearly five hundred miles to the length of the voyage.

PROFESSOR S. WATERHOUSE.

Mississippi River, First Government Appropriation for.—The first appropriation made by the government for the improvement of the Mississippi River was secured in 1836 by George W. Jones, afterward a United States Senator from Iowa, but then a delegate in Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin. Under the act making this appropriation for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi River, Captain—afterward General—Robert E. Lee was employed as engineer in the removal of obstructions to navigation from the Des Moines Rapids. In October of 1881 General Jones attended the River Convention, held in St. Louis, and received distinguished consideration during his visit here.

Mississippi River, Steamboat Navigation of.—See "River Navigation, Steamboat."

Mississippi Valley.—This is the name given to the region drained by the Mississippi and its affluents, lying in general between the Alleghanies on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The basin includes the whole of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky and Tennessee, portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and small parts of

New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico and British America.

Mississippi Valley Economics Club.—An association composed largely of men employed in or identified with the banks, trust companies and other financial institutions in St. Louis, which held its first meeting February 11, 1898. Its purpose is the study of financial questions and monetary problems.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.—For the purpose of replenishing the funds of the Western Sanitary Commission and enabling it to carry forward its patriotic and philanthropic work during the continuance of the Civil War, the loyal men and women of St. Louis projected what became known as the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. With large and increasing demands upon its treasury and supplies the resources of the commission had begun to fail, and on the 1st of February, 1864, a meeting was held in the hall of the Mercantile Library for the purpose of organizing a Sanitary Fair Association. Chauncey I. Filley, who was then mayor of the city, presided over this meeting, and Carlos S. Greeley, Samuel Copp, Jr., Rev. J. J. Porter, Rev. William G. Eliot, Edward Wyman, General C. B. Fisk, General W. S. Rosecrans, Major McKee Dunn, Professor Amasa McCoy and others were among the moving spirits at the inception of the important enterprise which later contributed so largely to advance the work of the sanitary commission. The meeting resulted in the selection of the following persons, whose names should be perpetuated in this connection, to organize and conduct the fair: Standing Committee—James E. Yeatman, William G. Eliot, George Partridge, Carlos S. Greeley and John B. Johnson. Executive Committee of Gentlemen—James E. Yeatman, chairman; J. H. Lightner, E. W. Fox, Samuel Copp, Jr., George D. Hall, S. R. Filley, Charles B. Hubbell, Jr., James Blackman, William D'Oench, William Patrick, J. O. Pierce, Gustavus W. Dreyer, H. C. Homeyer, B. R. Bonner, Adolphus Meier, Charles Speck, William Mitchell, William Adriance, George E. Leighton, M. L. Linton, William H. Benton, Dwight Durkee, Amadee Valle, Wyllis King, George P. Plant, Morris Collins, J. C. Cabot, N. C. Chapman, John D. Perry, S. H. Laflin and James Ward. Executive Committee of Ladies—Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley, president; Mrs. Anna M. Dodgeham, recording secretary; Mrs. General P. VanAntwerp, corresponding secretary; Phoebe W. Couzins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mrs. George Partridge, Mrs. J. E. D. Couzins, Mrs. E. M. Weber, Mrs. Truman Woodruff, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. F. A. Dick, Mrs. Alfred Clapp, Mrs. Dr. E. Hale, Mrs. A. S. W. Goodwin, Mrs. H. T. Blow, Mrs. Amelia Reihl, Mrs. N. C. Chapman, Mrs. Washington King, Mrs. S. A. Ranlett, Mrs. T. B. Edgar, Mrs. C. S. Greeley, Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Mrs. Charles H. Drake, Mrs. Dr. Haensler, Mrs. Samuel C. Davis, Mrs. McKee Dunn, Mrs. B. Gratz Brown, Mrs. William McKee, Mrs. William S. Rosecrans, Mrs. Dr. O'Reilly, Mrs. S. B. Kellogg, Mrs. A. Collier, Mrs. W. A. Doan, Mrs. Isaac Rosenfeld, Mrs. Samuel Copp, Jr., Mrs. F. P. Blair, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Clark, Mrs. H. Dreyer, Mrs. Ulrich Busch, Mrs. John Wolff, Mrs. Waltenburg, Mrs. John J. Hoppe, Mrs. Adolphus Abells, Mrs. C. Piper, Mrs. R. H. Morton, Mrs. William D'Oench, Mrs. J. C. Rust, Mrs. Adolphus Meier, Mrs. Bernard Poepping, Mrs. John C. Vogel, Mrs. R. Barth, Mrs. H. C. Gempp, Mrs. O. D. Filley, Mrs. Henry Stagg, Mrs. E. W. Fox, Mrs. Charles Eggers, Mrs. A. S. Dean and Mrs. Rombauer. These committees and subordinate committees, which were afterward appointed, prosecuted their work with vigor, and the people of the entire Mississippi Valley were appealed to to aid the noble enterprise which had been undertaken. The patriotic citizens of St. Louis responded nobly, bearing the larger share of the burden of inaugurating the fair and perfecting the details of its conduct and management. The people of the country tributary to St. Louis also interested themselves actively in forwarding the movement, and from the Eastern cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Providence, Salem, Worcester, New Bedford, and from smaller cities in the Eastern States as well, came donations of various kinds to encourage the people of St. Louis in their undertaking. Nevada, then a Territory, sent fifteen gold and silver bars, of a value of something more than $45,000, to be placed on exhibition at the fair, and as a donation to the cause. From England and Germany, even, came donations of various kinds, and besides the contributions of goods, the people of St. Louis

donated to the fair more than $200,000. The fair building, erected on Twelfth Street, between Olive and St. Charles, was a handsome structure, 500 feet long and 114 feet wide, with two wings, 100 feet each in length, on Locust Street. Filled with exhibits, among which trophies of the war were conspicuous, this building was opened with appropriate ceremonies May 17, 1864, speeches being made on that occasion by General Rosecrans, General Fisk and Acting Governor Hall, of Missouri. The fair proved a great attraction, and the feeling that visitors were contributing to a most worthy cause helped to swell the attendance. The result was a splendid financial success, the net receipts from the fair amounting to $554,-591. This large sum, placed at the disposal of the Western Sanitary Commission at a time when its resources were being most severely taxed, was a contribution of vast importance to the Union cause, and testified strongly to the loyalty, as well as to the humane instincts and generous sympathies of the people of St. Louis.

Missouri.—All of the territory embraced in the present State of Missouri was originally a part of the Province of Louisiana, so named by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle, who first explored the Mississippi River to its mouth and claimed the region drained by that river and its tributaries for the King of France by right of discovery. French colonization of the province began under Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville on the lower Mississippi in 1698, and the lead mines of Missouri were discovered by the French as early as 1720. The first settlement was made within the bounds of the present State at Ste. Genevieve about 1735. France retained possession of Louisiana until 1763, in which year all the French possessions west of the Mississippi River were ceded to Spain. Spain continued to be the owner of this vast domain until 1801, when Napoleon compelled a retrocession of the province to France, and in 1803 sold it to the United States. By an act of Congress passed in 1804 the province was divided into two parts, the 33d parallel of latitude being designated as the line between the two divisions. The southern and more populous of these divisions—previously known as Lower Louisiana—was by that enactment erected into the Territory of Orleans, and the northern division—previously known as Upper Louisiana—was attached to the Territory of Indiana, as the District of Louisiana. A little later the District of Louisiana was made the Territory of Louisiana, and when the Territory of Orleans was erected into a State, and by right of its being the original seat of French colonization in the Mississippi Valley, assumed the name given to the province by LaSalle, the name "Missouri" was given to that region which had been called Upper Louisiana prior to the cession of the province to the United States. The great river which forms a part of the western boundary of the present State, and flowing from west to east, divides it into two unequal parts, had long before been named the Missouri, and thus suggested the name given the Territory in 1812.

When the District of Louisiana was first organized, in 1804, it was subdivided, for the purposes of local self-government, into four districts. The District of St. Louis included all the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and had a population of 2,-280 white persons and 500 slaves. The District of St. Charles included all the inhabited territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and had a population of 1,400 white persons and 150 slaves. The District of Ste. Genevieve included all the territory between Apple Creek and the Meramec River, with a population of 2,350 white persons and 520 slaves. The District of Cape Girardeau included all the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek, and had a population of 1,470 white persons with a few slaves. The total population of the district, which was given a territorial form of government by act Congress bearing date of March 3, 1805, and became known as the Territory of Louisiana, was approximately ten thousand persons, of whom nearly four thousand were French, five thousand Anglo-Americans, and one thousand negroes, the last named being nearly all slaves. The District of Louisiana included within its limits nearly all the territory now embraced in the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Arkansas. The Governor and judges of the Territory of Indiana—of which the district formed a part—were authorized to enact laws for its government, and by virtue of this authority the government of the United States was first established. When the district was erected into a territory, in the spring of 1805, its government was committed to the

Governor and two judges of the territory, who acted together as a legislative body. When the Territory of Louisiana was reorganized into the Territory of Missouri, in 1812, Congress authorized the people to choose a House of Representatives, reserving to the President the appointment of Governor, judges, and other executive officers of the territory, and also of the legislative council. The Territory of Missouri, as originally created, was divided into five counties, named, respectively, St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. At the session of the Legislature, held in 1818-19, formal action was taken looking to the erection of Missouri into a State, and application was made to Congress for its admission into the Union. The question of Missouri's admission as a State became complicated, however, with the pending issue of extending or restricting slavery, and a long and bitter struggle followed, which ended in the adoption of the Missouri compromise act, approved March 6, 1820, which fixed the present boundaries of the State and authorized the people of Missouri to form a constitution and State government. Previous to the passage of this act, in 1819, the Territory of Arkansas had been detached from the vast region originally embraced in Missouri, and the present southern boundary line of the State of Missouri was thus fixed. The northern and western boundary lines of the proposed State were fixed in accordance with a policy which originated during the administration of President Monroe, and was observed in part by all his successors up to 1844. Under this policy treaties were made with the Indians east of the Mississippi River, providing for their removal to the country west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and these treaties contained the guarantee that the country to which the Indians were removed should never be embraced within any territory or State, or subjected to the jurisdiction of either, "so long as grass should grow and water run." Respecting the provisions of these treaties when steps were taken to erect Missouri into a State, the northern and western geographical limits of the proposed commonwealth were extended to the lands thus reserved to the Indians and commonly spoken of as the "Indian country." Thus was fixed, approximately, the present northern and western boundaries of Missouri, and thus was the territory north and west of these boundaries, which had constituted a part of Upper Louisiana, temporarily disposed of. In accordance with the provisions of the "compromise act" of Congress, an election was held in Missouri in May, 1820, at which delegates to the State Constitutional Convention were chosen. This convention met in St. Louis June 12, 1820, and on July 19th following adopted a constitution which became operative at once, without being ratified by vote of the people. August 28th, in anticipation of the admission of the State, an election was held at which State officers and Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly were chosen. When Congress convened, however, in November of 1820, and the constitution adopted by the Missouri convention was presented to that body, exception was taken to the provision making it the duty of the General Assembly "to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in this State under any pretext whatsoever." The result was that not until February of 1821 was a resolution admitting Missouri into the Union finally adopted, and this resolution required the Legislature to comply with certain conditions precedent to final action by the president. In June following the Legislature complied with the conditions, and August 10th President Monroe issued the proclamation which made Missouri the twenty-fourth State of the American Union. The State was divided, at the time of its creation, into twenty-five counties, the following being the names of these original subdivisions: Boone, Calloway, Cape Girardeau, Chariton, Cole, Cooper, Franklin, Gasconade, Howard, Jefferson, Lillard—afterward Lafayette—Lincoln, Montgomery, Madison, New Madrid, Perry, Pike, Ralls, Ray, Saline, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Washington, and Wayne. The State officers chosen at the first election were Alexander McNair, Governor, and General William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor. John Scott was elected and served as the State's first representative in Congress. The General Assembly elected two United States Senators, three supreme judges and four circuit judges. David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected first United States Senators. The first supreme judges elected were Matthias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones, each of whom was to hold office until he was sixty-five years of age. Only one of the judges,

however, had a long term of service. Cook resigned in 1823, and Jones died in 1824. McGirk resigned at the end of twenty years' service on the bench, in 1841. Other State officers were appointed by the Governor, and the first named were as follows: Secretary of State, Joshua Barton; State Treasurer, Peter Didier; Attorney-General, Edward Bates; Auditor of Public Accounts, William Christie. All these appointive officials were residents of St. Louis, a fact which is evidence that "political geography" was not considered in those days, and also that St. Louis wielded a commanding influence in shaping and inaugurating the State government.

From the date of its admission as a State, Missouri has progressed steadily in agricultural, commercial and industrial development, and there are varied and interesting phases of its history which are treated in these volumes under appropriate headings. (See "Missouri Compromise," "Politics and Political Parties," and "War Between the States." Also for earlier history, "Domination. French and Spanish," "Louisiana," "Governors," etc.)

Missouri Bankers' Association.—The movement which resulted in the formation of this association was inaugurated at a convention of Missouri bankers held in August, 1891, at Lebanon. Its objects, as declared in the constitution of the association, are to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits derived from personal acquaintance and from discussion, and especially to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws which affect the banking interests of the State of Missouri, and for protection against loss by crime. The association is composed of representatives of national banks, trust companies, savings banks, banking firms, and individual banks in the State, and such bond and stock brokers as may be invited by the council of administration. In membership, the association comprises 52 per cent of the banks in the State. It represents 85 per cent of the banking capital of the State, and fully 90 per cent of the banking business of the State is done by the members of the association. At the first convention in Lebanon, in 1891, the membership was eighty-two; at the eighth annual convention at Cape Girardeau, May, 1898, the number of members was 343.

Missouri Baptist Board of Home and Foreign Missions.—This board, representing the Missouri Baptist General Association, was organized in 1889 and established at St. Louis in 1897. It is auxiliary to the great boards of similar character at Boston and Richmond (foreign), and New York and Atlanta (home). Its annual receipts average about fifteen thousand dollars. It circulates annually more than two million pages of literature. Its officers in 1898 were E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, president; Rev. E. H. Sawyer, of Kirkwood, treasurer; E. V. Kyte, of St. Louis, recording secretary; Rev. Manly J. Breaker, D. D., of St. Louis, corresponding secretary.

Missouri Bible Institute.—An organization instituted in 1892 as a department of the St. Louis Sunday-School Union, for the purpose of promoting systematic Bible studies among Bible students and teachers. The subjects of study are under control of a committee, which meets quarterly, and at the same time makes report to the Sunday-School Union.

Missouri Board of Immigration.—A board created by act of the Legislature in March of the year 1879, its object being to advertise the resources of the State and invite immigration. The first officers of the board were Andrew McKinley, of St. Louis, president; A. Steinacker, of St. Joseph, auditor, and John M. Richardson, of Carthage, Missouri, secretary. The term for which the commissioners were appointed was fixed at four years. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature to carry on the operations of the board for the first two years, and $20,000 was appropriated for its work during the next two years. Under the auspices of this board numerous publications were issued —which included a "Hand Book of Missouri" and various smaller pamphlets—calling attention to the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the State. These publications were widely circulated, and served a good purpose in attracting the attention of investors and home-seekers.

Missouri Botanical Garden.—The Missouri Botanical Garden, which is popularly known as Shaw's Garden, was first started between 1840 and 1850, as the private grounds of Henry Shaw, an Englishman, who had settled in St. Louis as a merchant in 1819, and retired from active business in 1840. In 1858 the proprietor conceived and began to put into execution a plan for converting his garden into a scientific institution, somewhat after the model of the famous Kew Gardens of England. Mr. Shaw died in 1889, leaving practically his entire estate, valued at several million dollars, as an endowment for the garden, the management of which was entrusted to a board of fifteen trustees, ten of whom are designated by name, the others, ex-officio members, being the mayor of St. Louis, the bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, the president of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, the president of the public school board of St. Louis, and the chancellor of Washington University. Vacancies which occur among the stated members of the board are filled by the remaining members. Meetings for the transaction of business are held on the second Wednesday of each month, at the office of the board, 421 Olive Street. The direct administration of the establishment is confined to a director, appointed by the board, who resides on the grounds, and whose office is situated in the old Shaw mansion, which was removed from the corner of Seventh and Locust Streets to its present site on Tower Grove Avenue, in 1892. Fifty acres are included in the garden.

Under the will of Mr. Shaw, the garden is open to the public daily from 8 a. m. until half an hour after sunset, excepting Sundays and legal holidays. On the first Sunday each in June and September it is open from 2 p. m. until sunset. No charge is made for admittance. While parcels are not admitted to the grounds, permits to use cameras are given at the gate when requested.

In establishing the garden Mr. Shaw contemplated providing pleasure, with incidental instruction, for the public; training gardeners and botanists, and contributing directly to botanical knowledge. The first of these wishes is met by maintaining, in the garden and greenhouses, a large and varied collection of named plants, comprising some 5,000 species. For the second, he endowed the School of Botany as a department of Washington University, in which a laboratory course of undergraduate electives is provided, while ample facilities are afforded for the prosecution of graduate work leading to the doctor's degree. A course of study and manual work for garden pupils is conducted at the garden, which requires for its completion four years' time and the payment of a merely nominal tuition fee, while six scholarships have been established by the trustees. For the benefit of students of gardening, a reading room, containing the principal text-books on gardening and the best of the current horticultural periodicals, is maintained, in addition to the general library of the garden.

Scientific investigation by the director and his assistants, with such special students as are able to do advanced work, is constantly carried on, and the results are published in a series of annual reports, which are distributed to the principal botanical libraries of the world, and are sold at the cost of publication. As a foundation for this work, the garden has formed one of the largest and best libraries and herbaria to be found in the country. The former contains now about 12,300 volumes and 17,600 pamphlets, almost exclusively botanical, and the herbarium includes some 300,000 specimens of dried plants, fairly representing the vegetable life of Europe and the United States, and including much valuable material from other regions. In addition to the use of these facilities which is made by employes of the garden, they are freely placed at the disposal of other persons competent to carry on research work of value in botany or horticulture, subject only to such simple restrictions as are necessary for the protection of the property, the intention of the board of trustees and the director being that the garden shall be not only a pleasure ground for the citizens of St. Louis and their guests, but a storehouse of information, to which reference may be made by any person interested in pure or applied botany.

WILLIAM TRELEASE.

Missouri Bottlers' Association.—An organization whose object is "the protection of bottles, boxes, syphons, and other property of its members, an earnest effort to abolish the illegal traffic of bottle dealers in said properties, the protection of each other's interests in accordance with, and by the enforcement of, the protective laws of the State, and in any other way to strive to further the

bottling business in the interest of the members, as well as to cultivate friendship and good will; and to promote social and business intercourse among them." Its membership is limited to reputable persons, firms and corporations engaged in the manufacture of carbonated and malt beverages, and the bottling of the same or similar drinks, and doing business in the city of St. Louis. Honorary members are admitted who may be engaged in dealing with the bottling trade, provided they are not junk dealers, nor dealers in second-hand bottles.

Missouri, Capitals of.—Missouri Territory came into existence in 1812, and St. Louis was the first capital of the Territory under this name, as it had previously been the seat of government for the region known as Upper Louisiana. St. Louis continued to be the capital of the Territory until the preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a State government, and St. Charles was then made the seat of government, by act of the Legislature bearing date of November 28, 1820. In 1826 the capital was removed to Jefferson City, and has since remained there, although there has been much agitation of the subject of removal. The latest removal project, proposing to locate the capital at Sedalia, was submitted to a vote of the people at the election of 1896, and overwhelmingly defeated.

Missouri Club.—There are no records extant of this organization, nor is any mention of it to be found in any of the contemporaneous publications. All that can be learned is derived from the recollections of men yet living, who were active in society matters in those days, but their data are inexact and confusing. It is certain, however, that a club under that name had existence about 1852; that it was a purely social organization, and that it held its meetings on Sixth Street, where the Mermod & Jaccard jewelry establishment now stands. What appears to be the same club, is traced to the Kennett House, on Sixth Street, between Locust and St. Charles Streets, about the same time. It is also identified with a club which met in the V. M. Garesche residence, on Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles Streets, after the removal of the family. It is regarded as having led to the organization of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs. In the events which the name recalls, other organizations became confused with the Missouri Club, noticeable among these a club having existence in the early sixties, which met in the old Benoist Building, on Eighth and Pine Streets, of which Charles P. Chouteau was secretary, dating to 1853, and apparently of earlier origin than that date. Another, of which Dr. Thomas O'Reilly is the sole survivor, was the Barkis Club, the late Henry Shaw being the leading spirit. The membership was limited to thirteen, and each dined the club once a year.

Missouri Commercial Laboratory. This laboratory was instituted in 1896 by two German chemists, William Minor, Ph. D., and Rudolf Nehmnich. In 1898 Mr. Nehmnich returned to Germany, and Mr. Minor died in Porto Rico, where he was serving in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Dr. G. Hartmann, who had been in the employ of the firm for some time, succeeding to the proprietorship. He is a native of Belleville, Illinois, and devoted seven years to study at Heidelberg, Germany, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. The principal work of the laboratory is commercial analysis, and it is in constant receipt of samples of fats, oils and waxes, not only from all over America, but from England and Australia.

Missouri Compromise.—As this measure has had so much to do with National, State and local history, it seems appropriate to give here a condensed account of what it was and what it meant. Of the thirteen States which entered the Federal Union, six upheld the institution of slavery. After the War of 1812 a new State was added every year until 1821—Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819—alternating between free and slave, and equalizing the political power of these elements. When Missouri applied in 1818, Congress was divided upon the question of admitting her, and for two years the popular agitation ran high. During this time, Maine sought membership in the Union and was opposed by the sectional party which favored slavery for Missouri. In the controversy that followed, intense feeling was displayed on both sides. The prodigious mineral and agricultural resources of the region bordering upon and west of the Mississippi River had attracted a strong tide of immigration hither, and it became apparent that

it was a question of only a few years when the whole West would teem with an industrious and thriving people, and new States be carved out of the vast domain acquired by the Louisiana purchase. Therefore, the fight made against Missouri's admission, with a constitution recognizing slavery, had a wider range than appeared to be involved in simply adding another commonwealth to the Union. On the other hand, there were millions of money invested in slave labor, and millions were yearly produced therewith that for climatic and other reasons could not otherwise be produced. The introduction of the cotton-gin had revolutionized the method of handling the Southern staple so as to add immensely to the utilization of negro labor, whereas the Northern States monopolized the manufacturing interests and the food crops, in which only white labor was profitable. Thus, the opposition to slavery was held to be moral and sentimental, whilst its advocates had material and substantial interest in maintaining and extending it. On the introduction of the enabling act admitting Missouri, an amendment was offered by Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, and freeing all children born in the State, when reaching the age of twenty-five. The amendment passed the lower House of Congress, but was defeated in the Senate. At the following session, Missouri again pressed her claim, and Maine also applied to be a State. The House passed the Maine bill, but again rejected Missouri. The Senate combined the two measures, and passed them by a vote corresponding with the action of the previous year on the Missouri bill. The House refused to agree to this combination, and a long, acrimonious discussion followed. Finally, through the efforts of Henry Clay and other pacificators, a compromise, known in history as the Missouri Compromise, was affected, by which Maine and Missouri were to be admitted into the Union, Missouri to settle the slavery question herself, with the proviso that thereafter slavery should be prohibited forever north of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, the southern boundary line of Missouri. The convention to form a State government for Missouri met in the Mansion House, St. Louis, in June, 1820, and the next month concluded its labors. The instrument ordained contained a clause requiring the Legislature to "prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in the State," and this provision was violently attacked when the constitution was presented to Congress for approval, as violating the clause of the United States Constitution, guaranteeing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States. On motion of Mr. Clay, a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was raised, which committee reported a resolution to admit Missouri on the passage by the Legislature of a "solemn public act" annulling the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes. Protesting against this requirement, Governor McNair called the Legislature together to pass such act. This that body did, and President Monroe, at once, August 10, 1821, proclaimed the admission of Missouri as an accomplished fact. Subsequently, two slave States south of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, were admitted—Arkansas, in 1836, and Texas, in 1845. When California applied for admission to the Union, in 1849, as a free State, the South strenuously opposed, on the ground of the apprehension of the disturbance of the balance of power, and some extremists even went to the length of threatening secession. Thus the "irrepressible conflict" was renewed. Bitter contention went on for many months. Mr. Clay again came forward with the compromise measure of 1850, coupling with the admission of California as a free State the provision that any new State or States legitimately formed by the division of Texas should be admitted without restriction; that Utah and New Mexico be organized as Territories on a basis of popular sovereignty, leaving the question of slavery to be determined by the people thereof; that trading in slaves be abolished in the District of Columbia; and that Congress enact a more rigid law relative to the return of fugitive slaves. These measures were adopted by Congress; California was admitted, and the fugitive slave law passed. Early in 1854 a bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was reported by Senator Douglas, chairman of the Senate committee on Territories. For ten years this Senator had been working to this end in the interest of Western immigration. In the original bill there was a provision that the States to be formed in the future from these Territories should leave the determination of their domestic institutions to the people thereof, this being

an application of the compromise of 1850. But Mr. Douglas was reluctant to have the language of the bill annul that of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. He, however, finally consented to have the act recite that such feature was in pursuance of the later compromise. This expression was designated by Senator Benton, as "a stump speech in the belly of the bill." And so, with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854, the Missouri Compromise was repealed. The historic events that followed were the most momentous that ever transpired since the organization of the government.

Missouri, Confederate Invasion of. In August of 1864 General Sterling Price, of the Confederate Army, began making preparations for an invasion of Missouri from Arkansas. He formed a junction with the force of General J. O. Shelby, and on the 30th of August took up the line of march, with twelve thousand men. On the 18th of September he divided his army in three divisions, which were commanded respectively by General J. F. Fagan, General J. S. Marmaduke and General J. O Shelby. He then invaded Missouri in three columns, and advanced to within ten miles of St Louis, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. The close proximity of the Confederate army, under one of its ablest leaders, created the greatest excitement in St. Louis, and alarmed the general commanding the Federal forces. All the enrolled militia was called into active service, and military organizations for temporary service were formed. A large number of men were pressed into the service and set to work throwing up breastworks and building fortifications for the protection of the city. Military re-enforcements were gathered in from every quarter until there were at least fifteen thousand men under arms in St. Louis. The city was thrown into the greatest consternation on the 28th of September, by the announcement that General A. J. Smith's command had retreated to De Soto before the Confederate advance; that the railroad below Big River had been destroyed, and that General Hugh S. Ewing was surrounded at Pilot Knob and besieged at that place. It was believed that St. Louis was General Price's objective point. General Frank P. Blair, who was in the city on sick leave, tendered his services to General Rosecrans, and on the 28th was assigned to command of all the troops for the defense of the city. Colonel B. Gratz Brown was charged with the task of organizing the City Guard, and afterward, by order of General Rosecrans, was assigned to the command of the "militia exempts," organized for special duty in St. Louis. On the 29th of September a small detachment of Confederate cavalry made a raid on the postoffice at Cheltenham, on the Pacific railroad, only four miles from the city. General A. Pleasonton assumed command of the St. Louis district on the 2d of October. On the 1st of October, General E. C. Pike, commanding two brigades of the First Division of Enrolled Missouri Militia, marched out of the city, and encamped at Laclede Station, on the Pacific railroad. The marshaling of the Union forces in and about St. Louis caused General Price to retire with his army without hazarding a regular engagement, and by the middle of October St. Louis was relieved of all apprehension in regard to the danger of a Confederate attack on the city.

Missouri Dental College.—See "Washington University."

Missouri Eye and Ear Infirmary.—An institution established and incorporated in 1876 for the treatment of poor persons suffering from diseases of the eye and ear. Its founder was Dr. R. Gebser, who carried on the infirmary at his own expense until his death, three and a half years later. The institution was located at 1304 Chestnut Street, and after the death of Dr. Gebser was carried on by Dr. W. A. Frazier, and afforded relief to a large number of the worthy poor of the city.

Missouri Fraternal Congress.—During the months of January and February, 1899, the fraternal beneficiary societies of Missouri made a great step forward in the organization of a Fraternal Congress for Missouri, making permanent the temporary organization that was effected two years earlier, to look after legislation, and which then secured the passage of the uniform bill suggested by the National Fraternal Congress.

On January 26th a constitution was adopted, following closely the constitution of the National Fraternal Congress as to qualifications for membership, and general plan of work,

but making the representation individual, rather than by societies.

At the meeting of February 2d the following officers were unanimously elected for the first year's term: Past president, W. H. Miller, of Ancient Order United Workmen; president, Louis A. Steber, of Chosen Friends; first vice-president, C. B. Cox, of Royal Arcanum; Second Vice-president, T. A. Huey, of National Union; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Hatfield, of Knights of the Maccabees. These five officers compose the executive committee.

Its membership is to be composed of its past presidents, officers and standing committees, resident members of the National Fraternal Congress, resident officers of the supreme, or governing bodies of the various fraternal orders, the executive officer and secretary of each of the grand bodies of this State exercising jurisdiction under such Supreme bodies, or delegates accredited by such supreme bodies, as also its charter members, and such other persons as may be admitted under these laws.

Any fraternal benefit society, which has the following features, is eligible: (1) The lodge system; (2) representative government; (3) ritualistic work; (4) fraternal assistance to living members in sickness or destitution; (5) the payments of benefits to living members for total and physical disability; (6) the payment of benefits at the death of the members to the families, heir, blood relatives or dependents of such deceased member.

The following societies through their representatives, took part in the organization: Ancient Order United Workmen, American Legion of Honor, Catholic Knights of America, Chosen Friends, Columbian Knights, Fraternal Mystic Circle, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Knights of Honor, Knights of Father Matthew, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Golden Rule, Legion of Honor, National Union, National Fraternal Union, Protected Home Circle, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Royal Fraternal Union, Select Knights and Ladies of America and Woodmen of the World.

Among the prominent representatives of the fraternal societies to become charter members are the following: Jos. Abrams, R. B. Anderson, S. S. Bass, Geo. E. Benz, G. R. Bielhahn, T. S. Bowdern, W. F. Bohn, Honorable Jas. L. Carlisle, C. B. Cox, J. W. Croft, H. G. Dammer, Dr. H. C. Dalton, A. J. Deeman, G. E. Egger, Frank M. Estes, Jacob Furth, C. F. Hatfield, Chas. E. Hannauer, L. C. Hehl, Amos Hoffer, Wm. H. Hofmeister, Theo. A. Huey, B. J. Klene, J. D. Knox, Geo. A. Lemming, Colonel John I. Martin, H. W. Meyer, A. H. Miller, W. H. Miller, E. J. Moore, R. S. McDonald, B. F. Nelson, John D. O'Keefe, C. W. Parker, F. H. Pickrell, A. S. Robinson, Dr. D. H. Shields, John A. Sloan, W. A. Sommers, H. F. A. Spilker, L. A. Steber, F. W. Still, W. C. Streeter, D. O. C. Tracy, Dr. E. P. Ward, W. B. Webber, L. M. White, W. Wilson.

The societies above named represent a membership of over one hundred thousand constituents in the State of Missouri alone, and with this permanent organization will be a tremendous power in this State for their own protection and advancement along fraternal lines.

C. F. HATFIELD.

Missouri Free School.—This institution was established by Dr. William G. Eliot and a few of his coworkers in the year 1842. It began as a day school in the basement of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, and was the first free school west of the Mississippi River. The earliest branches of common education were taught, and sewing to the girls. In the early fifties a house was opened where orphans, or children of destitute parents, were received for a longer or shorter time. A matron, with the necessary help, was secured, and the "Home" department has ever since been maintained. On January 30, 1863, the "Missouri Free School of St. Louis," was incorporated. The corporators, John Cavender, George Partridge, Samuel Treat, John Tilden, Hudson E. Bridge and Wayman Crow, being trustees of the Church of the Messiah; it was provided later that the trustees should thereafter constitute ex-officio the necessary body corporate for the maintenance of the institution; and the trustees of this church have ever since, with the help of the members and congregation, provided the requisite money, and supervised this charitable work. On January 8, 1879, the board of trustees appointed Mrs. E. H. Whedon, Mrs. E. A. DeWolf, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. G. Dana, Mrs. D. R. Powell,

Mrs. J. H. Louderman, Mrs. W. A. Noyes, Mrs. G. E. Leighton, Mrs. H. McKittrick, Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. T. T. Richards and Mrs. Lewis McCall, a board of managers with full power to select employes and to make all needful rules and regulations to promote the general welfare of the school, and to report annually to the board of trustees; to continue permanently, and with full power to fill any vacancies occurring at any time in their number. These ladies elected Mrs. E. H. Whedon, president; Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, vice-president; Mrs. E. A. DeWolf, secretary. Mrs. McKittrick was afterward chosen president, filling that position for seventeen years. The work has steadily enlarged. The old buildings becoming inadequate, the trustees purchased in 1881, a large lot, on the southwest corner of Ninth and Wash Streets, and built the present school, and home, the upper story being a chapel with a seating capacity of five hundred. Here has been held a Sunday-school every Sunday afternoon, and a sewing school on Saturdays from ten to twelve. A free library, composed of most carefully selected works of true literary merit, is open three times a week. A boys' club has met there for the past two years under proper superintendence, and a girls' club, directed by some young ladies of the Church of the Messiah, receives lessons in cooking once a week, under a competent teacher, suitable utensils and provisions being provided, and the work done in a smaller room opening out of the chapel. The girls also receive instructions in cutting out and making clothing, and music and entertainments are frequently provided for them in the evening, the boys' club being sometimes invited to participate. The lower, or basement, floor, contains a school room, capable of accommodating fifty children. Here a day school is held for the home children, who are old enough, and for some day pupils of the poorest class. Two years ago the teaching of domestic economy was introduced, the young lady in charge having fitted herself by a course at "Self-Culture Hall." Boys and girls alike are taught cooking and washing dishes, bed-making and general house work, with regard to neatness and economy, giving the reasons for the various operations. The lessons are given in the forenoon, and the food cooked forms a part of the noon meal. This course has proved eminently successful and interesting. The regular school room studies occupy two hours each afternoon. In the basement are also the dining room, kitchen and laundry, besides a play room. A morning kindergarten is provided for children under eight years. On the middle of the three floors are situated the dormitories, matron's and teacher's rooms, etc. There is accommodation for forty-two children, and the home is always full. Children are received to the age of fourteen for girls, twelve for boys. No pay for board is received, but parents are urged to supply necessary articles of clothing when able, and to remove their children as soon as able to provide for them. The effort is made to prevent the breaking up of homes and children are taken temporarily if the parents are ill or if death removes one or both until the guardian left can arrange for their keeping. Children are sent by the Humane Society and from the mayor's office. When relinquished to the home they can be placed in families, either by legal adoption or indenture until of age. A careful record is kept of all received, and great care is exercised in placing them in homes.

Missouri Fur Company.—A company organized at St. Louis, in 1808, as successor to the Missouri Trading Company, formed in 1794. It was composed of Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Auguste Chouteau, Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard, Bernard Pratte, J. P. Cabanne, and P. Berthold, all prominent and enterprising and well-to-do citizens of St. Louis. The capital was $50,000. The object of it was to unite the interests and efforts of those engaged in the trade between the post of St. Louis and the Indian tribes in the far West and Northwest, particularly around the head waters of the Missouri River, where beaver and other choice fur-bearing animals abounded. The separate individual attempts at this trade, and the more united efforts made by the Missouri Trading Company had met with success, and showed that the trade would yield still larger profits if it were more vigorously prosecuted with larger means and more men. And, besides, better organization, and more methodical efforts on the part of the St. Louis traders had become necessary to enable them to hold their own against the Northwest Fur Company, of Montreal, Canada, and the Hudson

Bay Company, of London, both of which were showing signs of a scheme to annex the upper Missouri River region east of the Rocky Mountains, and the whole Columbia River region west of them, to the domain covered by their operations. The energetic operations of the Missouri Fur Company thwarted this scheme, and secured the valuable trade of the upper Missouri region to this country. It was under the direction of men whose abilities, experience and influence with the Indian tribes were known both at Montreal and in London; and in addition to the advantage which these men possessed in being nearer than their rivals to the coveted trading region, they had the habit of strengthening their friendly relations with the Indians by frequent visits to their villages. Under their management the Missouri Fur Company came to have five forts—Sarpy, Benton, Union, Pierre and Berthold—in the upper Missouri region, and a force of four hundred men in its service, and, with such an establishment, it easily maintained its control over the region of the upper Missouri. It conducted the fur trade from St. Louis for more than twenty years, and until it was in turn succeeded by the American Fur Company, which was the New York company under which John Jacob Astor carried on his fur trading operations in the Northwest for many years, with Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, as the chief post. The St. Louis traders joined with Mr. Astor, abandoning the Missouri Fur Company, and, conducting their trade under the American Fur Company, which, upon the retirement of Mr. Astor from the business, fell into their hands.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Missouri Historical Society.—In the year 1866 a number of well known citizens of St. Louis formed themselves into an association to be known as the Missouri Historical Society, "to encourage historical research and enquiry, spread historical information, especially within the State of Missouri, and also within the entire Mississippi Valley, and to embrace alike aboriginal and modern history." They declared in their constitution that the particular objects of this society shall be:

First.—The establishment of a library of books and publications appropriate to such an institution, with convenient works of reference, and also a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.

Second.—The collection into a safe and permanent depository of manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts possessing a historical value and worthy of preservation.

Third.—To encourage investigation of all original remains, and more particularly to provide for the complete and scientific exploration and survey of such aboriginal monuments as exist within the limits of this State and the Mississippi Valley.

Fourth.—To collect and preserve, in particular, such historical materials as shall serve to illustrate the settlement and growth of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and the Mississippi Valley.

The names of these honored citizens of a past generation, nearly all of whom have now gone to their reward, which appear in the certificate of incorporation, granted February 7, 1872, about six years after the formation of the society, are as follows: James H. Lucas, William A. Lynch, Elihu H. Shepard, John F. Darby, William G. Eliot, Isaiah Forbes, Silas Bent, Green Erskine, Albert Todd, James G. Barry, Charles P. Chouteau, Joseph M. P. Nolan, Wilson Primm, William H. H. Russell, Henry Shaw, George Knapp, Nathan Ranney, Richard Dowling, John Knapp, John B. Johnson, James B. Eads, Edward Brooks.

Of these Mr. Chouteau, Mr. Russell and Dr Johnson are the only survivors, such havoc has death made in the short period of twenty-five years. These were the men of weight in St. Louis in their day and generation. They stood for all that was best in business life, and in the learned and scientific professions.

At the first business meeting for permanent organization officers were elected as follows: President, James H. Lucas; first vice-president, William G. Eliot; second vice-president, Wilson Primm; corresponding secretary, William H. Cozzens; recording secretary, Elihu H. Shepard; treasurer, John F. Darby.

Much good work was done by these men and the company that gathered about them. A respectable library was slowly collected. Relics of the St. Louis of ante-bellum days, now a mere memory in the life of St. Louis, were brought together. Portraits of persons identified with the early history of the city were procured. Prehistoric remains of great interest were purchased and contributed. Pa-

pers of value were read by members, notably several concerning the early history of Louisiana, by the late Bishop Robertson, an enthusiastic and industrious historical student, whose library upon American history was presented, after his untimely death, to the society by the late Henry Shaw. But the lack of a home for the society and a place for displaying and using its rapidly accumulating collections was a serious drawback to its prosperity. Its meetings were held for many years in a room in the Polytechnic Building, on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, and afterward in the directors' room of Washington University. Its books and pictures and archaeological treasures were kept for several years in a basement room in the court house, inaccessible and falling into decay. Meanwhile attempts were made to secure a permanent abode for the society. In 1872 Mr. Lucas gave to the Academy of Science and the Historical Society a lot of ground on Locust Street, near Thirteenth. It was hoped that funds could be raised by the two organizations and a building erected, and several efforts were made by both societies to get money for this purpose. These attempts failed, and in 1888 the lot was sold and the proceeds divided between the joint owners. Some time before this, however, through the aid of a public-spirited member of the society, Colonel George E. Leighton, the present property was acquired and the collections removed and put in order. New life seemed to have been infused into the association, and hopes were high for the future. Then followed a season of neglect; a want of interest in the work of the society on the part of the members. This condition of affairs lasted until December, 1893, when a vigorous and sustained effort was made to bring new life into the society. This effort was to a large degree a success, and since then the work of the Missouri Historical Society has been very creditable.

The society owns a roomy, commodious, well-lighted and conveniently situated building, No. 1600 Locust Street, worth, perhaps, thirty thousand dollars. The library, although not a large one, has in it many rare and choice volumes, concerning local and other American history, arranged and catalogued and ready for reference use. The archaeological collection is unsurpassed, if, indeed, it is equaled in this or any other country in the special line which it represents, and it has a money value to-day of not less than twenty thousand dollars. To any student of local history the portraits are of great interest. The men who made St. Louis, who laid the foundations of her greatness, look down from the walls. Here may be seen the faces of Chouteau and Benton, of Engelmann and Eads, of Lucas and Turner, of Kemper and Robertson, of Beverly and Gerard B. Allen, of Bent and Todd, and of many others whose names are household words in this city.

In still another way the building of the society is made useful, as a center to which may come kindred societies, as affording convenient and pleasant rooms to such organizations as are in their own particular field working in full sympathy with the general aims and purposes of the Historical Society. The idea of Mr. Lucas when he gave the land on Locust Street that the Academy of Science and the Historical Society should unite in the occupancy of a building, has been in a measure realized here; for the academy has the use of the assembly room for its meetings and ample space on the third floor for its valuable library. The Engineers' Club also makes the building its headquarters for meeting, conference and library purposes. A German Medical Society, too, makes its home there. Thus are brought together in sympathetic union men and associations of kindred tastes and purposes.

The Missouri Historical Society continually appeals to the citizens of the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri to take an active interest in its work on the following grounds: In St. Louis, the old French town, the border city, the early battle ground in the first months of Civil War, the southwestern capital, there must be still many things not yet brought to light of publicity which are of great value to our local history; in the broader field of the State are yet to be gathered historical treasures from the memories of living men as well as from the relics of the dead yet undisturbed in their ancient graves; and in the great valley in which we are placed is a still larger opportunity in which the Historical Society ought to have an important share.

The following is the list of those who have been presidents of the society since its foundation:

Presidents—James H. Lucas, 1866-8; Nathan Ranney, 1869-72; Albert Todd, 1873-4; John B. Johnson, 1875-6; James G. Barry, 1877-8; Peter L. Foy, 1878-80; Edwin Harrison, 1880-2; George E. Leighton, 1882-90; Emil Preetorius, acting president, 1890-3; Marshall S. Snow, 1894.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL S. SNOW.

Missouri Hotel.—The old Missouri Hotel was the most noted hostelry in St. Louis when Missouri became a State, and was in fact the first hotel worthy of the name erected in the city. It was begun in the year 1817 and completed two years later, its location being at the southwest corner of Main and Morgan Streets. The first owners of the hotel were John McKnight and Thomas Brady. After Brady's death the administrator of his estate sold it to Major Thomas Biddle, who continued to be the owner until he was killed in a duel with Spencer Pettis. After that Biddle's widow sold the property to John F. Darby. The painted figure of a buffalo, life size, adorned the sign of the hotel, and capacious vaults for the storage of furs and peltries, in the basement, commended it to the traders who came to St. Louis in early times. It was for a long time the political headquarters of St. Louis, and, in fact, of the newly created State of Missouri. The first Legislature was convened there, and there the first Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri took the oath of office. There, too, David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected first United States Senators from this State.

Missouri Indians.—The tribe called Missouris is a branch of the Siouan or Sioux family of Indians, and inhabited originally the Missouri River region. For many years they have been consolidated with the Otoes, and only a small remnant of the tribe is now in existence.

Missouri Medical College.—This institution was founded in 1840, mainly through the energy and enterprise of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, then but recently removed to St. Louis from Cincinnati. At first the college operated under the charter of a literary institution known as "Kemper College," conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and was called the Medical Department of Kemper College.

The first course of lectures was delivered in the winter of 1840-1 by the following faculty: Joseph N. McDowell, John S. Moore, Josephus W. Hall, John D. Wolf, Hiram L. Prout.

These lectures were delivered in a building erected for the purpose on the high bank of Chouteau's pond, at the corner of Ninth and Cerre Streets, where the Wainwright Brewery now stands. In 1847, Kemper College having failed, owing to the lack of financial support, the Medical Department became the Medical Department of the State University, and was so conducted until the general organization of the State University, when a separate charter was procured, under which the college was independently conducted as the "Medical Department of the Missouri Institute of Science," but was more commonly known as the "Missouri Medical College."

The college was located on the corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets, whereon was erected a pretentious stone building of octagonal design, with all conveniences for the accommodation of the school. This building was occupied until the commencement of the Civil War, when it was confiscated by the United States government, and became famous as a military prison. After the close of the war the faculty was reorganized and lectures resumed in the same building, but later, in 1874, a joint stock company was formed, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and a new college building was erected at the northeast corner of Lucas Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Here the school remained until 1894, when, more commodious quarters being required to accommodate the increased attendance of students, the school was removed to Jefferson Avenue and Lucas Avenue, where a handsome college building had been previously erected for the accommodation of the school. The building was designed with special reference to the requirements of modern scientific medical instruction. It was amply provided with well-equipped histological, physiological, chemical and pathological laboratories, dissecting rooms, anatomical and surgical amphitheaters, lecture halls, clinic rooms, and such other features of scientific and practical utility as were demanded.

Adjoining the college building is the St. Louis Polyclinic, so arranged that the lecture halls, laboratories, clinic and hospital rooms

are practically under one roof with the college. In the Polyclinic building is also located the college museum, where are exhibited over fifteen hundred (1,500) individual objects. Among the subjects well represented are human and comparative anatomy, anthropology, teratology, embryology and pathology. Here are also to be found a very complete series of pathological specimens in gynecology and a fine collection of human and comparative anatomy, embracing types of all the mammalian orders except monotremata. The museum contains many unique specimens, such as a human skeleton with clavicles, a breech presentation in the monkey, a complete dissection of the cord and spinal nerves to their distribution, and preparations of the year.

After enjoying a prosperous career of fifty-nine years, the college was in 1899, in conjunction with the St. Louis Medical College, merged into the Medical Department of the Washington University. The last commencement exercises were held April 18, 1899, when three hundred students were in attendance and a class of eighty-one members was graduated. The closing exercises of the noted school were witnessed by hundreds of its former students and friends, and not a few pathetic incidents marked the memorable occasion. Dr. H. Tuholske delivered the diplomas to the graduates and a farewell address to the students, while Dr. H. N. Spencer awarded the medal and announced the names of the students who attained honorable mention. The valedictory was delivered by Dr. William M. McPheeters.

At the time of the consolidation of the school with the Washington University, the board of trustees consisted of T. F. Prewitt, M. D., president: P. G. Robinson, M. D., LL. D.; H. Tuholske, M. D.; F. V. L. Brokaw, M. D.; Honorable Selden P. Spencer, Ph. D. The last faculty was composed of the following physicians: Wm. M. McPheeters, G. M. D. Maughs, G. A. Moses, P. G. Robinson (dean of the faculty), J. K. Bauduy, Chas. E. Michel, H. Tuholske, T. F. Prewitt, Justin Steer, W. A. Hardaway, H. N. Spencer (vice dean of faculty), Wm. C. Glasgow, H. M. Whelpley (secretary of faculty), A. J. Steel (treasurer and registrar of faculty), W. H. Ford, A. V. L. Brokaw, E. W. Saunders, Honorable Selden P. Spencer, Francis Hemm, Hal. Rohlfing, H. W. Hermann, D. C. Gamble, F. C. Ameiss, W. S. Barker, F. C. Falk, C. Fish, Hartwell Lyon, Henry S. Brooks, C. H. Dixon, John M. Grant, L. H. Beahrens, John Zahorsky, R. E. Schlueter, Given Campbell, Frank Hinchey, Robert J. Terry, H. A. Geitz, H. L. Wolfner, T. C. Lane, Phil. Hoffmann, C. L. Wilson, Philip Cogan, Keating Bauduy, M. G. Gorin, L. C. Boisliniere, B. W. Moore.

Missouri Naval Reserves.—The birth of the New Year 1898 brought renewed life to the idea that war with Spain was imminent and but a question of time. Appreciating the axiom, "In time of peace prepare for war," and believing that should war be inevitable it would be mainly a naval war, a strong feeling sprang up throughout the country to perfect an auxiliary navy organization, which should bear to the American Navy the same relations as does the National Guard to the American Army. With this idea in the minds of patriotic men, naval reserves already organized were perfected and new reserves sprang up in many States. Notwithstanding the fact that Missouri was an inland State, and that the stage of water in many places of the Mississippi River would not average five feet, St. Louis, with its characteristic energy, was not to be outdone by her sister cities, and on January 14, 1898, under the leadership and command of Lieutenant Felix H. Hunicke, an Annapolis graduate of the class of 1881, who was present at the famous naval battles between Chili and Peru, and a man of the highest personal attainments and military ability, the Missouri Naval Reserves was formally organized in the headquarters of the First Regiment of Missouri. Captain Wm. P. Lynn, of well known military ability, through his long and honored connection with the First Regiment, National Guards of Missouri, and Captain Charles W. Barstow, Jr., of equal renown through his long connection with the same regiment, identified themselves with the organization, and induced many of the old members of their companies to connect themselves with this most promising one. On the night of organization fifty-one men signed the muster rolls, petitioning the State government to recognize their existence and use its influence with the Navy Department to do likewise. Lieutenant Hunicke's high standing at the Navy Department secured to him direct personal communication, and he was assured by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theo. Roosevelt that the Navy Department stood willing and ready to issue ordnance, "long boats" and

equipments just as soon as the State should recognize the Naval Reserves as a State organization, but until such a time could furnish only books of instruction, which came at once.

The prospect bid fair for having in St. Louis one of the finest Naval Reserves in the country. There were in one week from date of meeting one hundred and one names on the rolls. The Business Men's League, through its president, Mr. John C. Wilkinson, had shown great interest by petitioning the State to recognize the organization, which it appreciated as a most perfect re-enforcement of protection to the city, and called several extra meetings, at which this subject alone was discussed. Messrs. Hunicke and Barstow made several trips to Jefferson City to secure the attention of Adjutant-General M. F. Bell, when letters failed to secure positive information. General Bell assumed that the regulations of the State did not provide for a Naval Reserve as a portion of the National Guard, and refused to allow the Reserves to form as a separate or extra body to be attached to the National Guard. During the period above mentioned life in the Reserves was assuming great proportions. Biweekly meetings at the armory, alternating in military foot movements and nautical instruction, which included the regular foot movements of the army, the study of the compass, use and name and rigging of ships, splicing rope, tying knots of every description, "bending" spars and blocks, determining the course of ships at sea by the use of the compass, when deviation and variation acted on the needle, broadsword fencing, and many other arts necessary to fit the men to assume the many duties on board a man-of-war in action. It being the aim of the Reserves to form a ship's company, Lieutenant Hunicke was elected captain at once, with full power to appoint his assistants, till such time as the ship's company should elect its officers. Captain Lynn was appointed lieutenant-commander and executive officer and military instructor. Captain Barstow was appointed lieutenant and navigator, assistant military instructor and swordmaster. Mr. C. E. Delafield was appointed chief engineer. The meetings were attended by an average of one hundred men to a meeting, there now being over one hundred and fifty names on the rolls. On February 11th the officers appointed were unanimously elected, and D. W. Guernsey, Esq., was appointed paymaster. Armed with the semi-authority of officers of an organized body, which would in the good judgment of the best element of St. Louis prove a most valuable protection to the city, negotiations with General Bell were pushed with, if possible, renewed vigor. The Business Men's League called a special meeting and invited General Bell to attend and state his objection to allowing the Reserves to become a part of the National Guard, when at the time the National Guard force was five hundred men less than the full authorized strength. After citing all the regulations bearing on the case, he was compelled to admit he did not desire an organization different from the present form, as it might establish a precedent for independent bodies to spring up for admission, which is contrary to State law. The Navy Department promised to furnish four Gatlings and two other machine guns, besides the regular four inch rapid-fire rifle used only in the ship to be built. It seemed useless for the Reserves to confer with General Bell, and they resolved to wait for the Legislature to grant their request when in session, the following January, provided war was not declared in the meantime. Undaunted by the fact of staring in the face ten months of wait for just recognition, the ship's company continued to meet, study and learn. From the beginning it had been the desire to purchase a river steamer of light draft, remodel same and use it for a training ship. At the request of Captain Hunicke, Lieutenant Barstow was on the lookout for a vessel which would answer the purpose and be of cost within reason. After a week of search he finally secured an option on the wreck of the steamer "City of Vicksburg," and reported to Captain Hunicke, who, after an inspection of the hull, which was found in almost perfect condition, and the 800 horse-power engines in almost as good shape, a council of the officers was held, and Paymaster D. W. Guernsey advanced the necessary money. Captain Hunicke, besides his many abilities, was also a naval constructor, and at once drew the plans. Mr. Wm. A. Lucas was authorized to perfect the working drawings, and on completion of them all of the ship-builders in the Mississippi Valley were requested to submit bids as per the drawings. The plans allowed ample room for the ship's company, besides allowing room for the First Regiment to come on board, bag and baggage, for several days' trip on the river for military

movements. On completion of the plans, the Business Men's League called another meeting and invited General Bell and the officers of the Reserves to appear again before the board with the hope of securing an agreement, but to no purpose, as General Bell still held that he could not acknowledge the Reserves without the consent of the Legislature. Notwithstanding these repeated failures to secure recognition, but feeling that the cause was just, and that should war break out the Reserves could secure positions in the navy, drills, etc., were continued with but little abatement, and quarters were fitted up at the armory. The month of March came and went, and, the conditions remaining unchanged, the ship's company lost some interest. Captain Hunicke went to Washington, and, after three days' conference with Secretary Roosevelt, came back with the information that the Navy Department could not issue ordnance direct to the Reserves, and until the State would recognize it nothing could be done. In a short time Captain Hunicke received word from friends in Washington that members of all classes from Annapolis since 1881 would be given an opportunity to compete in examination for a commission in the navy. He placed the correspondence before the officers and solicited opinions as to the course to pursue. Appreciating his worth to the navy, and the possible failure of the Reserves, he was advised to enter the competition to secure, if possible, a position in the regular navy. The First Regiment at this time was composed of two battalions, and, in order to complete rapidly its quota of twelve companies, invited the naval battalion as a body to fill the vacancy and complete the Third Battalion. Captain Hunicke was offered the majority; Lieutenants Lynn and Barstow were offered the position of captains; Lieutenant Delafield was considered for the regimental quartermaster, and Mr. Guernsey, being over the age when he cared to take the field, withdrew. Feeling that the chance to enter the navy was practically out of the question, this plan was placed before the ship's company, and, with the exception of ten men, the entire battalion entered in a body the National Guard forces of the State and attached to the First Regiment April 23, 1898. The regiment, as now composed, volunteered on the first call of the President for troops for the war with Spain. Captain Hunicke was commissioned major; Lieutenant W. P. Lynn was elected and commissioned captain Company "L;" Lieutenant C. W. Barstow, Jr., was elected and commissioned captain Company "M," and Lieutenant C. E. Delafield was commissioned regimental quartermaster, all to rank from April 30, 1898. Thus the Missouri Naval Reserves went out of existence as an auxiliary to the navy, but proved a very valuable addition to the army. Captain Hunicke was recalled into active service by the Navy Department, and was at once assigned to the auxiliary cruiser "Hist." He therefore took part in the battle of Niquero, June 30th. On the same date, in the first battle of Manzanillo; on July 2d, the bombardments of Moro Castle, Santiago; on July 3d, the destruction of Cervera's fleet; July 18th, the third battle of Manzanillo; July 19th, bombardment of Santa Cruz del Sur; July 20th, bombardment of El Jucaro, and on August 12th and 13th, the bombardment of Manzanillo. Besides these active encounters, the "Hist" cut three cables and captured a number of the enemy's vessels. During the war Captain Hunicke enjoys the distinction of being recommended four times for personal bravery while under fire. The records of Captains Lynn and Barstow while in camp at Chickamauga with the First Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, prove Companies "L" and "M" to have been excelled by none and equaled by very few.

Missouri Park, now vacated as a park and occupied by the Exposition building, was for years a place of popular resort, well ornamented and improved for that purpose. The park comprised between three and four acres, situated between Olive, St. Charles, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. It was created by city ordinance in 1854, the first appropriation being made in 1858. A portion of the grounds was purchased from James H. Lucas for $95,500, the remainder being donated by him.

Missouri Rifle Club.—A club organized and incorporated in January, 1899, for the purpose of promoting such methods of rifle shooting as are practical in the field, as distinguished from mere target shooting at short range with stationary targets. It has a range where it is safe to practice with any kind of rifle and at any distance. Its first officers were Colonel Robert Buchanan, president; Harry I. Kiepper, vice-president; Horace Kephart, secre-

tary; A. K. Neevil, treasurer; C. R. Clugston, rangemaster.

Missouri River.—The word Missouri is from the Indian words meaning "muddy water," and the appropriateness of the name has never failed to impress itself upon one who has seen the stream. The river is formed in Southwestern Montana by the union of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers, flows north and east through Montana and traverses North and South Dakota. It constitutes the dividing line between Nebraska and Kansas on the west, and South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri on the northeast and east, and after reaching Kansas City, flows through Missouri to its junction with the Mississippi near St. Louis. Its length above the junction is three thousand miles. It was first explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-5. It was called the River St. Philip by the French.

Missouri River Commission.—The Missouri River is a noble stream, having a larger volume than the Mississippi above its junction. It was the opinion of early geographers that it should carry its name to the Gulf as the main trunk. At any rate, it is quite probable that, had the explorer first struck the Missouri—say, from the west—he would have named and followed its course to the Gulf as the main stream. Morse, in the first edition of his "American Geography," published in 1789, says: "The Missouri is a longer, broader and deeper river than the Mississippi, and affords a more extensive navigation. It is, in fact, the principal river, contributing more to the common stream than does the Mississippi." However this may be, the Missouri is noted as a wild and turbulent stream, and especially during high floods its angry waters have done great damage by the constant erosion of its banks. The channel shifts from side to side. What is destroyed on one side goes to form land on the other side, or is deposited in sandbars. By these erosions whole farms have been washed away in less than one decade. Not only farms, houses, trees and orchards have thus caved in and been destroyed, but entire villages have been threatened, and, in some instances, washed away. A memorable instance is the total destruction of "Old Franklin," on the river opposite Boonville. The place was founded in 1816, and became one of the most flourishing towns in the State west of St. Louis. It was the county seat of Howard County. In 1842 the town began to wash into the stream. The destruction proceeded so that houses were removed to the bluff two miles back from the river, and the village of New Franklin replaced the old town, since sunk out of existence. Five miles above Old Franklin, on the opposite side, at the mouth of the Lamine, a favorite place of resort known as Hardeman's Garden, "a vine-clad bower," was likewise washed into the river, leaving not a vestige of its former existence. Under surveys made by the engineers at seventeen points below Kansas City, it was found that during an average of six years the area of the banks caved into the river amounted to 2,657 acres. To prevent, as far as possible, disasters of this kind, to remove snags dangerous to navigation, and to provide for the general improvement of the river, the aid of the general government was sought and obtained. By an act of Congress of July 2, 1884, the Missouri River Commission was created, to consist of five members to be appointed by the President, three of them to be selected from the corps of engineers, the other two from civil life. The commission formerly had its office on Washington Avenue, but on June 9, 1889, it was removed to the old Lucas mansion, at 1515 Locust Street. Colonel Charles R. Suter was the first president of the commission, and continued to hold that office until January, 1896, when he was sent to the Pacific Coast, and Colonel Amos Stickney succeeded him. The commission convenes regularly twice a year, and as much oftener as occasion requires. Its jurisdiction extends from the mouth of the Missouri River to Sioux City. Above that the river is under the charge of another officer, Captain J. C. Sanford, of the corps of engineers. The commission also has in charge the improvement of the Osage and Gasconade Rivers, which are under the immediate charge of Captain H. M. Chittenden, of the corps of engineers. It has in service one very large and powerful snagboat, ten large and small steamers, and a large number of barges. The total amount of money expended by the commission on the river, from its mouth to Sioux City, between July 5, 1884, and June 5, 1897, was $6,200,000.

WILLIAM FAVEL.

Missouri River, Early Navigation of.—For years it was believed that no keel-

boat could ascend the Missouri. The rapidity of the current was supposed to be an insuperable obstacle to navigation by such craft. The doubt was settled by the enterprise of George Sarpy. He sent a keelboat under Captain Labrosse to try the difficult experiment of ascending the Missouri. The success of the undertaking marked a signal advance in Western navigation, and supplied the merchants of St. Louis with new facilities for the transportation of their goods. Captain Nelson, of Louisville, Kentucky, commanded the first steamboat that ever ascended this turbid stream. His boat, the "Independence," sailed from St. Louis May 15, 1819, and was thirteen days in reaching Franklin, four days being spent at various landings. The "Independence" went as far up the Missouri as old Chariton, and then returned to St. Louis. The success of Captain Nelson's attempt led to others of greater extent. In 1818 the United States government resolved to send an expedition up the Missouri with the two-fold purpose of ascertaining how far it was navigable, and of establishing a line of military posts on its banks. Colonel Henry Atkinson set out with his command from Plattsburg, New York, in the latter part of 1818, and reached Pittsburg in the spring of 1819. Meanwhile the "Western Engineer," a small stern-wheel boat, had been built for the use of the expedition by Colonel S. H. Long, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers. This little steamer landed at St. Louis June 8, 1819, and thirteen days later set sail for the mouth of the Yellowstone. The expedition undertaken by the government for the exploration of the Missouri River successfully accomplished its mission.

PROFESSOR S. WATERHOUSE.

Missouri School for the Blind.—This institution, commonly called the "Blind Asylum," is a part of the public school system of Missouri, its object and purpose being to educate blind children, and to fit them to become self-supporting citizens. It had its origin in the fall of 1850, when Eli W. Whelan, a blind man, came from Nashville, Tennessee, to St. Louis, to establish here an institution for the care and education of the blind. Mr. Whelan was a graduate of the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, and before coming to St. Louis he had been principal of an educational institution of the same character at Nashville, Tennessee. He interested a number of prominent citizens of this city in his work, and started his school in a private residence on Seventh Street, near Locust. A year later he removed to a building better adapted to his purposes, located on Chestnut Street, near Seventh Street, and there the school was formally thrown open to the public. In 1853 it was removed to the corner of Broadway and Howard Street. The first steps toward establishing a State institution of this character were taken in 1851, when an act of the Legislature authorized the establishment of the "Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind." Under this act the institution was incorporated with James E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, Wayman Crow, Dr. S. Pollak and Rev. W. S. Potts as the first board of trustees. The officers of this first board of trustees were Rev. W. S. Potts, president; Hudson E. Bridge, vice-president, and Dr. S. Pollak, secretary. Fifteen thousand dollars were originally appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the institution for five years, on condition that the people of St. Louis should raise $10,000 by subscription, to be added to this amount. After this amount had been raised property was purchased at the corner of Nineteenth and Morgan Streets, and the institution has since been conducted at that location. The early appropriations made by the Legislature were granted on condition that all property acquired by the managers of the institution for its use should be held in trust for the State, and be subject to its disposal. In 1855 it formally passed under the control of the State, and regular appropriations for its support and maintenance, and for the erection of necessary buildings, have since been made from the State treasury. At the beginning of the year 1899 there were one hundred and seven pupils in attendance at the institution, and it was conducted under the superintendency of Dr. John T. Sibley, who has held the position for nearly thirty years.

Missouri Southern Relief Association.—This organization was formed on June 27, 1866, for the purpose of relieving the suffering and indigent of the South whose misfortunes resulted from the Civil War. The officers elected were Mrs. Rebecca Sire, president; Mrs. Montrose Pallen, recording secretary; Mrs. W. M. McPheeters, treasurer. The energies of the association were entirely concentrated on the getting up of a mammoth

fair. The list of managers soon became so large through the magnitude of the enterprise that it was changed into a list of members, as each member had active charge of some department. Among these were Mesdames D. Robert Barclay, Charles Tracy, J. G. Shelton, Kercheval, Runyan, Henry Ames, Church, Soulard, Jesse Arnot, Wm. Schuyler, Burgoyne, Robert Aull, Schoolfield, Carson, G. W. Fishback, Kennard, Walsh, Waggeman and others, making a very long list of prominent women. The ladies resolved that the funds realized at the fair should be used to relieve individual suffering, and not distributed among institutions, except in cases where directed otherwise by the contributors; the appropriation for Missouri to be placed in the hands of the Missouri organization, the distributions to be made, so far as possible, by the ladies of the States participating. The St. Louis Warehouse Company donated the use of the entire second story of their building, which covered the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Streets, Chouteau Avenue and Papin Street. The fair, which was held from October 3d to October 20, 1866, was as socially brilliant as it was financially successful. The door receipts were over $11,000. At the Alhambra tables, presided over by Mrs. Waggeman, $18,500 were received; the Turkish tables, St. Louis tables and restaurant receipts were over $10,000 each. The greatest source of revenue was the grand raffle, for which tickets amounting to $35,000 were sold. There were numerous and varied prizes of value, chief among them being a lot, valued at $10,000, presented by James H. Lucas. There were numberless booths and tables so decorated that the hall presented always a most attractive appearance. There was a floral department, a musical department, and an art gallery, containing a loan exhibition of the finest paintings owned in the city. A paper called "The Olive," edited by Mrs. Miles Sells and Miss Eunice Raisin, had a remunerative circulation. In connection with the fair a grand tournament was held at the fair grounds on October 11th, in which twenty-seven knights participated, seven of them winning golden spurs and wreaths which they handed up on point of spear to the ladies of their choice, the queen of love and beauty and her maids of honor, who reigned, with courtly ceremonies, at the ball given at the Southern Hotel the same evening. The queen was Miss Nannie Holliday, now Mrs. J. H. Wear, crowned by the winning knight, E. A. McLoud. There were many other novel and entertaining features. Donations of articles were received from all classes of merchants, and transportation companies gave free service. The total receipts of the fair were over $130,000, and this amount was swelled by contributions from auxiliary societies in the State and cash donations to about $150,000. This was raised chiefly from the people of St. Louis and Missouri, though other States, notably Kentucky, contributed generously. As soon as the business of the fair was concluded the ladies placed the money in the hands of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Honorable Trusten Polk, H. Von Phul, J. S. McCune, Wm. L. Ewing, N. Mulliken, J. B. Lemoine, Robert Aull, Wm. Markham, John S. Yore, B. M. Runyan, Joseph O'Neill, Mortimer Kennett, W. G. Clark and others. The distribution was speedily effected, after which the association was dissolved.

Missouri's President.—Missouri is not put down in the list of States that have furnished a President of the United States; nevertheless it is a historical fact that David R. Atchison, a citizen and Senator of Missouri, was acting President of the United States for one day, in the year 1849; and the case affords a curious illustration of the easy working of our system of government. President Polk's term of office expired on the 3d of March, 1849, and General Taylor, who had been elected to succeed him, was, in the regular order of things, to have been inaugurated the following day. But the following day was Sunday, and, by common consent, the ceremony was postponed till Monday. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, was President of the Senate, and, as that body does not expire, he became acting President of the United States for Sunday, March 4, 1849. It was the first time in the history of the government the case had occurred.

Missouri Trading Company.—This was a co-operative trading company, formed in 1794, by all the traders of St. Louis, who came together to "unite in co-partnership, consolidate their respective capitals and control the trade in peltries" on the upper Mis-

souri River. This combination, which boldly announced its intention of building up a monopoly, probably encountered obstacles, similar to those which render it difficult for modern "trusts" to remain long in existence, and not being satisfactory to the traders in its operations, was dissolved in 1808, when it was succeeded by the Missouri Fur Company.

Mobs.—See "Riots and Mobs."

Modern Novel Club of St. Louis.—The object of this club, as stated by its president, is three-fold: "First, to establish a general appreciation of the modern realistic problem novel, as the most available means for awakening a wide-spread interest in our own times, and for creating an intelligent public opinion in all directions. Second, to set in train a discussion of the word 'Literature,' that in the end we may establish an ideal which shall be at once more practical, more searching and more artistic than the ones now existing; and, third, to oppose the too prevalent belief that there can be no progress in literature, because the past is supposed to have reached a degree of perfection no longer possible." In 1887 this club began its existence in the Church of the Messiah as the "Literary Branch of the Eliot Society," the first intention being to emphasize the practical, as well as the literary value of fiction. As this was an idea of Mrs. C. H. Stone, she was made chairman of this branch, with permission to advance her plan for one year. The time was extended to five years, however, and meantime Mrs. Stone gradually modified the original intention of the work to its present form. The arrangement of the programs naturally fell into her hands, including the selection of the books and mapping out of the discussions which were to be taken up through them. But able assistance was given her by the committee in securing efficient people for each meeting, who furnished papers upon the selected subjects. Among those who have faithfully given this assistance are Carrie Van R. Ashcroft, Adah Johnson, Mrs. Junken, Mrs. Walter D. Heron, Mr. F. M. Crunden, Mr. J. H. Caldwell, Mrs. Albert Loth and Mrs. Ellen D. Lee. Papers have been contributed at various times by Mr. Thomas Dimmock, Mr. E. C. Eliot, C. L. Moss, William Schuyler, W. M. Reedy, Mrs. Maria Johnston, Mr. Henry King, Professor Krall, Professor Hosmer, Father Huntington, Rabbi Harrison, Mr. Jacob Furth, Conde Pallen, I. H. Lionberger, Edmund H. Wuerpel, Mr. Halsey C. Ives and Mr. R. Hodgson, of the Psychic Research Society.

While connected with the Church of the Messiah, the meetings were held on alternate Wednesday evenings, with some member of the church presiding to direct and control the discussions. Among those who have served in this capacity are Dr. Bowman, Mr. Goddard, Mr. George Green, N. O. Nelson, C. H. Stone, Judge J. E. McKeighan, and the pastor, Dr. John Snyder. As the work of this club has always been somewhat opposed to ruling traditions, it became advisable in 1894 to seek a separate and more independent existence, and during that year the club meetings were held in the technological room of the Public Free Library. Since then they have been held in the Non-Sectarian Church. No other changes have been made except that the originator of the club now presides, and instead of papers, the discussions are started direct from the book of the evening, by the reading of selected paragraphs. This is for the purpose of keeping the importance of this fiction always in mind. The present assistants are Mrs. R. C. Cave, Mrs. William Flewellyn Saunders and Miss Julia Kroeger. The attendance at these meetings varies from fifty to two hundred, according to the interest in the book for the evening. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" brought out the largest attendance of all. The subjects taken up in the last nine years of this club's existence have been those which most deeply influence humanity, marriage, heredity, religion, politics, art, wealth, poverty, labor, monopolies, competition, crime, society, war, the race question, charity, psychology, courage and mother love. Among the many authors who have been discussed are Hardy, Hall Caine, Ibsen, George Eliot, Mrs. Ward, Howells, Besant, Georges Ohnet, Schreiner, Gissing, Tourgenieff, Sienkiewicz, Sudermann, Giovanni, Verga, Balzac, and Tolstoi. Letters have been received by the club from Du Maurier, Margaret Deland, George W. Cable, Hamlin Garland, Mary E. Wilkins, Helen Campbell, Henry B. Fuller, and Paul Ford. The programs go to every State in the Union, and several branch clubs have been formed upon this plan. A national organization is contemplated, which will aim

to demonstrate the superior educational value of this class of modern fiction.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Modern Woodmen of America.—A fraternal and benefit order which was provisionally organized January 5,1883, at Fulton, Illinois, and chartered by the State of Illinois May 5, 1884. The originator of the order was Joseph C. Root, who served as its principal officer from 1882 to 1890. It is governed by a board of five directors, through whom its affairs are controlled directly by members of the order. Its principal offices are at Rock Island, Illinois, and the territory within which its camps may be established embraces the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Regular camps can not be instituted in cities having a population of more than 200,000 within this territory, but a certain number of members of the order, resident of any such city, may bind themselves together and form a good-fellowship camp, which is shorn of some comparatively unimportant rights and privileges of regular camps. The intent of excluding camps from the larger cities is to guard against the increased mortality incident to epidemics of contagious diseases which might affect injuriously the stability of the order. The membership of the order was reported to be 262,740 in 1897, and over $9,000,000 had been paid out to its beneficiaries. In the State of Missouri, 495 camps were in existence at that time, with a membership of 19,030. The first camp in this State was chartered at St. Joseph, January 30, 1893. The only camp in St. Louis is a good-fellowship camp, chartered March 16, 1897, and named "St Louis Association Camp, No. 3080." Among the charter members were George W. Andrews, W. W. Baker, A. H. Bradley, H. E. Duckworth and others.

Monks' Mound.—This was the name given to the large Indian mound near Cahokia, which became the site of a conventual establishment of Trappist monks about the year 1809. These monks belonged to a branch of the Cistercian order, which derived its name from the abbey La Trappe in France. Major Nicholas Jarrot, of Cahokia, purchased the mound from an earlier owner and gave it to the Trappists, who devoted themselves to industrial pursuits and occupied the site for several years. They finally abandoned it, however, and it reverted to Major Jarrot, who sold it to T. Ames Hill. Hill built a cabin on the summit of the mound in 1831 and died there some years later. This mound is said to be the largest of the Indian mounds in the United States.

Monroe, Andrew, clergyman, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, October 29, 1792, removed with his father's family to Ohio in his boyhood; became a licensed preacher in the Methodist Church in his twenty-third year, and within that year he entered the Ohio Conference, which included Kentucky, in which State he spent several years, including one year in Louisville. In 1824 he was transferred to Missouri, and was appointed to the care of the church in St. Louis, which he served for two years, and then became presiding elder of the district. Within twelve years after his coming he spent eleven years as pastor of the church and as presiding elder of the district. He ranked high among the preachers of his conference. When the St. Louis Conference was formed, in 1846, he took membership in the Missouri Conference, north of the Missouri River, where he spent the residue of his ministry. Much of his time was spent as presiding elder of several districts. He was a member of several General Conferences, and was a recognized leader in his conference. He died at Mexico, Missouri, in 1871.

Monroe, Joseph J.—In the year 1820 this gentleman, who was a brother of James Monroe, the President of the United States, came to St. Louis to live. Little is known of him except that he was a practicing lawyer, a gentleman of education and elegant manners, and that he died in 1824 or 1825.

Montesano.—A favorite summer resort, on the Mississippi River, twenty-two miles below St. Louis, accessible either by the Iron Mountain Railroad, which runs along the river in front of the place, or by the excursion steamers, which, in the summer, make several trips a day between the foot of Olive Street and Montesano. There are several fine mineral springs, a beautiful lake, groves of

shady forest trees, a small theater and other arrangements for entertainment and pleasure.

Montesquieu Murders.—Gonsalve and Raymond de Montesquieu, two young Frenchmen of aristocratic lineage, and brothers, arrived in St. Louis, October 28, 1849, and stopped at Barnum's City Hotel, located at the corner of Third and Vine Streets, and kept at that time by Theron Barnum, a near relative of P. T. Barnum, the famous showman. The young men were liberally supplied with money and were equipped with arms and ammunition for a hunting trip in the western part of the United States. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of October 29th the brothers suddenly appeared on the piazza of the hotel, one of them armed with a gun, which he discharged through a window, mortally wounding T. Kirby Barnum and slightly wounding an employe of the hotel named Macomber. Albert Jones, William Hubbell and H. M. Henderson, guests of the hotel, were aroused by the report of the gun and made their appearance at the door of an adjoining chamber. They were immediately fired upon by the Frenchman, Jones being instantly killed and the others wounded. These murders provoked great indignation and summary action was threatened by the populace of St. Louis. Both brothers were at once taken into custody, but Gonsalve Montesquieu assumed full responsibility for the crime, saying that his brother had endeavored to prevent the tragedy, but that he had felt an irresistible impulse to kill two men and could not be controlled. A protracted trial followed, in which many prominent personages, both in this country and France, interested themselves in behalf of the young Frenchmen. It was shown that they came of a family afflicted with insanity, and the strongest evidence was adduced to show that the murders were the acts of a madman. Two juries, before whom the cases were tried, disagreed and the Governor of Missouri finally pardoned both brothers, one on the ground of his insanity at the time the murders were committed, and the other on the ground that he was not "*particeps criminis.*" The case was one which occasioned some diplomatic correspondence between France and the United States, and brought to St. Louis some distinguished Frenchmen to participate in the trial. Gonsalve Montesquieu died a maniac, and the conclusion is irresistible that his act was that of an insane man, as no motive for the deed was apparent.

Monticello Students' Association. This association was organized at the Lindell Hotel, May 12, 1888, with the following officers: President, Mrs. John A. Allen; vice-presidents, Mrs. George W. Parker, Mrs. Andrew T. Hawley, Alton; Mrs. Albert Wade, Alton; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. George Denison; recording secretary, Miss Alice Lee Hough. The association meets annually, the second Tuesday in May. It has a membership of over two hundred, more than half of whom live in Missouri, and over seventy-five are residents of St. Louis. The object of the association, according to its constitution, is to promote an interest in educational matters, and a fraternal spirit among the members, and to aid any who may be unfortunate; but more especially to promote an interest in its Alma Mater, which was the Pioneer Seminary of the West, having celebrated its sixtieth anniversary June, 1898. The original building of the Monticello Seminary was destroyed by fire November 4, 1888—and rebuilt the following year by the untiring efforts of Miss Haskell, who has been for over thirty years, and is still, principal. Aside from the annual meetings, which are usually attended with a banquet, reception, or musical, the association contributes annually a liberal donation to the seminary library, which is known as the Truman M. Post, D. D., Memorial Library, Dr. Post having been president of the board of trustees for thirty-six years. It is a member of the State Federation of Womans' Clubs.

ALICE LEE HOUGH.

Montpensier, Duc De, a brother of Louis Philippe, afterward King of France, who visited St. Louis in company with him about the year 1797.

Monuments in St. Louis.—In 1868 the Lyon Monument Association was organized to provide a bronze equestrian statue of General Nathaniel Lyon, and an appropriation by the county court and private subscriptions reached the sum of $15,000. A contract was made with J. Wilson McDonald for the work, the plaster model was made and was ready for the foundry, when, in March, 1869, Congress ceded to the city a part of the old arsenal

grounds for a public park to bear the name of Lyon. Under this arrangement the proposed statue was abandoned, the city converted the ceded ground into Lyon Park, and a granite shaft was erected in its stead. It is of Missouri granite, twenty-eight feet high, composed of a large die and an obelisk resting on a small base rising from the crest of a sloping knoll. Two bronze medallions, one a portrait of General Lyon, and the other an allegorical scene entitled "Bravery," occupy niches on each side of the die. Each medallion is seventeen inches in diameter and weighs over one hundred pounds. The monument was dedicated September 13, 1874, with interesting ceremonies, the surviving soldiers in St. Louis, who served under General Lyon, carrying the same flags that were carried in the battle of Wilson's Creek, occupying a prominent place in the procession led by General Andrew Jackson Smith.

The Hecker monument to General Frederick Hecker, a distinguished German popular leader and writer, stands in Benton Park. Besides espousing the popular cause in his native country in the movement of 1848, for which he was compelled to leave Germany and come to the United States, he raised two regiments for the Union Army in the Civil War, and served gallantly in Virginia. At Chancellorsville he was wounded and received a brigadier brevet. He died at Summerfield, Illinois, in March, 1881. In 1882, at a meeting of his friends and admirers, a committee, composed of Dr. Charles Ludeking, president, Dr. Emil Preetorius, Henry Huhn, Fred Tiedmann, Dr. H. Starkloff and Colonel R. J. Rombauer, was appointed to arrange for a monument. Ernest Jansen was selected to do the work, which was completed and dedicated on Hecker's birthday, in September, 1882. There were appropriate ceremonies, with addresses by Dr. Ludeking and Colonel Rombauer, the veil which covered the monument being drawn by Miss Hecker, a granddaughter of the patriot. The monument of Hallowell granite consists of a base of our steps, on which rests the pedestal surmounted by the obelisk, tapering to the top and thirty-seven feet in height. At the base are four small obelisks, representing four small lamps. On one side of the die is the head of Hecker, in large bronze relief, and on the opposite side a large wreath. The east and west sides bear the dates 1848 and 1861. The design of the monument and its symmetrical form and proportions are greatly admired.

John Miller was the third Governor of the State of Missouri. He died at Florissant, St. Louis County, in 1846, and in 1852 his remains were removed to Bellefontaine Cemetery, and a monument erected over his grave. It is of Missouri marble, twenty-five feet in height to the top of the shaft, which rises from a pedestal. On the die is inscribed his name, with dates of his birth and death, and the prominent events in his career. He was born in Ohio in 1780, served through the War of 1812, and when colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry was in command of a detachment of troops from Fort Meigs that destroyed the British batteries, May 5, 1813. In 1818 he resigned from the army and came to Missouri, and for several years was register of public lands. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State and served until 1832, when he was chosen to Congress as a Van Buren Democrat, and was twice re-elected.

General Sterling Price was the ninth Governor of Missouri, from 1852 to 1856, and was a distinguished officer of the Confederate Army in the Civil War—and the monument to his memory in Bellefontaine Cemetery was placed there by his comrades in arms and in the common cause. The first step toward it was taken at a meeting held August 4, 1870, at which an association for the erection of a monument was organized, with Trusten Polk for president, Lee R. Shryock for vice-president, and Mr. Park for secretary. An appeal to the ex-Confederates of the State brought the means of paying for the work, and the monument was erected. It is of granite from Hurricane Island, Maine, an obelisk in the style of an Egyptian monolith. Above the three bases is the die, three and a half feet in thickness, and above this the plinth, three feet square and fourteen inches thick, on which rests the pyramidal shaft, thirty-three inches square at the bottom, twenty inches at the top and twenty-four feet high. This shaft is a single stone, weighing fifteen tons, and its top is thirty-two feet, five inches above the ground. On the south side of the die is cut in bas-relief a circular shield, in the center of which is the inscription: "Sterling Price. Born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, September 14, 1809. Died September 29, 1867." On the south side of the second base is cut, in large black and raised letters, the name

"Price." The officers of the association at the time the monument was completed were Edwin Harrison, president; Dr. W. M. McPheeters, vice-president; C. L. Thompson, secretary and treasurer; and these, together with Silas Bent, John E. Liggett, and H. Clay Hart, constituted the board of directors.

One of the most interesting tombs in St. Louis or the vicinity is the beautiful mausoleum in Missouri Botanical Garden, beneath whose roof repose the remains of the founder of the garden and proprietor of Tower Grove. It stands in a grove about sixty yards from the fence which separates the garden from the spacious lawns that surround the mansion. The structure is octagonal, twelve feet in diameter and some thirty-five feet in height to the top of the gilded cross surmounting the roof, and is built of red granite. There are tall windows on seven of the sides, and a door on the eighth, all defended for half their height by gratings of upright iron bars, having gilded spearheads at the top. The windows and the doors are of clear glass, surrounded by a border of stained glass. The castings are all of bronze. The foundation is massive masonry sunk to the depth of seven feet and projecting six feet beyond the structure all round, this projecting space being covered by a stone pavement. In the middle of this mass of stone and concrete masonry and right under the center of the roof of the structure is a solid block of limestone, in a cavity cut out of which rests the casket, and directly over it is the sarcophagus, bearing on its top a recumbent portrait statue of Henry Shaw. The statue, of pure white Carrara marble, is full length, with the head and shoulders properly elevated on cushions, the upper part of the body wearing a frock coat, and the lower part covered with drapery. The right arm rests on the body, with a rose in the hand, attesting the sleeper's love of flowers, while the left hand lies by the side of the body. The marble sarcophagus bears on one side, in sunken gilded letters, the inscription: "Henry Shaw. Born at Sheffield, England, 1800"; and on the other: "Henry Shaw. Died at St. Louis, 1889." On a block of polished blue granite above the door is the name: "Henry Shaw" in sunken gilded letters. The masonry, with the beautiful octagonal structure above it, resembling an ornamental summer-house more than a tomb, was built several years before Mr. Shaw's death, under his own direction and supervision, by his friend, George I. Barnett, architect. The recumbent portrait statue is the work of Von Muller, of Munich, made from photographs. It is a beautiful piece of work and a good likeness.

A monument to Colonel John O'Fallon, who was assistant adjutant-general to General William Henry Harrison, in the War of 1812, was erected in Bellefontaine Cemetery in 1880. It consists of a plain pedestal of Maine granite, surmounted by a figure of "Hope," thirteen feet in height. The monument is fifty feet high to the top of the figure, weighs eighty tons, and cost $20,000.

In 1879 a memorial shaft was erected in Bellefontaine Cemetery to Bishop Enoch Mather Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is of Maine granite, twenty-eight feet in height and resting on a pedestal four feet high, making a total height of thirty-two feet. It bears the following inscription: "Enoch Mather Marvin, Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Born in Missouri, June 12, 1823. Entered the ministry, 1841. Ordained Bishop, 1868. Died in St. Louis, November 26, 1877."

Etienne Cabet, the Icarian leader, whom Louis Philippe said he feared more than any other man in his kingdom, lies buried in the Holy Ghost—Old Picker's—Cemetery, and over his grave stands a chaste monument, erected by his followers. Sometime after the downfall of Louis Philippe in Paris, in 1848, a column of 10,000 Communists, headed by Cabet, moved toward the provisional government, which was uncertain whether to recognize them as friends or foes. President Lamartine met Cabet; a reconciliation and understanding took place, and the new government was saved. Afterward Cabet, with a number of his adherents, came to the United States and established himself at Nauvoo, Illinois; but divisions caused a rupture in the settlement and in 1853 Cabet brought two hundred followers to St. Louis, and founded the Icarian community at Cheltenham. Learning that he had been tried and convicted on a charge of embezzlement in Paris, he returned thither, secured a re-opening of the case, and was honorably acquitted. He came back to St. Louis and shortly afterward dropped dead of apoplexy. The community at Cheltenham, thus deprived of its head, lost its coherence and broke up. Twenty years after his death, Cabet's associates erected a monument

to his memory. It is an obelisk standing on a base, on which is inscribed: "E. Cabet, Ne le 1 Janvier, 1788: Mort le 8 Novembre, 1856." Reclining against the base is a large detached circular frame, inscribed in capitals with: "La Memoire De Cabet." At the foot of the grave, which is curbed with marble, is a fantastic memorial, constructed of sheet-iron, surmounted by a triangle supporting a crown of thorns.

In Calvary Cemetery, on a knoll from which the Missouri River can be seen, stands the marble sarcophagus of one of the founders of St. Louis, Auguste Chouteau, darkened and worn with weather and time. From the top of the slab which covers the grave rise rows of pillars, two feet high, supporting another slab of marble, on the upper side of which is the name: "Auguste Chouteau," born at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1750; died at St. Louis, February, 1829. The inscription, which is in French, records, further, that he, as deputy of Laclede, selected the site on which St. Louis stands.

A marble shaft, stained and weather-beaten, marks the resting place of General Stephen W. Kearny in Bellefontaine Cemetery. General Kearny was a gallant soldier of two wars, that of 1812 and the one with Mexico. It was he who led the expedition against New Mexico that captured Santa Fe and Taos.

General W. T. Sherman lies buried in Calvary Cemetery, and a modest monument marks the grave. It is of granite, bearing two American flags carved in relief, and above them a cartridge-box, with the words: "Forty Rounds," and below, the name of the great soldier.

Moody, James G., lawyer and jurist, was born in 1817, in Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, in 1880. Reared and educated in the East he came to St. Louis in the prime of his young manhood and became head of the law firm of Moody, McClellan & Hillyer about the year 1855. He practiced successfully for several years thereafter and was then, in the year 1863, elected a judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court. He was a capable administrator of the law and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his profession and the general public during the closing years of the Civil War. He had, however, very firm convictions, and when what was known as the "Drake Constitution" went into effect, he denounced some of the provisions of that instrument and refused among other things to require jurors and others to take the test oath described by the constitution. This action led to his being removed from office by the Legislature in 1866.

Mooney, Fletcher Dines, physician and surgeon, was born on a farm in Christian County, Missouri, November 30, 1856, and died in St. Louis, November 8, 1897. His parents were David and Mary J. (Sims) Mooney, who were natives, respectfully, of North and South Carolina. His father, who was a man of sterling worth and exemplary Christian character, was a blacksmith by trade, and the son enjoyed such educational advantages as came within the reach of the elder Mooney's modest means. After completing a course of study in the public schools he further fitted himself for the study of medicine by attending Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri, during which time he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr F. E Ross. Quitting college in 1873 he came to St. Louis and matriculated in Missouri Medical College. Endowed with a vigorous intellect and a capacity for hard work, he was both an apt and a diligent student and was graduated from the medical college with high honors and the degree of doctor of medicine in 1880. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, in this city, he was soon afterward made assistant surgeon of the St Louis Insane Asylum and served in that capacity three years. Subsequently to 1883 he devoted himself to the private practice of medicine and surgery and established an enviable reputation by reason of his skill as an operative surgeon. He especially distinguished himself in the practice of abdominal surgery and as a gynecologist and was connected, as surgeon, both with St. John's Hospital and the St. Louis Hospital for Females. He was clinical professor of gynecology in Missouri Medical College prior to 1895, resigning the position in that year. At the time of his death he occupied the chair of abdominal surgery in Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and was also chief gynecologist of the Baptist Sanitarium. He was a member of the American Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics, which has a limited membership, and is composed of the leading gynecologists of the United States, and was a frequent contributor to med-

T. D. Whitney

ical journals on matters coming within his field of practice. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and of the St. Louis Medical Society, and had been successively secretary, vice-president and president of the last named organization. He was an indefatigable worker and applied himself to his professional labors with the ardor of a devotee. Although still a young man, he had built up a large and lucrative practice, was loved alike by his patrons and professional brethren, and the public and the medical fraternity alike suffered a loss in his death. The story of his life is one which may be read with profit by young men who have their own way to make in the world and which should stimulate to effort those who have to contend with what we are pleased to call comparative poverty. In his youth he was ambitious, painstaking, persevering and determined to reach the top. Nature made him a strong, self-reliant man and he worked his way through college with that persistent determination, which was one of his dominant characteristics throughout his life. As a practitioner he was the very soul of professional honor at all times and under all circumstances, true to the most approved code of medical ethics. Although he studiously avoided any publicity of his numerous acts of charity and kindness, he was noted for his generosity to the poor, both in the rendering of professional services and in contributions from his private means. His devotion to his profession was chivalrous in its character, and the calls of the sick and afflicted poor appealed to him with no less force and were answered no less promptly than were the calls of his wealthy patients. The poet has said:

> "We live in deeds not years, in thoughts, not breaths,
> In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
> We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
> Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

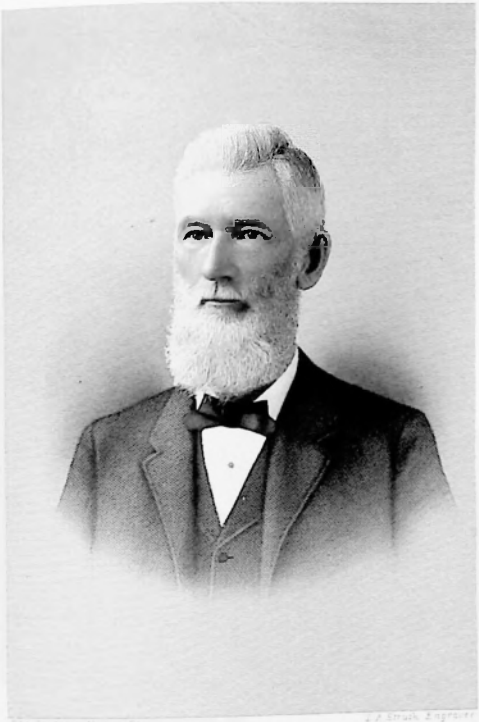
Judged by this standard, Dr. Mooney lived long, although he died in the prime of a splendid manhood. In a few years he lived a full life of usefulness. He married, in 1882, Miss Mattie Beale, of Springfield, Missouri, who was his worthy and devoted helpmeet and who survives her husband.

Moon, John Corydon, manufacturer, was born July 23, 1853, in Brown County, Ohio, son of Alva and Delila (Sewell) Moon. He is of Quaker antecedents, his immigrant ancestor having come to this country with William Penn. Two brothers by the name of Moon were among the Penn colonists, one of whom settled permanently in Pennsylvania, while the other removed after a time to North Carolina. Mr. Moon is a lineal descendant of the North Carolina colonist. His father was a farmer and the son grew up on a farm, obtaining his education in country schools. In his young manhood he learned the art of photography and followed that business in Indiana and Illinois until 1882. In that year he came to St. Louis, and, in company with his brother organized the firm of Moon Bros., which embarked in the manufacture of carriages for the wholesale trade. Six years later they manufactured in one year (1888) about five thousand carriages, and the fact that their business had grown rapidly is attested by this statement. Their plant was located at 1700 Morgan Street, and at that location the Moon Bros. Carriage Company has since built up one of the noted carriage manufactories of the West. In addition to his interests in this connection, Mr. Moon is president of the Landis Machine Company, which is extensively engaged in the manufacture of harness stitching machines. January 1, 1880, he married Miss Lillie M. Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis, of Barry, Illinois. They have one child, Maud M. Moon.

Moore, Eva Perry, one of the most active and influential women of St. Louis, and leader in both literary and social circles, was born July 24, 1852, in Rockford, Illinois, daughter of Seely and Mary Elizabeth (Benedict) Perry, the first named a native of Massachusetts and the last named of New York. Her ancestors in the paternal line were among the participants in the American Revolution, and in the maternal line her ancestry is traced back to the Huguenots, who were among the early colonists of this country. Mrs. Moore was educated at Vassar College, at which institution she pursued a full mathmetical and scientific course, and from which she was graduated in the class of 1873. From 1876 until 1879 she traveled and studied abroad, spending the years in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France and England. In 1879 she married Mr. Philip North Moore, and since then has resided in Colorado, Kentucky and Missouri. During the years which have elapsed since her marriage, she has traveled extensively in the

United States and the Canadas, and has profited much by these educational advantages. She has been connected with, and actively interested in, the St. Louis Training School for Nurses, and the Provident Association. She has been chairman of the committee having in charge the "District Nurse Work" from its inception, and has also been identified with the Emergency Aid of St. Louis. With the Wednesday Club, the largest woman's club in the city, she has been connected from the beginning, having served as president and director from 1892-6. In the General Federation of Woman's Clubs she was corresponding secretary for four years and is treasurer of the same organization at the present time. Intensely interested in the musical growth of the city, she assisted in the formation of the Musical Club, which should bring to our city the very best artists in every line—and has been president of the same to the present time. In her connection with, and loyalty to, the larger musical organization, the Choral-Symphony Society, she stands ready to aid with her influence the promotion of the new Music Hall, as a home for the society and a central home for all musical interests. She holds all educational influences of greatest importance, is president of the St. Louis branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, and the branch most cordially supports all efforts of the national body. A woman of liberal culture and extensive information, she has wielded large influence in various spheres of woman's work, and is specially well known as a finished parliamentarian, in assemblages of women. With quiet force and dignity she combines great executive ability, and is an effective worker in every movement with which she becomes identified.

Moore, Austin R., who has been interested in the Mississippi River trade for more than half a century, was born in Clay County, Missouri, July 6, 1832, son of David D. and Rebecca C. Moore, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His mother and her family were among the earliest emigrants from the East to Missouri, their coming to this region dating back to the early days of keelboats, on one of which they made the river voyage necessary to carry them to their destination, landing each evening to prepare meals and go into camp for the night. Reared in what was then a new and sparsely settled country, Austin R. Moore obtained a limited education at a primitive log school-house near his home, at Liberty, Missouri, his school days ending when he was thirteen years old. He came with his father's family to St. Louis in 1845 and his life on the river began soon afterward. He was a junior clerk on the river steamer which carried the first quartermaster's supplies to Fort Leavenworth to be forwarded from there across the plains to the United States troops in Mexico along with the expedition commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan. After discharging this cargo of supplies the steamer returned to St. Louis and proceeded to Alton, Illinois, where she took aboard the First Regiment of Illinois volunteers destined for the same seat of war and forwarded to the scene of action by the way of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. During the years immediately following the subject of this sketch continued in the river service, being promoted from time to time until he became master of a steamboat. During the early part of the Civil War he was in command of a steamer owned in St. Louis, but detained within the Confederate lines by the blockade at Memphis, Tennessee. This steamer was the last to pass south beyond Cairo before the Federal blockade was established at that point, and Captain Moore enjoyed the unique distinction of paying what was, perhaps, the only import duty ever collected by the Confederate government. Tennessee had not yet seceded from the Union, and the Confederates had established a port of entry at the dividing line between that State and Mississippi. When the steamer reached this point on her downward trip, the Confederate authorities hailed her, came on board and examined her bills of lading and compelled the captain to pay duties on all the goods in her cargo pronounced dutiable. Within a day or two thereafter Tennessee seceded, and the customhouse on the borderline was abolished. About the same time, the Federal government prohibited the passage of steamers to the South, and no other river craft had a repetition of the experience of Captain Moore's vessel in the way of paying Confederate taxes. On her return voyage from New Orleans, the steamer was detained, as already stated, by the Confederates and pressed into service. Captain Moore received a commission as commander of his vessel from the Confederate authorities at New Orleans, and



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continued under their control and direction until the Federal military authorities obtained control of the river and opened it to navigation. He then returned with his vessel to St. Louis, was commissioned by the Federal authorities as commander of a transport boat and engaged at once in the transportation of troops and military supplies. He was engaged in this service to the end of the war and had many interesting, and not a few perilous, experiences during the war period. Since the war his connection with the river interests has been continuous, and the range of his experience has been such that he is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to river navigation, transportation and commerce. He has long been interested in the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and has been connected officially with that corporation for nearly thirty years, serving at different times as secretary, vice-president and treasurer. For many years he was president of the Steamboat Clerk's Association, an institution founded and maintained exclusively for social and benevolent purposes, being annually re-elected to the presidency during the entire lifetime of the organization. Captain Moore is one of the surviving pioneers who were identified with steamboating on the Mississippi in its palmiest days, and he has had an interesting and varied experience, rich in incident and reminiscences. It is two years more than half a century since he began life on the river, and in the course of these years he has gathered his full share of the honors and emoluments to which his faithful and efficient services have entitled him. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic order in St. Louis and he has held various offices and taken a prominent part in building up what is the leading lodge, in point of membership, in the State of Missouri. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for thirty years has been a church official. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Margaret E. Sheckley, who was born in Pennsylvania, and still lives to comfort her husband in his declining years. Their children are one son, Milton J. Moore, and one daughter, Emma Moore Kirschbaum.

Moore, William Grant, physician, was born February 16, 1853, in Fayette County, Kentucky, son of William G. and Sarah B. (McConnell) Moore. He is a great-grandson of William Moore, who served as a lieutenant in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary War, and a descendant also of William Grant, who assisted in establishing American independence while acting in the capacity of a soldier in defense of the frontier, and who received from Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, a warrant for lands in Kentucky, in consideration of his military services. Dr. Moore's great-great-grandmother was Elizabeth Boone before her marriage to William Grant, and she was a sister to Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer and Indian fighter, of Kentucky and Missouri. Dr. Moore was reared in Kentucky and obtained his early education in the common schools of Fayette County and Kentucky University. Afterward he attended school at the State University, at Lexington, and completed his academic studies at Washington & Lee University, of Virginia. His medical education was begun in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, where he attended lectures during one session. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1875 received his doctor's degree from Jefferson Medical College, of that city. The year following his graduation he came to St. Louis and began the practice of his profession. He was then but twenty-three years of age, but was well equipped, both by nature and education, for the calling which he had chosen, and within a comparatively short time impressed himself upon his contemporaries and the general public as a physician of superior attainments. In 1879 he was appointed to the chair of histology, materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and since that time has been continuously identified with medical educational work. In 1887 he became one of the founders of Beaumont Medical College, and when that institution was thrown open to students, he was assigned to the professorship of clinical medicine. In 1888 he was made professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the same institution, and still retains that position, which has given him well deserved prominence among the medical educators of the country, while his professional labors have given him equal prominence as a practitioner. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, and of St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecolog-

ical Society. He is also medical examiner for the Legion of Honor, referee of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and has made many contributions to medical journals, being a clear and incisive writer. Although he has been for years a busy practitioner, he has found time for civic duties and has served as a member of the city public school board and as president of the St. Louis Medical Society. Dr. Moore married, in 1879, Miss Etolia T. North, daughter of one of the oldest merchants of St. Louis, and has three children, two sons and a daughter.

Moore, Henry J., merchant, was born February 22, 1802, in New York State, and died in St. Louis, February 7, 1875. He was reared in the country, received a practical business education, and began life on his own account as a furniture manufacturer at Havana, New York. From there he went to Ithaca, and subsequently to Troy, New York, engaging in the jewelry trade at the last named place. At Troy he lost his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Denis, and to whom he had been married at Scipio, New York. Soon after her death the spirit of adventure prompted him to seek what was then a country practically unknown to the great majority of the people of the United States, the Mexican Province, or State, of Texas. After spending two years in Texas he returned to New York and married Miss Caroline Dunning, of Northville, in 1839. Associating with himself his uncle, Samuel Moore, and D. M. Fitch, he then went back to Texas, and, in 1840, opened a general store at Victoria, near Matagorda Bay. There he prospered in a business way, becoming well known and popular throughout the region tributary to the little trading station at which he was located, but the danger from raids of hostile Indians and other perils of frontier life kept him in a constant state of anxiety for the safety of his family. In consequence of this he disposed of his Texas interests in 1842 and removed as far East as Cincinnati, Ohio, where he established himself in the business of packing beef for foreign markets. At Cincinnati he met Captain John J. Roe, his cousin, whom he had not seen since they were boys together in New York State. Captain Roe was then building a steamboat for the Ohio and Mississippi River trade, and Mr. Moore joined him in his enterprise. This brought him into the river trade and caused his removal to St. Louis. He followed the river for a number of years, and owned and ran some of the largest and most famous steamboats of that day. He built the "Sultana," ran the "Wyandotte" in the Missouri River trade, and later built and ran the "Pocahontas." He was also at one time largely interested in the steamer "Hannibal," a noted boat in its day. He was in all respects a typical river captain, distinguished for his courtesy, his geniality, his fine sense of honor, and his rigid integrity in all his dealings. His second wife having died, he married, in 1851, her sister, Miss A. C. Dunning, and after retiring from the river he made his home for a time in New York, where he was engaged with D. M. Fitch in the wholesale jewelry trade. This business proved unsuited to his tastes, and, returning to St. Louis, he embarked in the pork-packing and commission business, with John J. Roe as his partner. While thus engaged he became identified also with various banking interests of the city and occupied a leading position in both commercial and financial circles. When the Union Merchants' Exchange was established in the midst of the Civil War he was chosen its first president, and discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all, at a time when grave responsibilities rested upon him. During the war he had charge of the shipping business conducted by the customhouse and evinced, at the same time, his loyalty to his country, his unswerving integrity, and his tact and good judgment in dealing with vexatious problems. Some years before his death he retired from commercial pursuits, but he continued to be identified with various enterprises as a stockholder as long as he lived. His business career in St. Louis earned for him the high regard of all his contemporaries, and caused it to be appropriately and truly said that, "in the death of this prominent citizen St. Louis has lost one of her most honorable merchants, a gentleman of whose many virtues the memory will be long treasured by his social and commercial associates." Captain Moore left an only daughter, who married Major William S. Pope, at the present time a member of the St. Louis bar. During the Civil War Major Pope took sides with the North and served throughout the war with distinction.

Henry J. Moore

Morgan, George Hagar, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, son of William Henry and Mary (Hagar) Morgan. He is a lineal descendant of James Morgan, who immigrated from Wales in 1636, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Jonas Morgan, lived in early life at Preston, Connecticut, and was appointed an ensign in the first company of Colonel Samuel McLellan's regiment of Connecticut volunteers in the Revolutionary War, his commission as ensign, signed by the Governor and council of Connecticut, bearing date of September 25, 1777. He afterward removed to New York State, and founded the branch of the family to which George H. Morgan belongs. After receiving a good English education at Plattsburg Academy, Mr. Morgan became a part of the tidal wave of emigration which moved westward to Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and other States, and in 1857, at the age of nineteen years, found himself in Chicago. From there he went to Milwaukee, where he sought employment which would give him a start on the road to fortune, but on account of the business depression prevailing at that time little success attended his efforts in that direction. He was in sore straits to obtain the means of livelihood, but was courageous enough to look to the future, and determined not to humiliate himself by returning to the East, as many of his young friends had done, acknowledging their inability to take care of themselves in the West. Leaving Milwaukee, he started out in Wisconsin to obtain a situation as a country school-teacher, and after repeated failures finally secured an engagement at Hebron, Wisconsin. There he taught school five months for a compensation of one dollar a day, and the following spring returned to Milwaukee with his financial condition very materially improved. He then became a clerk in a retail grocery store, and later became bookkeeper and cashier of a wholesale dry goods house in Milwaukee. Promising prospects were blighted by the failure of this house in the fall of 1860, and Mr. Morgan then went to Memphis, Tennessee, to which city some of his old friends and schoolmates had preceded him. After spending two weeks in Memphis in unsuccessful efforts to obtain employment, he came to St. Louis, and after a time became bookkeeper and cashier of the commission house of J. G. Greer & Co. During the Civil War he was first orderly sergeant, then second lieutenant, and later captain of the Halleck Guards, which became Company B of the Seventh Regiment of Missouri Militia, of which George E. Leighton was colonel. He served with this company in the expedition sent up the Missouri River by General Halleck on the steamer "John Warner" to open up communication with river towns, and was in active service on other occasions during the war. He continued in the employ of J. G. Greer & Co. until 1865, in which year he was elected secretary of the Union Merchants' Exchange, which became later, and is now, the Merchants' Exchange. This position he has since held, and, acting in that capacity, has, for more than thirty years, been recognized as the active executive officer of the leading commercial organization of St. Louis. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the services which he has rendered to the public in this connection, or to give an adequate idea of the extent to which he has aided in developing and building up the trade and commerce of St. Louis. His annual reports of the transactions of the Merchants' Exchange are compendiums of information relative to the commerce of St. Louis, and all matters incidental thereto, and contain a vast amount of matter instructive and useful to all the different branches of industry and trade represented in the city. Ever since he became secretary of the Merchants' Exchange he has been in close touch with the varied business interests of St. Louis, and ready at all times to contribute to the advancement of enterprises calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. He was secretary and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Association, which erected the present Exchange building, until the property passed to the Merchants' Exchange by purchase in 1893. He has been identified with other purely business enterprises as president of the Progressive Building & Loan Association, and has sustained important official relationships to various associations, chiefly philanthropic and charitable in character. He is now secretary of the St. Louis Provident Association, a director of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and a director and secretary of the Congregational City Missionary Society. A member of the Congregational Church, he has long been a deacon of Pilgrim congregation and a teacher in the Sunday-school of that church. Politically he has been identified with the Republican party since he

became a voter, but has taken no active part in the conduct of political affairs, and has held no civil offices other than those which were of a business character. In 1893 he was a delegate to the Water Commerce Congress, held in connection with the World's Fair, at Chicago, and at the session of that congress read a carefully prepared paper on "The Commerce of the Mississippi River," which attracted general attention. As secretary of the Merchants' Exchange he has been called upon to act also as secretary of various charitable movements originating in that body, and as treasurer of the funds collected in that connection. Acting in this capacity he was charged with the responsibility of collecting the fund of $150,000 for the Chicago fire sufferers in 1871; the Johnstown (Pennsylvania) Relief Fund of $14,000 and over, in 1889; the Mississippi River Overflow Relief Fund of $54,000, in 1892, and the fund contributed through the Exchange for the relief of the cyclone sufferers of St. Louis in 1896, amounting to over $257,000. In all, over $600,000 collected and disbursed in this way on account of charity has passed through his hands, in addition to large amounts raised for entertainment and other purposes. Kindly and philanthropic instincts, coupled with social qualities, which have caused his companionship to be sought after and prized, have brought him into intimate relationship with numerous fraternal organizations, and he is a member of the Masonic order, Legion of Honor, of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the New York Society, and was for some years an active member of the Mercantile Club. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Ella F. Morean, daughter of Alexander B. Morean, of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Blanche Louise Morgan, and one son, Herbert Morean Morgan, the latter a student of Yale College of the class of 1899.

Morgue.—The City Morgue, where unknown dead persons are taken for identification, is at the corner of Twelfth and Spruce Streets. Immediately back of it is the gallows, used for executions, and adjoining, on Twelfth Street, one of the headquarters of the city patrol.

Moriarty, Stephen, was born December 23, 1832, in Newton, Massachusetts, son of Daniel and Helen Moriarty. He obtained his education in the public schools of Newton, and as a boy was especially proficient in mathematics. Some time after his mother's death his father contracted a second marriage, and this led to the son's leaving home to make his own way in the world. When he was about fifteen years old he went to Boston, and his first employer there was a dry goods merchant who held to the idea that it was good business policy to price goods above their value in order that reductions might be made to satisfy customers. Young Moriarty was instructed to follow this course, and his first experience was amusing and never forgotten. He was showing a pair of boots to an Irishman, and priced them above value according to instructions. Much to his surprise the Irishman readily agreed to take the boots, leaving the young salesman in the predicament of not being willing to take more for them than he knew them to be worth. To reconcile his conscience to the transaction he reduced the figure to the regular price, giving as an excuse therefor the alleged discovery that there was a defect in the heel of one of the boots. Again he was surprised and mortified when the Irishman declared that if the boots were not perfect he did not want them at all, and took his departure in an angry mood. This incident is illustrative of the conscientiousness and integrity that characterized Mr. Moriarty in all his business transactions throughout his later life. In 1846 he came west to Chicago, and after remaining there a short time came to St. Louis. Here he entered the employ, in 1847, of Rhodes & Pegram, and later became a clerk in the office of Bleaschford, Morris & Co., who were the proprietors of sheet lead and pipe works in St. Louis at that time. Afterward he formed a partnership with William H. Thompson and engaged in the lead manufacturing business, later forming a corporation, of which he became the secretary and afterward the vice-president. In 1886 Mr. Moriarty retired from active business after a successful career. His prominence was in connection with commercial and financial affairs, and his modest and retiring disposition caused him to decline taking any active part in public affairs. He was well known, however, as a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and a man of cultivated tastes, as well as a successful man of affairs, notable for his strict integrity and superior ability. He was an ardent Democrat

Truly Yours
G. Minaty

in politics, and during the Civil War sympathized strongly with the South. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic Church, and he was a useful member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and other church organizations. June 5, 1878, he married Miss Adeline Josephine Sauvageau, who was a native of Canada, and daughter of a member of the Dominion Parliament. The children born of their union were Blanche H., Stephen R., Mary Grace, Paul D. and Joseph S. Moriarty. Mr. Moriarty died May 26, 1889.

Mormonism.—In the year 1831 Joseph Smith had a revelation, under which he ordered his apostles to make a journey "speedily for the place which is called St. Louis." From St. Louis they were required to continue their journey, two by two, to the "Land of Zion," in Jackson County, Missouri, preaching by the way to the congregations of the wicked. Sidney Rigdon, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, Orson Pratt, Martin Harris and other noted saints were among the adventurers who accompanied Joseph Smith on these expeditions in quest of the promised land. They did not tarry long in St. Louis, but probably regarded it is a fruitful field for proselytism by their followers in the future. On the exodus from Kirtland, Ohio, large caravans of the saints with their families, in canvas-covered wagons, journeyed overland to Missouri. Some remained in St. Louis, but during the troubles of their brethren in the western part of the State, and the Mormon war, the few Mormons in St. Louis held their meetings quietly and were undemonstrative. In 1836 and 1838 delegations of Mormons arrived here by boat from Cincinnati, but passed through, few staying in St. Louis. In 1845, after the expulsion from Nauvoo, Illinois, a considerable number came to St. Louis. Among them were Joseph Knowles, William Giddings, Thomas Kent, Matthew Kent and many others well known to the older citizens of St. Louis living at the present time—1897. Some of them engaged for a livelihood in digging coal on Rankin's farm, over on the Illinois Bluffs, eight miles from the city. Two of them, Knowles and Giddings, worked with Elder Thomas—still living in St. Louis—digging coal on Dry Hill, within the limits of the present Forest Park. They came together and established a church on Third Street, occupying a building belonging to another sect. When Elder Thomas—who was born in Wales—came here, in 1857, the saints held meetings on Seventh Street. They also rented a church on Fourth Street, which had been built by the Methodists in 1855, since pulled down. Up to 1882 they never had a church edifice of their own in St. Louis County. In that year they erected their first church at Cheltenham, 40 by 20 feet in its dimensions, in which Deacon Henry Roberts preached. In 1887 they built a brick church at 2518 Elliot Avenue, 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, and one story high. The church has a membership of 282, and Elder Archibald presides at its meetings. Meetings are held every night and on Sundays. It has the usual societies auxiliary to other denominations, including a Mite Society. The Mormons of St. Louis belong to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They have no affiliation with the branch known as the Salt Lake Saints, and have never practiced nor believed in polygamy. The head of the Reorganized Church is Joseph Smith, the prophet, eldest son of Joseph Smith, founder of the church. He is also editor of the "Saints' Herald," published at Lamoni, Iowa, the headquarters of the Reorganized Church. The church is governed by twelve apostles and two columns of seventy and five columns of elders, each column containing ninety-six elders. The church has a membership of 40,000, scattered over America, the South Sea Islands, Australia and European countries. It is supported by the payment of tithes collected in accordance with scriptural methods. One-tenth of the tithes, or one dollar out of every ten, goes to keep the families of the missionaries, of whom there are 130 now out in the field.

Mormon War.—A turbulent period in the history of Missouri was that in which Joseph Smith and his Mormon followers sought to gain a permanent foothold in the State, with the result that a popular uprising was provoked, and they were driven from the State practically by force of arms. Smith—who then had a considerable number of followers, located at Kirtland, Ohio—first came to Missouri in 1831, and after selecting Independence, Jackson County, as the site of a Morman colony, returned to Ohio. In 1832 he came back to Missouri, accompanied by many of his people, who "entered" several thousand acres of land in Jackson County, established a Mor-

mon storehouse and newspaper in Independence, and proposed to change the name of the town to "New Jerusalem." Their alleged revelations, peculiar beliefs and unconventional practices stirred up against them the settlers at Independence who were not of their faith, and the result was that their printing press was thrown into the river, one of their bishops was tarred and feathered, and soon afterward an encounter took place near Westport in which two or three persons were killed. Moved by religious frenzy, the Mormons threatened the extermination of their enemies at Independence, but the latter summoned their friends from all quarters, and compelled the followers of Smith to lay down their arms and agree to move out of the county with their families by January 1, 1834. When they left Jackson County they flocked into Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, establishing their chief settlement in the then new county of Caldwell. There they laid out a town, which they called "Far West," and established a flourishing community, which grew rapidly through the efforts of Mormon missionaries in its behalf, in the Eastern States. An embryonic settlement of Mormons at DeWitt, in Carroll County, was broken up by the "Gentile" settlers in that and adjoining counties, and they then concentrated in Caldwell County. Public sentiment against them continued to grow, however, and in 1838 there was a popular demand from all parts of the State for their expulsion from Missouri. The Mormons prepared to offer forcible resistance to any movement of this character, and Governor Boggs called out a part of the first brigade of Missouri militia, which had its first skirmish with the insurgents near Crooked River. A little later the militia attacked a force of Mormons at Haughn's Mills, near the site of the present town of Breckinridge, and killed eighteen of them. Marching next against the principal stronghold of the Mormons, at Far West, the militia, under Colonel A. W. Doniphan, captured that place. Smith and other leaders surrendered themselves for trial, and agreed that all the Mormons and their families should leave the State. These leaders were charged with treason against the State, and various other crimes, but those who stood trial were acquitted. Smith and others escaped, and no effort appears to have been made to effect their recapture. The war ended in the removal of the Mormons from the State, nearly four thousand being driven out of Caldwell County, most of them going to Nauvoo, Illinois, to be driven from there also a few years later.

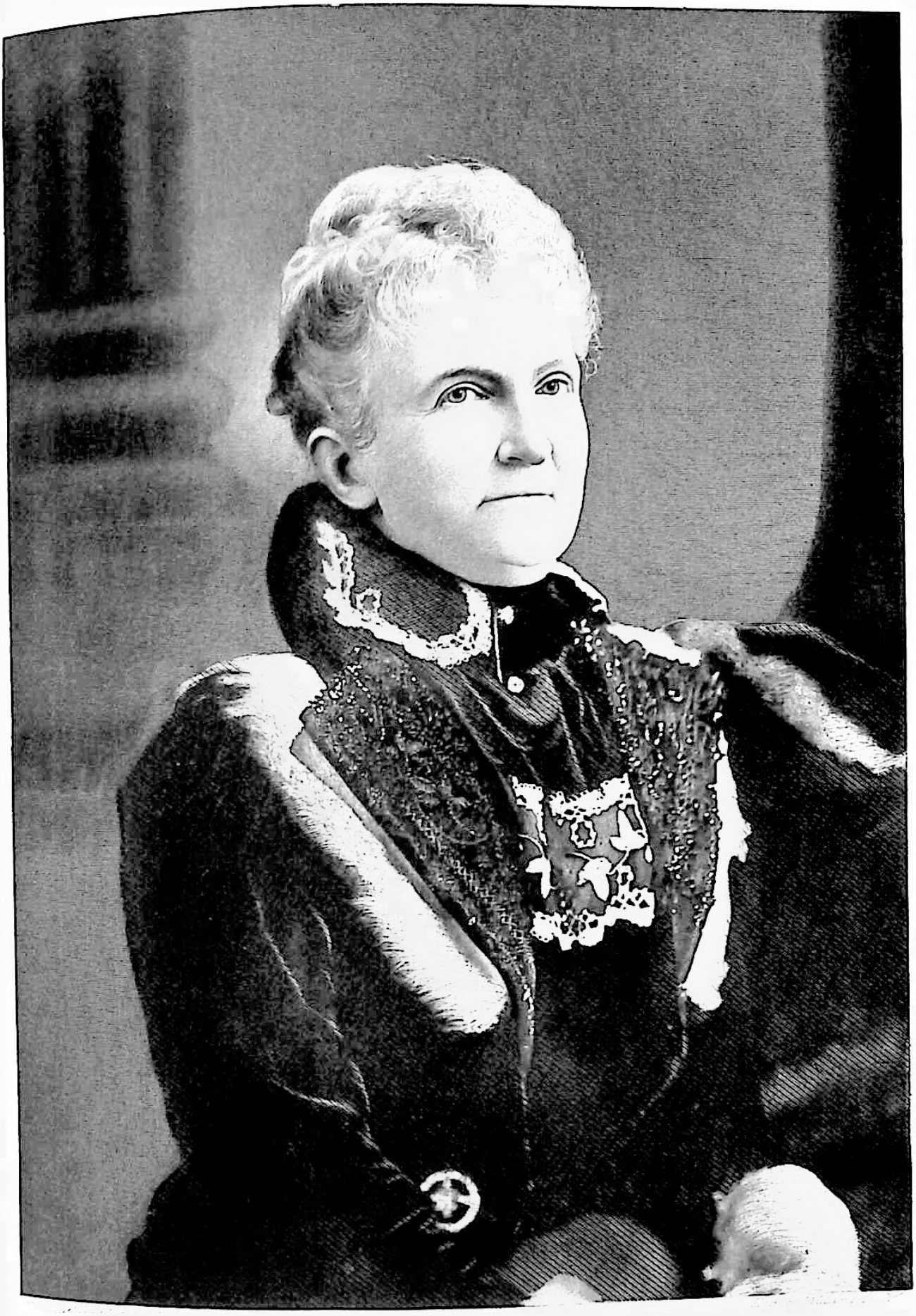
Morning Choral Club.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Morrison, James L. D., eminent as lawyer, soldier, legislator and orator, was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, April 12, 1816, son of Robert and Eliza (Lowry) Morrison. His paternal grandfather was John Morrison, an Irish gentleman, who immigrated to this country and settled at Kaskaskia in 1794, and his maternal grandfather was Colonel William Lowry, of Castle Blaney, County of Monaghan, Ireland. His mother came to St. Louis in 1805, as the guest of her near relative, James Lowry Donaldson, an eminent Irish lawyer of Baltimore, who had been appointed Attorney-General of the Territory of Louisiana by President Jefferson. She first met her future husband at a reception given at the residence of Governor William Clark, and they were married in 1806, the ceremony being performed by Rev. James Maxwell, vicar-general of the diocese of Upper Louisiana. Of the four sons born of this union all achieved distinction. The eldest, William Edgar Morrison, was the first native of Illinois graduated from West Point Military Academy, and died while superintending the construction of the old National Road, by appointment of President Andrew Jackson. John M. Morrison, another of the sons, was serving as a judge of the Circuit Court of California at the time of his death, and Robert F. Morrison attained great eminence as a lawyer and jurist in the same State, reaching the position of chief justice of California. James L. D. Morrison inherited from chivalrous ancestors a love of arms, and after completing his education, obtained appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy, in 1832. In 1833 he sailed on the sloop-of-war "Fairfield," Frederick Chatard, master, for a cruise on the Pacific, and was next heard of in naval circles at Callao, where he distinguished himself by gallant conduct in the rescue of American ships during an emeute which broke out while his ship was lying at anchor in that port. At the end of his cruise on the Pacific he was ordered to the flagship of Commodore Dallas, in the West Indies, and remained aboard that ship until he

was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism, which rendered necessary his transfer to the marine hospital at Pensacola, Florida. For more than a year he was a sufferer from this painful disease, and during that time letters which he received from his mother, urging him to return to civil life and become a lawyer, caused him to begin reading Kent and Blackstone. In 1838 he returned to Kaskaskia on an eighteen months' leave of absence, and while endeavoring to regain his health, continued and practically completed his law studies. At the expiration of his leave of absence he was ordered to report for duty at New York, and while on his way back to the receiving ship stopped in Washington City. He was present in the Senate gallery when the renowned Hugh L. White resigned his seat in the Senate rather than observe instructions of the Tennessee Legislature, which he could not, in conscience, obey. The following evening the young midshipman attended a banquet given to Senator White, over which William C. Preston presided, and late in the evening Illinois was toasted. No one responding to the toast on behalf of his native State, he volunteered a response, which stamped him as a young man of genius, and doubtless had a pronounced influence in changing the course of his life. Inspired with the feeling that he should be able to acquit himself with credit at the bar and in public life, he resigned the following day from the navy and returned to Kaskaskia, where he was soon afterward admitted to the bar. After a little time he removed to Belleville, Illinois, where he at once gained prominence in the practice of his profession, and within a few years thereafter he had become recognized as one of the leading members of the Western bar. He was engaged in the practice of law in Belleville when the United States declared war against Mexico, and his chivalrous spirit prompted him to at once take steps to become a participant in the struggle. He raised the first company of troops recruited for the Mexican War in Illinois, which was first tendered to the St. Louis Legion, but later mustered into the Second Illinois Regiment, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. He served in this regiment, which was commanded by Colonel William H. Bissell, afterward Governor of Illinois, in the advance into Mexico under General Taylor. The regiment suffered severely at Buena Vista, and its valor and the heroic conduct of its officers was the subject of universal comment at the time. Thirteen of its commissioned officers proved their devotion to the flag of the Union by giving up their lives on that memorable 22d of February, and the gallant charge made by the Second Illinois won lasting renown for the soldiery of that State. After his return from the war the Illinois Legislature voted Colonel Morrison a sword as a reward for gallantry and meritorious conduct, and St. Clair County presented him with a similar testimonial of appreciation of his distinguished services in the field. Not long afterward he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and, although defeated, led the other candidates on the ticket by nearly five thousand votes. Immediately afterward, St. Clair County, then Democratic by 1,500 majority, sent him to the House of Representatives as a Whig, and later he was elected to the Senate of Illinois. As a legislator he at once became a recognized leader, being especially prominent in promoting the building of railroads and developing the material resources of the State. He introduced into the Legislature the compromise charter of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, under which 7 per cent of its gross receipts were to be paid to the State, and had the satisfaction of seeing his charter bill passed on the same day it was introduced, notwithstanding the fact that there had been a long and bitter fight over this bit of railroad legislation. He also secured the passage of a bill chartering the St. Louis & Vincennes Railroad Company, and wherever he chose to exert his influence in behalf of or against proposed legislation, its potency was at once felt and recognized by his contemporaries. For many years he was a leading member of the Whig party in Illinois, but when that party became permeated with the doctrine of "Know-Nothingism" he did not hesitate to denounce it as un-American, un-Christian, and unworthy of a people laying claim to an advanced civilization. Breaking with his old party associates, he delivered a speech against the "Know-Nothing" movement in the Illinois Senate, which was an impassioned piece of oratory, and no less notable for the soundness of its logic and the strength and lucidity of its arguments. Becoming identified with the Democratic party when the Whig party ceased to exist, he succeeded Judge Lyman Trumbull—who had been

chosen United States Senator—as a member of the National House of Representatives, and served with great distinction in that body. After his retirement from Congress, he continued to take an active interest in political affairs, and after his removal to St. Louis was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in Missouri, serving as a presidential elector-at-large from this State in 1880. He possessed most captivating arts of speech, together with a ready wit and imperturbable composure, and his tall and supple figure and graceful gestures added not a little to the charm of his eloquence. As a political orator, particularly in the Kansas-Nebraska debates and in the Douglas campaigns of 1858 and 1860, he was the peer of any of the eminent men who made brilliant that period of the history of Illinois. As a member of the bar he was especially learned and able as a land lawyer, having devoted much research to everything bearing on the land titles of this region, and as a consequence of his superior attainments in this connection he was identified with much of the most important land litigation of Illinois and Missouri during the years of his greatest activity in the practice of law. Having acquired a large fortune, he retired from practice many years before his death, which occurred August 14, 1888, and the later years of his life were devoted to the management of his estate, to literature and foreign travel. He married first, in 1842, Miss Mary A. Carlin, daughter of Governor Thomas Carlin, who was Governor of Illinois from 1838 to 1842. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom survived their father, the eldest being James L. D. Morrison, Jr., who followed in the footsteps of his father and became a lawyer; William Edgar Morrison, of Bancroft, Iowa, and Eugenia M. Morrison, now Mrs. Joseph Carr, of St. Louis. His first wife died in 1856, and in 1861 he married Miss Adele Sarpy, the accomplished daughter of John B. Sarpy, a distinguished pioneer of St. Louis, of whom appropriate mention is made elsewhere in these volumes. Four children were born of this marriage, all of whom inherited a large share of the intellectual brilliancy of their parents. Two of these children, John B. Sarpy Morrison and Julia Olivia Gill Morrison, are dead. The others are now Mrs. Albert T. Kelley and Mrs. Clark M. Carr, both of New York.

Morrison, Adele Sarpy, whose acts of beneficence, social and Christian grace have left a lasting impress upon the history of St. Louis, was born in this city, daughter of John B. and Martha (Russell) Sarpy. As will appear from a perusal of the biographies of her honored father and more remote ancestors on the paternal line, published elsewhere in these volumes, the family to which she belongs is one which was represented among the founders of St. Louis, and its succeeding generations have been builders upon the foundations laid by the fathers. Born the daughter of a gentleman of fortune, the lines of her earlier, as well as her later, life were cast in pleasant places, and she grew up in an atmosphere which was not only conducive to the development of a high type of refined womanhood, but to development also of strength of character and practical ideas of life. Her father was both philanthropist and man of affairs, and the daughter inherited a large share of his business and financial acumen, as well as his kindly and generous instincts. She was carefully educated, being graduated first from the Sacred Heart Convent of St. Louis. Immediately afterward she entered upon a post-graduate course of study at the noted Visitation Convent of Georgetown, D. C., and soon after completing this course, in the flush of charming young womanhood, married the brilliant lawyer and orator, Colonel J. L. D. Morrison. Her husband was at that time prominent in public life, and Mrs. Morrison entered a sphere to which she was peculiarly adapted by personal charms and intellectual graces. She had enjoyed from childhood up all the advantages incident to the high social position of her family, and, going abroad soon after her marriage, moved easily in the best social circles of the European capitals. She was presented at the French Court when Napoleon III was at the zenith of his power and influence, and preparations were being made for her formal presentation at the Court of St. James when the arrest of Mason and Slidell, Confederate Ambassadors, on board a British ship, provoked a storm of indignation which threatened to involve the United States in a war with Great Britain. The excitement and bitterness incident to this affair caused Colonel and Mrs. Morrison to return to the United States, and, some years later, Mrs. Morrison wore the dress which she had had made for the English Court presentation at a New Year's



Adele Lizzy Morrison

reception given by President Grant at the White House. Later, Mrs. Morrison lived four and a half years abroad, devoting much of this time to travel and study. Her early education had made her complete mistress of the French language, and her studies and associations in the Old World gave her a thorough knowledge also of the German and Italian languages. To these linguistic accomplishments she added, at a later period, something of the Spanish language, and few Americans have so wide a knowledge of the languages and literature of other nations. Her artistic tastes and talents also attracted attention abroad, and a painting in the royal gallery of King John of Saxony, which she was permitted to copy after presentation at his court, is now among her cherished art treasures. During this residence abroad she was presented at the Court of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, and participated in many important social functions. Naturally, the accomplishments and familiarity with social customs and conventionalities thus acquired in the great centers of modern civilization have made her a recognized leader of society in the city of her birth and residence, and inherent qualities of leadership have served to broaden and strengthen her influence. However, complete mistress as she has been of the delicate art of cultivating the amenities of social life, she has made a still more marked impress upon the history of the city in other spheres, and there are more lasting monuments to her memory than social triumphs. These have been a series of good works, the outgrowth of tender and womanly sympathies, planned and executed with rare ability and superior tact and graciousness. While living abroad her whole time was by no means taken up with social duties and functions; neither did her love of the literature and art of the Old World drive from her mind all thought of the Christian charities in which she had always been deeply interested at home. On the contrary, she embraced the opportunity to make a careful study of French and English charities and charitable institutions, and especially of that class of institutions designed to help the poor to help themselves and to lighten their burdens without robbing them of their independence and making them feel that they were eating the bread of charity. The French day nursery, or, as it is called both in that country and this, the creche, particularly commended itself to her practical mind and sound judgment, and she was the originator of such an institution in St. Louis. After returning from abroad she made a further study of the workings of the creche system in Canada, and, having fully satisfied herself of its usefulness and value to the public, she set on foot the movement which resulted in its establishment in St. Louis. Calling to her assistance in the work other ladies of like kindliness of heart, she established the institution at 812 North Eighteenth Street, at which the children of the poor mothers of the city are kindly cared for while their mothers are at work. From the beginning she was president of the board of trustees charged with the responsibility of managing the institution, and it has ever since been an object of her tenderest solicitude. She has gathered and held together the forces which have operated to make it one of the most worthy and useful of city charities, and one which carries, from the rising to the setting of each day's sun, the burdens of scores of the most deserving women. The Woman's Exchange, the Mary and Martha Home, the Home of the Immaculate Conception, and the Woman's Guild are other institutions and associations of women for charitable and educational purposes in which Mrs. Morrison has been a moving spirit, and with which she has been officially connected. The Daughters of the Confederacy has been developed into a useful and influential organization somewhat through her earnest efforts in its behalf. Those who have known her best know how quietly and unostentatiously she has gone about her work, and yet how forceful and effective all her efforts have been in behalf of every cause she has espoused. Tact, resourcefulness and a high order of executive ability have been evidenced in every movement with which she has been identified, and failure is a word which has apparently had no place in the lexicon of her achievements. She has applied to the conduct of business affairs coming under her supervision in connection with charitable work the same rules that have governed her in the management of her own large estate, and in each instance she has shown herself a superb woman of affairs. She has graced the home, reared a worthy family of children, and blessed a great city by her good works.

Morrison, Robert Wakefield, was born August 19, 1848, at Sistersville, Tyler County, West Virginia, son of James and Martha (Cobett) Morrison. Mr. Morrison comes of an Irish family, his father having emigrated from that country to West Virginia and established his home at Sistersville. The elder Morrison was a builder and contractor, and the son was trained in early life to the business which he has since followed so successfully. After acquiring a good practical education in the public and private schools of his native town and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he mastered the builder's trade and worked at it in Virginia until 1873. He then came to St. Louis, and, embarking in the same business here, has since given to it his entire time and attention. The firm of R. W. Morrison & Co., of which he is the head, has become widely known, and wherever it is known it enjoys an enviable reputation for strict integrity and thoroughly business-like methods. He has built all the power-houses for the St. Louis railway companies, all the power-houses and car-houses for the Broadway Company, the Cass Avenue Company, the Union line, and the Northern Central line, and other notable buildings which he has erected have been that of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, and the Drummond Tobacco Company, the Lindell Realty Company's building, the Liggett building, and the Presbyterian Chapel at the corner of Taylor and Westminster Avenues. He and his contemporaries in the building trades have done much toward making St. Louis what it is to-day, and to their enterprise and activity the city is in no small degree indebted. Politically Mr. Morrison is identified with the Republican party, and at times he has taken an active interest in politics, but he has never either held or sought any public office. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Legion of Honor. September 9, 1879, he was married to Miss Luella Virginia Padden, of Padden's Valley, Wetzel County, West Virginia. Of five children born of their union, those now living are John William Morrison, Robert Wakefield Morrison, Jr., Florence Ella Morrison, and Martha Morrison.

Morrison, Thomas, merchant and philanthropist, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, August 1, 1824, and is of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. When he was nine years of age he came with his parents to this country, and lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for five years thereafter. There he received all the schooling he ever got—two winter terms and one summer term, during which he studied the common English branches. In 1838 he came with his parents, by way of Pittsburg and Cincinnati, to St. Louis. Here he obtained work in a general store, located at the corner of Third and Cherry Streets, receiving three dollars and fifty cents per month for his services. At the end of two years his father's family removed to Washington County, Illinois, where they bought eighty acres of land, which they hoped to develop into a farm. In a short time, however, Mr. Morrison's mother died, and the father and son gave up their farming venture and returned to St. Louis. After that he worked for a time as a deckhand on river boats, and finally managed to purchase a horse and begin business in St. Louis as a drayman. One dray was succeeded by two, and these by four, until Mr. Morrison became the biggest and best-known "boss drayman" in the city. Meantime, he had developed positive religious convictions that would not yield to any worldly exigency, and when, in 1861, one of the leading business houses of the city allowed him to choose between working on Sunday and giving up their patronage, he promptly chose the latter alternative, sold his drays and horses at a big sacrifice, and opened a "boat store," at the suggestion of Captain John J. Roe, who promised him the patronage of all his boats. In this he amassed a fortune, some of which he lost through the decadence of river trade and the depreciation of river property, which he had been obliged to take as security for goods furnished. He had also spent a vast amount of money in the furtherance of his philanthropic projects, but still retained a richly earned competency. In 1873 he embarked in the sail-cloth and awning business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Morrison's religious life is the index to his character. He joined the Presbyterian Church, in 1847, affiliating with the congregation which then worshiped at the corner of Eighth Street and Washington Avenue. The pastor of that church, Rev. Mr. Townsend, one Sunday called for volun-

Thos Morrison

teers to teach classes in a Sunday-school, then being formed at Fourteenth and Carr Streets. Mr. Morrison was one of those who responded to this call, and there, on the 11th of June, 1848, was founded what since has become widely known as the Biddle Market Mission, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1898. Out of the original Carr Street Mission has grown the Memorial Tabernacle, a strong Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and out of the demands for relief for the poor of the Biddle Market Mission grew the St. Louis Provident Association. Mr. Morrison's residence at 819 North Twelfth Street was the storehouse and dispensing bureau for this mission. This property Mr. Morrison sold for $7,500—when some of his Memorial Tabernacle associates became unable to help—and with the money bought the seventy-five feet of ground on which the Tabernacle now stands. In addition to that, he contributed $30,500 to the building fund and pledged his credit for much of the remainder, while carrying on the Biddle Market Mission chiefly at his private expense and meeting the demands of the poor of that portion of the city for outdoor relief. It may well be said that in the Biddle Market Mission, a noble charity and an effective Christianizing agency, he has builded a monument to himself. In political affiliation Mr. Morrison is a Republican. He was married January 19, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Beggs, who was of Irish nativity. Mrs. Morrison died in May, 1880, and Mr. Morrison has since resided with his daughter, Jennie Steele, wife of Mr. Charles A. Biggers. His four sons died in childhood.

Morse, Samuel S., merchant, was born February 2, 1846, in Williamsfield, Ashtabula County, Ohio, son of Samuel and Electa W. Morse, the first named a native of Massachusetts, and the last named born in Connecticut. He belongs to the old New England family which gave to the world Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and which was founded in America by Anthony Morse, born in 1606. From this Anthony Morse the line of descent to the subject of this sketch is through Benjamin Morse, born in 1640; William Morse, born in 1673; Daniel Morse, born in 1697; Moses Morse, born in 1721; Samuel Morse, who was an officer in the War of 1812; Samuel Morse the second, who was born in 1781; Samuel Morse the third, who was born in 1810; Samuel S. Morse, born in 1846. When Samuel S. Morse was ten years of age his parents removed from Ohio to Racine, Wisconsin, and he was educated in the common schools of that city. From 1866 to 1874 he taught school in Wisconsin, and during the last five years of that period he was principal of one of the ward schools of Racine. He resigned this school principalship to engage in commercial pursuits in 1874, coming to St. Louis in that year. For two years thereafter he traveled through Illinois and Missouri as a representative of the wholesale house of White, Bishop & Co., and since that time he has been engaged in the commission business in St. Louis. His house in this city has acquired special prominence on account of its large operations in the tea trade, and is widely known throughout the West by reason of its extensive dealings in this commodity and other staples. He has never been a politician, but is known in the political circles of St. Louis as an uncompromising Republican, and in religious circles as a Presbyterian churchman and an active, working member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is connected with fraternal organizations as a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, and of the United Commercial Travelers. He is secretary of the local council of the last named organization, has been grand junior counsellor of Missouri, and in 1898 was elected to the highest office in the gift of the United Commercial Travelers—that of grand senior counsellor of Missouri. December 20, 1866, Mr. Morse married Miss Lillie E. Harris, of St. Louis. Their only living child is a son, Samuel Stanley Morse, born March 17, 1891, in St. Louis.

Mortgage, First Filed.—The first mortgage filed in St. Louis was recorded September 27, 1766, and was made by one Pierre Berger to Francis Latour, the goods covered by the mortgage being a certain quantity of deer skins.

Morton, Isaac Wyman, merchant, was born May 4, 1847, in Quincy, Illinois, son of Charles and Rebecca (Wyman) Morton, the first named born in Halifax, Massachusetts, and the last named in Charleston, Massachusetts. His father died in 1851. He came with his mother to St. Louis when he was nine years of age, and was educated at Wyman's

Institute and Washington University, of this city. Quitting school when he was seventeen years of age, he took a position as collector in the Second National Bank, and later occupied successively the positions of bookkeeper and teller in the same institution. The bent of his mind being toward commercial pursuits, he resigned his position in the bank in 1865 and transferred his services to the hardware house of Waters, Simmons & Co., in which he began as clerk and shortly afterward took a position as salesman. January 1, 1872, the firm of Waters, Simmons & Co. was succeeded by E. C. Simmons & Co., Mr. Simmons and Mr. Morton composing the new firm. Two years later the Simmons Hardware Company was incorporated, Mr. Simmons becoming president, and Mr. Morton vice-president of the corporation. These official positions they continued to hold for twenty-four years thereafter, building up within that time one of the most famous mercantile houses in the United States, an institution which has been an honor to the city of St. Louis, as well as to its owners and managers. At the beginning of the year 1898 both these honored and successful merchants, feeling that they had earned a measure of rest and recreation, and having so arranged their affairs that the burdens of the immense business which they had created could safely be shifted to other shoulders, resigned at the same time the positions which they had so long held, but continued their official connection with the Simmons Hardware Company as advisory directors. Mr. Morton has been actively identified with educational work in St. Louis, as well as prominent in commercial circles, and is a member of the board of directors of Washington University, and served during the years 1896 and 1897 as president of the Mercantile Library Association. He has been a regular attendant at the meetings of the Ethical Society of St. Louis, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Self-Culture Hall Association. While not active in politics, he has taken the interest which every good citizen should take in public affairs, acting usually with the regular organization of the Democratic party, but independently when his judgment commended such action. June 19, 1877, he married Miss Jeanette Filley, daughter of Honorable O. D. Filley, at one time mayor of St. Louis.

Moscoso, Luis Alvarado de, the Spanish adventurer, who first conducted an expedition of Europeans down the Mississippi River, was born in Badajos, in 1505, and died in Peru in 1561. From 1529 to 1534 he served as a captain under Pedro de Alvarado in Guatemala, accompanying him on his expedition to Peru in the year last named. When Alvarado relinquished his claim to possession of that country, in consideration of 100,000 gold castellanos, Moscoso received a large share of the indemnity, but soon dissipated his fortune and joined Hernando de Soto in his expedition to Florida. After De Soto's death he became commander-in-chief of the expedition, and, after spending the winter of 1541-2 with the Natchitoches Indians, resolved to give up the fruitless search for gold and abandon the country. Returning with greatly diminished forces to the Mississippi River, he built seven rude boats, on which he embarked his men, and began drifting down the river. He entered the Gulf of Mexico July 19, 1542, and on September 10th following reached Panuco River, in New Spain, arriving at last in Mexico December 23, 1542. He was well received by Mendoza, then viceroy of Mexico, and accompanied him, in 1551, to Peru, where he held various important commands until his death.

Moses, S. Gratz, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1813, and died in St. Louis February 21, 1897. His parents were Solomon and Rachel (Gratz) Moses, and his father was a prosperous Philadelphia merchant. Dr. Moses obtained his early education at Clermont Seminary, in Philadelphia, with which Professor John Sanderson, a notable classical scholar and author, was then associated. After leaving Clermont Seminary he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated at the end of a full classical course in the class of 1832. Immediately after receiving his collegiate degree he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Isaac Hays, the distinguished physician who became so widely known throughout the United States as editor of the Philadelphia "Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," and as author of medical and scientific works. Dr. Moses was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1835, and soon afterward began the practice

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S. Gratz Moses

of his profession at Bordentown, New Jersey. He was engaged in active practice at that place in 1838, when, at the suggestion of Professor Nathaniel Chapman, of the University of Pennsylvania, he became private physician to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and brother of Napoleon the Great, who had a country seat near Bordentown. He accompanied Bonaparte to Europe, and through this historic professional connection was brought into contact with many of the most renowned men of the Old World, and profited especially by association with distinguished members of his own profession. Upon his return he spent a little time in Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1841 removed to St. Louis, where he again engaged in general practice. In addition to his labors as a successful and popular practitioner, he at once became identified with the educational and charitable work incident to the profession, and in company with Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. William McPheeters, and others, established the first regular dispensary opened in St. Louis. He also served as health officer during the administration of Mayor Luther M. Kennett, and as early as 1842 became connected with the Medical Department of Kemper College as lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of women. Later he was elected to the chair of obstetrics in Missouri Medical College, and held that professorship until 1853, when he resigned. During the Civil War his openly expressed sympathy with the Confederate cause, and the fact that his two sons had enlisted in the Confederate Army, caused him to be arrested and thrown into the St. Louis military prison by order of the Federal provost marshal. After a few days' imprisonment, in company with several other prominent citizens of St. Louis who were "Southern sympathizers," he was sent under guard inside the Confederate lines. He at once volunteered to assist in the care of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, and was on duty in the hospitals at Savannah, Georgia, until near the close of the war. After the war he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice, continuing to hold high rank among the physicians of the city for many years thereafter. He was an active and useful member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and one of the founders of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and also of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He was twice chosen president of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and participated actively in all the movements set on foot by the societies to which he belonged to elevate the standard of his profession and to promote the skill and efficiency of medical practitioners. Dr. Moses was twice married. First, in 1838, to Miss Mary Porter Ashe, daughter of Colonel Samuel P. Ashe, a prominent planter of Wilmington, North Carolina, who was a Revolutionary soldier. Two sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, the sons being Dr. Gratz A. Moses and John C. Moses, now residents of Silver City, New Mexico. After the death of his first wife he married, in 1855, Mrs. Marie Atchison, who was born Marie Papin, and belonged to the old and well known family of that name, her ancestors having been among the earliest French settlers in St. Louis.

Moss, Thomas J., one of the most eminently successful business men of his generation in Missouri, was born March 1, 1857, in Hardin County, Tennessee, and died in St. Louis August 3, 1893. His parents were Alvin G. and Nancy (Cook) Moss, both of whom died before he was six years of age. Thus orphaned and without patrimony, he was thrown upon the care of his brother-in-law, who was himself poor in purse. At ten years of age he came with his brother-in-law and his sister to Missouri. The family settled in Howard County, and there Thomas J. Moss worked as a boy at anything he could find to do, and with the first money which he was able to save from his earnings began educating himself. Entering Central College, at Fayette, he paid his tuition at that institution with the fruits of his previous toil, laboring during such time as he could spare from his studies to defray other expenses. In this way and at the sacrifice of much personal comfort he acquired a good English education, and then, returning to his old home in Tennessee, he taught school there for a year. At the end of this year's work he came back to Missouri with a capital of six hundred dollars, and, thus equipped, engaged in the business which ultimately caused him to become known as "the tie king of America." In a comparatively small way he began furnishing crossties to different railroad companies, and conducted this business with such good judgment and such fidelity in the discharge of his obligations that he at once became a conspicuous figure in

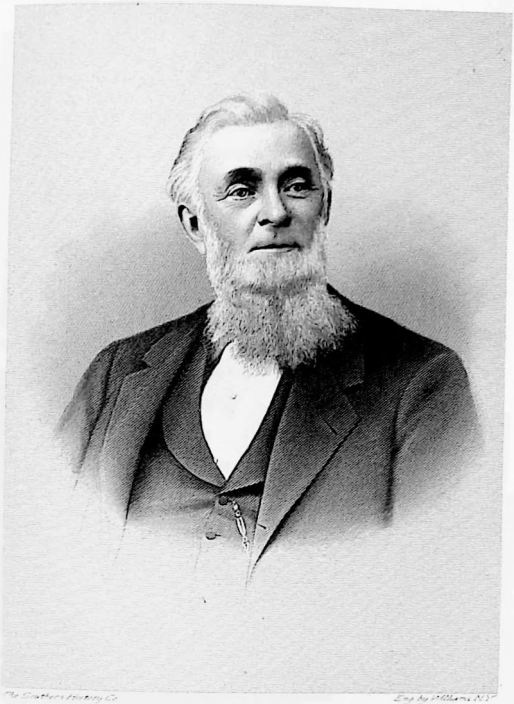
railway building enterprises. The steady increase of railroad development in the West created a constantly growing demand for construction material, and the business of supplying such materials soon became an important industry. In 1879 Mr. Moss bought an interest in the general merchandising establishment of John M. & G. R. Reynolds, at Higbee, Missouri, and both these gentlemen became interested with him in the tie trade, adding to his resources and enabling him to operate on a larger scale. Three years later he purchased the interests of his partners and continued his operations alone until he organized the Moss Tie Company, which became one of the most noted institutions for supplying material for railroad construction in the United States. In 1886 he purchased forty thousand acres of timber land in Stoddard County, Missouri, and an idea of the magnitude of his operations thereafter may be gained from the statement that he had seven sawmills in operation cutting ties and bridge timber. At the same time he was the proprietor of seven general stores operated at different places, and for years he had in his employ regularly about three thousand men engaged in tie-cutting and conducting his merchandising operations. From furnishing railway supplies, he drifted into other connections with railroad and transportation companies, and in the course of time he built and became president of the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama Railway Company and the Tennessee Midland Railway Company. He was president also of the Tennessee Construction Company, of the Cape Girardeau Transportation Company, and of the Mississippi Packet Company, all successful corporations, largely indebted for their success to his splendid business ability and resistless energy. Phenomenally successful in all his operations, his wealth increased rapidly, and, although he died while still a young man, he left to his family a self-made fortune of a million dollars. He established his business headquarters in St. Louis in 1888, and thereafter was as prominent a figure in the business circles of this city as he had previously been in that portion of the State in which he began his career. For many years prior to his death John W. Fristoe had been intimately associated with him, and, after his death, Mr. Fristoe became the manager of the vast business which had been built up, and still retains that position, being officially connected with the Moss Tie Company as vice-president. Personally, Mr. Moss was one of the most genial and companionable men, and his death brought to thousands of persons scattered throughout the Southwest a deep sense of personal bereavement. As an employer he was kindly and considerate, and his relations to those who labored for him were ideal in their character. Favored by fortune, he made liberal use of it in promoting public enterprises, in assisting the needy, and in building up religious and charitable institutions. Mr. Moss was twice married—first to Miss Susie Tymony, of Higbee, Missouri, and after her death, to Miss Fannie Givens, daughter of C. E. Givens, of Fayette, Missouri, who survived her husband, and is now Mrs. John W. Fristoe. Elva C. Moss, born of his first marriage, and T. J. Moss, Jr., born of his second marriage, are his surviving children.

Mott, Frederick W., widely known in public life and prominent also as a business man, was born December 2, 1849, in New York City, son of John and Annie (Thiel) Mott. His childhood was clouded by the breaking up of his father's family by death and, when six years of age, he was sent from New York to Illinois with about sixty New York City boys, for whom homes were to be found in the West. They arrived in due time at Carlinville, Illinois, and there Frederick W. Mott found a home in the family of Dr. E. E. Webster. For ten years he was an inmate of the home of Dr. Webster, being reared and treated as a son, until 1865, when the family removed to St. Louis. After this removal burdens were imposed upon the youth which he felt he ought not to bear, and, as a consequence he left the home of Dr. Webster, and from that time forward he was dependent entirely upon his own resources. He had previously enjoyed fair educational advantages through attendance at the public schools and Blackburn University, of Carlinville, and after coming to St. Louis managed to earn sufficient money to defray his expenses while attending for a time the St. Louis High School. In 1868, his means being exhausted, he quit school and accepted the position of messenger to Secretary J. P. Thompson, of the Life Association of America, an insurance company which had been organized by men then most prominent in the business circles of St. Louis. At the end of ten days' service in this capacity he was made private secretary to Secretary

Thompson, and thereafter was promoted, from time to time, until he became assistant actuary and practically acting secretary of the company, which position he continued to fill until 1878. This connection brought him into intimate relationship with such men as John J. Roe, Honorable E. O. Stanard, John H. Maxon, Luther M. Kennett, Felix Coste, Henry J. Spaunhorst and others, whose friendship and advice were of inestimable value to him. General J. S. Marmaduke was then superintendent of Southern agents for the company, and the warm friendship between him and Mr. Mott, formed at that time, continued to the end of General Marmaduke's life. In 1878 Mr. Mott resigned his position with the insurance company to take charge of the management and building of the Southern Street Railway, which extended from Carondelet to Sixth and Market Streets. He pushed this road to completion in due season, but its operation was at once enjoined by the officials of the Fifth Street (now Broadway) Railway Company, who invoked the provisions of a State law passed in 1860. Then began one of the most bitter street railway wars which has taken place within the history of such enterprises in the United States. The entire southern portion of the city became arrayed against the Broadway Company, demanded fair play for the new enterprise and sent Mr. Mott to the Legislature in 1879 to secure the repeal of the obnoxious law. He served in that body during the years 1879-82, and there he evinced fighting qualities and a persistent determination which made him famous throughout the State. He finally succeeded in overcoming the powerful influences arrayed against him and obtained legislation which permitted the operation of the Southern Street Railway line. In 1882 he was elected secretary of the Syenite Granite Company, which had been organized by W. R. Allen, and soon afterward became prominently identified with the movement which resulted in the laying down of granite pavements throughout the business portion of St. Louis. The streets of the city were at that time in a very bad condition and their improvement was an absolute necessity. Under instructions from Mayor W. L. Ewing, General John W. Turner—who was then street commissioner—and Mr. Allen, president of the Granite Company, Mr. Mott took a sample of the Syenite stone to Washington, D. C., where it was tested by Professor Baird, who declared it to be of as fine quality as any granite found in this country or in Europe. The result was that St. Louis streets, now conceded to be the best paved streets in the United States, were paved with Missouri granite. In 1883 Mr. Mott was instrumental in breaking a famous "dead-lock" in the city council, and, as a result, was appointed by Mayor Ewing assessor and collector of water rates, his appointment being unanimously confirmed by the council. An interesting incident of his official experience in this connection was his controversy with General W. T. Sherman, which resulted in General Sherman's leaving the city because Mr. Mott declined to make a distinction between him and other citizens and enforced the collection of his water license. In 1884 he sat as a delegate in the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and he has also served his party at different times as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee under the chairmanships of General George H. Shields, Major William Warner, A. C. Weddecombe and Honorable Chauncey I. Filley. He was at one time the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, but was defeated, with the rest of the Republican ticket, by his personal friend, Honorable A. A. Lesueur. He was also at one time an unsuccessful candidate for the circuit court clerkship, sharing the fate of other candidates on the Republican ticket. In 1894 he was elected to the State Senate, to fill out the unexpired term of Honorable J. C. McGinnis, deceased, and in 1896 was re-elected to that body for a full term of four years. As a member of the Senate, he has been the author of numerous bills which are now laws, one of which was the present State election law, introduced by Senator Mott as Bill No. 1, in 1895, and molded into its present form by a conference committee, of which he was a member. At the legislative session of 1897 he introduced the bills enacted into a primary election law, and creating the State department of charities and corrections, and was the author also of the bill providing for the erection of a new library building in St. Louis. He has been a careful, conscientious and able legislator, and in the councils of his party in Missouri has long been a conspicuous figure. A member of the Carondelet Presbyterian Church, he succeeded Honorable Henry T. Blow as presi-

dent of the board of trustees of that church, and still retains the position. He has been secretary also of the Carondelet Relief Association for many years; is a past master of Good Hope Lodge, No. 218, A. F. and A. M.; and a member of Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar. He was the author of the present laws governing fraternal and benevolent organizations, enacted by the Legislature, and rendered an important service to such associations in this connection. March 27, 1871, he married Miss Isabel Stevenson Rutherfurd, daughter of Archibald S. Rutherfurd, founder of the noted dry goods house, to which the house of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney is successor. Of two sons born of this union the eldest, Frederick Rutherfurd Mott, is now living. The son is a well known electrician, who graduated under the tutorship of Thomas Edison, and is a member of the engineer corps of the Bell Telephone Company. The younger son, Edwin Webster Mott, lost his life in an attempt to rescue a companion from drowning in the Mississippi River. While Senator Mott is widely known as a public man, he has been still more active as a business man, having been extensively engaged in real estate and financial operations. He purchased, some years since, what was known as the Henry T. Blow residence tract of land, in Carondelet, subdivided it, and made it the handsomest residence district in that portion of the city. He has also made other additions to the city; organized the South End Building Association, which returned to its members 50 per cent profit on a capital of $500,000; and organized also the Carondelet Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is now secretary. He is secretary also at the present time, of the Carondelet Improvement Association, a voluntary organization of citizens, having for its object the advancement of the interests of that portion of the city.

Moulton, Jonathan Benjamin, civil engineer, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, July 26, 1810, son of Rev. Josiah and Dorcas (Thayer) Moulton. He came of the old English family of Moultons, whose representatives have brightened many pages of English history. Members of this family settled in the American colonies as early as 1611, and Jonathan B. Moulton's American lineage dates back to that early period. Nathaniel Moulton, the grandfather of Jonathan B. Moulton, who was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, served with distinction in the French and Indian wars, and was captured and imprisoned at Quebec, where, with others, he suffered memorable hardships. Released from prison with fifty comrades, he was placed aboard a ship to be sent to France. The prisoners, who were confined in the hold of the vessel, soon discovered that they outnumbered the crew, and formulated a plan to overpower the crew, capture the vessel, and steer it to England. The plan was successfully executed, and the ship was delivered to the British government as a prize of war. Returning to America, Nathaniel Moulton established his home at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and served with the colonial troops in several of the campaigns of the Revolutionary War. He died at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1823. His son, Rev. Josiah Moulton, was born in Hopkinton, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1802, and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1805. In 1813 he accepted the pastorate of a church in Hamilton Center, New York, and later removed to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Abandoning the regular ministry of the Presbyterian Church soon afterward, he was engaged in missionary work until 1825, when he became the owner of a tract of wild land in what was known as the Holland Purchase, near Buffalo, New York. On this tract of land he established his home, and died there in 1827. His wife was an elder sister of General Sylvanus Thayer, of the United States Army, who built Forts Warren and Independence in Boston Harbor, and was in command of West Point Military Academy from 1817 to 1833. It was under the tuition of General Thayer that their son, Jonathan B. Moulton, received the major part of his education. Having fitted himself for the profession of civil engineering, he was given a letter of introduction by General Charles F. Mercer, for many years a member of Congress from Virginia, and president of the board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, then in process of construction, to Thomas F. Purcell, chief engineer of the Antietam division of that work. Armed with this letter, he reported at Williamsport, Maryland, and was assigned to duty with the field corps engaged in the location of the canal, in the year 1830. He soon became assistant engineer of that division, and was connected with the construction of this famous canal in that



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J. B. Moulton

capacity until 1836. He then resigned to join Mr. Purcell in primitive railroad construction in Kentucky, that gentleman having accepted the chief engineership of the Lexington & Ohio railway. This line of railway, which was designed to connect the city of Louisville with the capital of the State, was the first railroad constructed west of the Alleghany Mountains. Henry Clay was a member of the board of directors, and it was through Clay's influence with the board that its members were induced, upon the recommendation of the engineers, to abandon the plan of placing stone sills under the rails, in accordance with their original plan of construction. Mr. Moulton located most of the line between Louisville and Frankfort, and afterward took charge of the construction work on the eastern half of the line. In a personal memoir, prepared for his family, a most interesting account is given in detail of the methods and materials made use of in the construction of this pioneer railway. After its completion, both he and Mr. Purcell came to St. Louis in the year 1839. Here he became, after a time, county engineer of St. Louis County, and, acting in that capacity, constructed more than one hundred miles of macadam and plank roads. Later, he was for several years city engineer for St. Louis, and twice he held the position of State engineer to the board of public improvements, whose duty it was to examine and report to the Legislature the condition of railroads which had received State aid. When the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway enterprise was inaugurated, he was made chief engineer of that line, and located and constructed it from St. Louis to Iron Mountain. He was then made chief engineer also of the North Missouri Railroad, from which sprang the Wabash system, and located and constructed the western branch from Moberly to Kansas City, and the northern branch from Macon, Missouri, to Ottumwa, Iowa, through the town of Moulton, Iowa, named in his honor. He also built the bridge across the Des Moines River at Des Moines, Iowa, considered in those days a remarkable feat of engineering. He was also prominently identified later as an engineer with the building of other railroads in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Louisiana, and in addition to acting as chief engineer of the North Missouri Railroad, was its general superintendent for some years. He retired from the active practice of his profession about ten years before his death, which occurred at his home in St. Louis January 20, 1897. For more than fifty years he was one of the most distinguished of Western civil engineers; was long a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was widely known as a man of superior professional and scientific attainments. He was married in 1843 to Miss Emma Smith, of Evansville, Indiana, and in 1893 they celebrated their golden wedding. Their children are Julius Moulton, Sylvanus Thayer Moulton, and Mellona Jane Moulton, now the wife of Dr. W. C. Green.

Mound Builders.—"In American archaeology, the name applied to the constructors of an extensive series of ancient remains, of uncertain date, scattered over the upper Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys. These remains vary greatly in size and character, and evidently were erected by different peoples widely apart in time, but approximating each other in the general level of their culture. The mounds, or tumuli, are of earth or earth mingled with stones, and are of two classes, the one with a circular base and conical in shape, the other with a rectangular base and a superstructure in the form of a truncated and terraced pyramid. The former are generally found to contain human remains, and are, therefore, held to be barrows, or sepulchral monuments, raised over the distinguished dead, or in some instances serving as the communal place of interment of a gens, or clan. The truncated pyramids, with their flat surfaces, were evidently the sites for buildings, such as temples or council houses, which, being constructed of perishable material, have disappeared. Many of the mounds are small in size, scarcely visible above the general level of the soil, while others reach extraordinary proportions. . . . The period when the Mound Builders flourished has been differently estimated; but there is a growing tendency to reject the assumption of a very great antiquity. There is no good reason for assigning any of the remains in the Ohio Valley an age antecedent to the Christian era, and the final destruction of their towns may well have been but a few generations before the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Faint traditions of this event were still retained by tribes who occupied the region at the advent of the whites. Indeed, some plausible at-

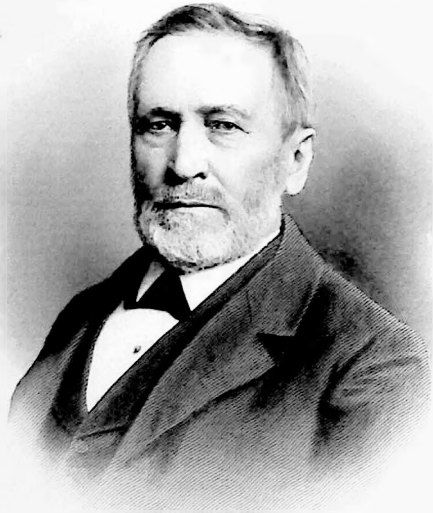
tempts have been made to identify their descendants with certain existing tribes. It is now fully recognized that the culture of these ancient people was strictly 'Indian' in character, and in a number of prominent traits it bore a striking likeness to that discovered by De Soto and the early French explorers on the lower Mississippi and in the region of the Gulf States. Not only did the modern tribes resident there erect mounds of similar size and character to those in the Ohio Valley, but many minor details of art and ornament are identical. There is, therefore, no occasion to go beyond the ancestors or relatives of these Southern tribes to explain the mystery of the Mound Builders."—("Johnson's Cyclopedia.") See also "Archaeology."

"Mound City."—The Indian mounds, which were striking and remarkable features of the landscape in the neighborhood of St. Louis, impressed all the early visitors to the place, and when it became a city, this distinguishing feature caused it to become known as the "Mound City." The growth of the city has obliterated all traces of these artificial earth works of a prehistoric age, but they gave to St. Louis a permanent appellation, notwithstanding the fact that its significance is not apparent to the modern visitor.

Mount Olive.—A village, suburban to St. Louis, laid out and dedicated by M. F. Hanley in 1854. It was situated between Forest Park and Shaw's Garden and became a part of the city in 1876.

Mudd, Harvey Gilmer, physician, was born August 29, 1857, in the family homestead at the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues in St. Louis, son of Henry T. and Elizabeth (Hodgen) Mudd. He attended, as a boy, the public schools of Kirkwood and after graduating from the St. Louis High School took a classical course at Washington University. After taking his doctor's degree from St. Louis Medical College and practicing for a time in the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals, he associated himself with Dr. John T. Hodgen and his brother, Dr. H. H. Mudd, with whom he practiced until 1885. He then went to Europe and remained there until May of 1887, continuing his studies and researches at the famous medical educational centers of the Old World. Returning to St. Louis in the summer of 1887, he engaged in general practice, but like his distinguished uncle, Dr Hodgen, and his brother, Dr. H. H. Mudd, he has shown a marked preference for operative surgery, and has sought as far as possible to limit his labors to that field of practice. As a surgeon he has acquired well merited celebrity and his superior attainments have received generous recognition, both from the public and his contemporaries of the medical profession. Endowed by nature with those qualities of mind and heart, the steadiness of nerve and keen perceptions, which are essential to the successful practice of medicine, his thorough educational training and continued studiousness make him to-day one of the most promising physicians and surgeons of the West, the success which he has already achieved presaging for him an unusually brilliant career. January 20, 1892, Dr. Mudd married Miss Marguerite de la Plaux Clark, daughter of Robert B. Clark, formerly of Maryland, but now of St. Louis. Their only child is a son, Stuart Mudd.

Mudd, Henry Hodgen, who has achieved great distinction in the field of operative surgery, was born April 27, 1844, at Pittsfield, Illinois, son of Henry T. and Sarah Elizabeth (Hodgen) Mudd. After obtaining his academic education in the public schools of this city and at Washington University, Dr. Mudd began his medical studies under his uncle, Dr. John T. Hodgen, and at St. Louis Medical College, and received his doctor's degree from that institution in 1866. After his graduation he devoted several months to clinical work at the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1867 he received appointment as acting assistant surgeon in General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and went with the regiment to Montana; returning from this duty he engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery with Dr Hodgen, on January 1, 1869. The bent of his mind, however, was toward surgery, and his skillful operations in this field of practice soon attracted the attention of the public as well as of his professional contemporaries. As a result, patients requiring surgical treatment soon began coming to him in large numbers, and, giving up all other practice, he has since devoted himself exclusively to surgery. His operations have covered a wide and varied field, and patients have come from all parts of the



Henry G. Muller

country to avail themselves of his skill and knowledge of surgical science. The distinction which he has achieved is due to the success of his operations, and a place among the ablest and most accomplished of Western surgeons is his reward of merit. For more than a quarter of a century he has been closely connected with St. Louis Medical College and he is numbered among the leading medical educators of the country, as well as among its most eminent surgeons. From 1872 to 1874, he was prosector to the chair of anatomy in St. Louis Medical College; demonstrator of anatomy from 1874 to 1883; professor of anatomy, 1880 to 1883; professor of anatomy and clinical surgery, 1883 to 1886; professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery, 1886 to 1890; professor of clinical surgery and special fractures and dislocations, from 1890 to 1896, and from 1890 up to the present time, 1898, he has been dean of the faculty and professor of clinical surgery. He is a member of the leading medical and surgical societies, always wielding much influence at the meetings of these associations of physicians and surgeons, and he has also made many valuable contributions to medical literature September 20, 1869. Dr. Mudd married Miss Elizabeth Hassell Albright, daughter of Thomas J. Albright, of St. Louis. Their surviving children are two sons, John Hodgen and Robert Henry Mudd, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac Cook and Mrs. Sidney Walker.

Mudd, Henry Thomas, who, in the course of his long career in St. Louis, has been prominent in both business and official circles, was born October 27, 1818, at Maysville, Kentucky, son of Stanislaus and Eliza Marshall Mudd (nee January), the first named born in Charles County, Maryland, and the last named in Mason County, Kentucky. The name which he bears originated in Poland, and the family left that country in the fifteenth century on account of religious or political persecutions which its inhabitants were suffering from at that time. They first settled in Wales, and from there three brothers, Thomas, Henry and Alexius Mudd, came to America in 1634. They came to this country on the same vessel with Lord Baltimore, then on his way to Maryland, he having been appointed Governor of that Province. One of the brothers Mudd is said to have been secretary under Lord Baltimore. In 1755 the Lord Baron of the Province issued letters patent to Henry Mudd, for a tract of land, about eight hundred acres, known as Boarman's Reserve, and this tract of land has been continuously occupied by the Mudd family up to the present time. The father of Henry T. Mudd removed to St. Louis in December, 1819, and a few months later settled in St. Charles, which was then the seat of government for the Territory of Missouri. In the fall of 1821 the family removed to Pike County, and in July of 1833 the father died in Louisiana, Missouri, of cholera, leaving his widow with six little ones to care for, of whom Henry T. was the eldest. At this time Henry T. was employed in the store of Edwin Draper. Through the kind offices of Mr. Draper and Phineas Block, the two leading merchants of Louisiana, arrangement had been made with Henry Von Phul for the employment of young Mudd in the house of Messrs. Von Phul & McGill, then the leading wholesale grocers of this city, but owing to the death of his father the mother did not allow her eldest son to leave her alone in the care of her little ones. In October of 1833 Mrs. Mudd removed with her family to a rented farm in Pike County, Illinois, and a year later to a tract of eighty acres, then "Congress Land." Her son, Henry T. Mudd, had obtained the rudiments of an education in the log school houses of Missouri, and soon after her settlement on the eighty-acre tract of land above alluded to, she placed him in a small store in Pittsfield, Illinois, where he received a salary of $75 per year. From this he saved enough in 1837 to "enter" the land on which his mother had settled, thus securing a home for the family, and enabling the mother to keep all her children together until they were grown. Of this family, one son, John January Mudd, became colonel of the Second Illinois Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Dunn's Bayou, in Louisiana, on the 3d of May, 1864, during the Civil War. Another son, Alexis, became major of the Nineteenth Missouri Infantry Regiment, commonly known as "The Lyon Regiment," and died in a hospital February 22, 1863. Two daughters died soon after becoming grown. The third daughter, and youngest of the family, Elizabeth Delphena Mudd, married Dr John T. Hodgen, and is now living in St. Louis, with her surviving son, John Mudd Hodgen. Henry T. Mudd continued to be employed in stores in Pittsfield until he was taken into

partnership by his last employer, Elder Jacob Hodgen, in the business of merchandising. In 1856 he removed to St. Louis, and engaged in the commission business in this city with the firm of Mudd & Hughes, the others interested in this firm being his brothers, John and Alexis, and Graham L. Hughes. This business proved unfortunate, and Mr. Mudd retired from it in 1858. Mr. Mudd had early in life begun trading in land, and his excellent judgment and natural sagacity so well fitted him for this field of enterprise that he has since built up a large business in land. He is now president of the Ozark Land Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, and which does a large business in the purchase and sale of land. In his early manhood Mr. Mudd began taking a lively interest in politics and public affairs, acting first with the Whig, and later with the Republican party. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that he supported William Henry Harrison for President in 1840 and his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, for the same high office in 1888 and in 1892. The first official position which Mr. Mudd filled was that of clerk of the county court of Pike County, Illinois, which office he held from 1843 to 1847. In 1859 he was elected auditor of St. Louis County, and held that position until 1865. He removed to Kirkwood in 1859, and held no other official positions, except as town trustee and director of schools, until 1870, when he was appointed by the county court president of the board of assessors of St. Louis County. This office he held until, on account of the addition of two Democratic judges to the county court, all Republican appointees of that court were obliged to retire. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and served in that body during the sessions of 1873 and 1874 as representative from the Second District of St. Louis County. While a member of the Legislature he was especially prominent in advocating and aiding to secure laws for the protection of fish and game in Missouri. He also introduced in 1874 and secured the passage of a bill making prize-fighting a felony in this State. In 1875 he was elected a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of that year, was a member of the committee on revenue and taxation, and assisted in framing the report from that committee limiting the powers of counties, cities and towns in the creation of debts. In this convention he was the first to advocate the separation of the city and county of St. Louis, and finally succeeded in having the St. Louis delegation agree on the article in the constitution, authorizing the separation of the city and county of St. Louis, which resulted in making St. Louis the first free city in the United States. He was elected as one of the "Thirteen Freeholders" who arranged the terms and plan of separation, which was subsequently ratified by vote of the city and county. He was again elected from the Second District of St. Louis County to the General Assembly of 1879, and was an able and faithful member of that body. Regarding Mr. Mudd's religious views, it may be said that he never could subscribe to any of the recognized creeds, always holding that all the religions of the world had a common origin in the reverence and homage due from the created to the Creator, and any religion that made a man better in this life, more just, more charitable, more loving and useful to his fellow men, was good, was true religion.

"For modes of faith let cruel bigots fight
His faith cannot be wrong whose life is right."

He was initiated into the Masonic order January 1, 1850, in Pittsfield Lodge, No 56, subsequently taking all the blue lodge degrees and also in Union Chapter, No. 10, he took all the Chapter degrees. In lodge No. 56 he served as secretary, warden and master, and in the Chapter as secretary. After removing to Kirkwood he became, under dimit, a member of Bonhomme Lodge, No. 45, at Manchester, serving some years as secretary. He then became a charter member of Kirkwood Lodge, No. 384, in which he served as secretary and master. In 1859 he was elected president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, held that position by repeated elections for nine years, and had the satisfaction of maintaining the organization through the Civil War, the only association of the kind so maintained in any of the Southern States. He was instrumental in securing legislation organizing the State agricultural board, and was elected president thereof for eight years. He was appointed a curator for the State University for one term by Governor McClurg. Mr. Mudd was married, in Pittsfield, Illinois, October 26, 1841, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hodgen, eldest daughter of Elder Jacob Hodgen. Eight children were born of their union, of whom those now surviving are, Dr. Henry Hodgen

Mudd and Dr. Harvey Gilmer Mudd, of St. Louis, and Seeley Wintersmith Mudd, a mining engineer of Denver and Leadville, Colorado. Mrs. Mudd died May 2, 1883, and July 8, 1884, Mr. Mudd married for his second wife Mrs. Catherine Lucinda Brown, born Miss Woolfolk, of Pittsfield, Illinois.

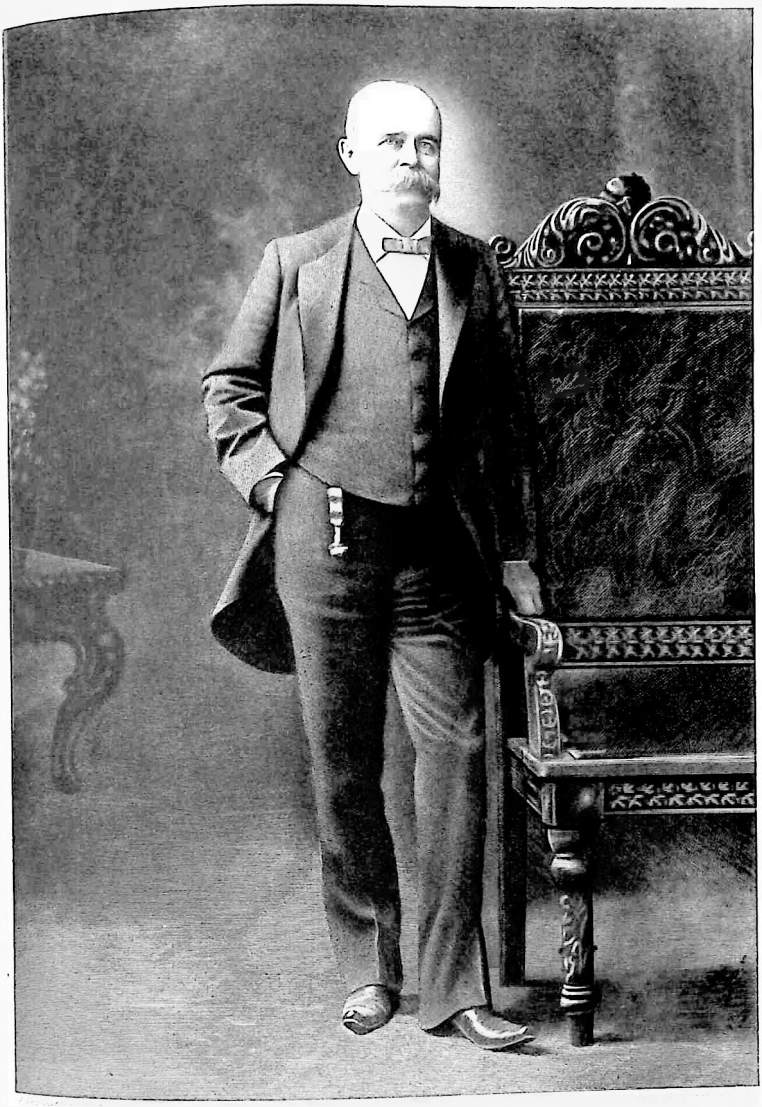
Mueller, Henry, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 4, 1845, and is the son of Anton and Katharine (Waelking) Mueller, natives of Germany, who migrated to the United States in an early day. Young Mueller, when a lad, commenced at the foot of the ladder by driving a cart for his father, who was contractor for cleaning streets. At the age of seven years he began working on his grandmother's farm, thirty miles out of St. Louis, where he remained five years. In 1857 he returned to St. Louis and entered Sts. Peter and Paul School, where he graduated at the end of three years. After his father's death young Mueller carried on the street-cleaning business for his mother until the age of twenty-one. In 1869 he engaged in business on his own account as street cleaning contractor, coal dealer and general hauling. He started business with one team, and drove it himself, and as rapidly as he earned one hundred dollars purchased additional horses and wagons, and at the present time owns one hundred and fifty horses, one hundred wagons, and employs seventy-five men in the street cleaning, coal and hauling trade. The rapid growth of the trade induced Mr. Mueller, in 1889, to incorporate his business as the Mueller Coal, Heavy Hauling & Transfer Company, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, fully paid in, and with Henry Mueller, president; Henry Mueller, Jr., secretary, and William J. Robert, treasurer, having a general office at 2620 Bismarck Street, and yards at foot of Lesperance Street and Marine Avenue. Mr. Mueller was a member of the Home Guards during the war, and contributed liberally of his means in support of the Union cause during the entire conflict for the suppression of the rebellion and the defense of the old flag. He is independent in politics and a prominent member of Sts. Peter and Paul Church. He is also one of the leading members of the St. Louis Sharp Shooters' Club and the Knights of Honor. He is a most worthy specimen of a thrifty American, of German descent, who has, by his own industry and economy, amassed a fortune, and is one of St. Louis' most worthy self-made men.

Mr. Mueller married Miss Lena Suess, of St. Louis, a native of Germany, July 16, 1868. Henry Mueller, Jr., secretary of the Mueller Coal, Heavy Hauling & Transfer Company; Mrs. Elizabeth Abram Becker, Mrs. Lena J. Robert, Mrs. Annie Louise Obert, and Katie and Ivy Mueller are the children of this marriage.

Mueller, John Henry, was born July 2, 1814, in Germany, son of Jonas and Margaret Wilhelmina (Theis) Mueller. His father, who was a miller by trade and a man of comfortable means, immigrated to the United States in 1833 and established his home in St. Louis. The son, then a youth nineteen years of age, accompanied his father's family to this country, having previously obtained a fairly good education in the schools of Germany and served an apprenticeship, also, at the carpenter's and joiner's trade. Immediately after their arrival in the United States the family came to St. Louis, and in the fall of the year 1833 the elder Mueller purchased a farm in what is now known as the "Gravois Settlement," about ten miles distant from the St. Louis courthouse. In that neighborhood John H. Mueller worked regularly at his trade until about 1836, when he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, and, after that, divided his time between farming and building operations. During more than twenty-five years thereafter he was literally one of the builders of St. Louis, erecting many buildings of various kinds and contributing, both by his mechanical skill and business enterprise to the growth of the city. Having acquired a competency he retired from business in 1860, and removing to St. Louis devoted the remainder of his life to looking after his property interests and the improvement of real estate of which he was the owner. He was one of the early directors of the St. Louis Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for over thirty years retained that connection with an institution which has been conspicuous for its fair dealing with the public and the ability shown in its management. Mr. Mueller was a fine type of the thoroughly honest, upright and conscientious man of affairs, and his comfortable fortune was accumulated through an observance of well established economic laws which guar-

antee to those who are frugal and industrious in early life the comforts to which old age is entitled. He was not only an upright man, but a useful citizen in all that the term implies. He built the first church in the "Gravois Settlement," was one of the earliest contributors to the establishment and upbuilding of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and aided numerous other religious, charitable and educational enterprises. He was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, and in politics was a Republican, although not an active partisan. During the war he was a staunch Unionist, and at the outbreak of hostilities in Missouri was among those who witnessed the capture of Camp Jackson and was detailed by General Lyon to assist in removing the guns and ammunition captured there to the United States Arsenal. For several years he served as a school trustee and was always conspicuously active in advancing the cause of popular education through the establishment and improvement of the public schools. Mr. Mueller married, in 1836, Miss Elizabeth Margaretha Crecelius, who came with her parents to St. Louis in 1834. Mrs. Mueller died June 16, 1890, and Mr. Mueller died September 13, 1897. The children born to them were Mrs. Catharine Resete Weber, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller; Charles L. Miller, well known in general insurance circles; Mrs. Caesar Bumiller, for the past twenty-five years a music teacher in the public schools of St. Louis; and Henry W. Mueller.

Mulhall, Zach, one of the celebrities of the far Southwest, and a man who has been truly a pathfinder for advancing civilization, is a native son of St. Louis, was reared in this city and still continues in close touch with its commerce and its people. There has been much of romance, much of adventure, much of thrilling experience in his life, and as the honorable accomplishments of a son reflect credit upon his father's household, so do the meritorious achievements of one who goes out from a city to become the founder of new communities reflect credit upon the city of his birth, and his history is a part of its history. Mr. Mulhall was born in St. Louis, September 22, 1845, and belongs to an old and well known family. His parents were Joseph and Susan Mulhall, and his father was long well known throughout the West as a wealthy stock raiser, whose home, at the corner of Grand Avenue and Morgan Street, was an ornament to the city. The elder Mulhall was at one time president of the Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, and held other positions of honor and trust in this city. The son received his early education at the Christian Brothers' College, later attended St. Louis University, and completed his studies at Notre Dame College, of South Bend, Indiana. His education would have qualified him admirably for a professional career, but he was a born trader, and had a special fondness for dealing in live stock. In consequence of this predilection he became associated with his father in the live stock trade at an early age, and at the same time operated to some extent on his own account, giving a share of his attention to the breeding and sale of thoroughbred horses. In 1875 he married Miss Agnes Locke, of St. Louis, and a few years later (in 1883) he removed with his family to what was then the Indian Territory, now a part of Oklahoma. Having explored this wild region he was quick to perceive the extent of its resources, and, courageous enough to face its perils and dangers, and thus became a pioneer in the development of these resources and in laying the foundation of a new State destined to become at no very distant date one of the rich commonwealths of the American Union. Noticing the adaptability of this region to cattle raising, he engaged in that business on his own account and also became manager of the stock interests of the widely known firm of Hunter & Evans, which had seventy-five thousand cattle ranging over one million five hundred thousand acres of land in the Indian Nation. He was in charge of the interests of this firm when President Cleveland issued his famous order requiring all owners of cattle to remove their herds from the lands belonging to the Indian Nation within a certain specified time. This order imposed upon Mr Mulhall a herculean task, but he accomplished it without faltering, although snow a foot deep covered the entire surface of the country and his work was accomplished by untold hardship and was withal a most perilous undertaking. Soon after this (in 1886) he purchased a tract of land on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in Oklahoma, and established there a stock ranch which has became famous throughout the Territory. Adjacent to this land, which he has since converted into a magnificent stock farm, he gave to the railway



Zach. Mulhall

company land for a townsite, which was named in his honor, "Mulhall," and which is now a prosperous village with a population of 1,200 people, and one of the important trade centers of Oklahoma. For a dozen years he has been part and parcel of the life of this rapidly growing Western Territory. In everything tending to advance its interests he has been a leader. Big-brained, whole-souled, intensely active, a man of the highest courage and yet with the greatest tenderness of sentiment, this territorial farmer, horseman, and ranchman is an ideal frontiersman. His heartiness of manner acts like a cordial on those with whom he comes into contact, and his friendship is of that generous kind "which no cold medium knows." It has followed as a natural consequence that his popularity is great throughout the wide region of country in which he is known, and had he been inclined in that direction he might have filled many important official positions. President Cleveland tendered him the appointment of United States Marshal of Oklahoma, and, notwithstanding the fact that he has always been a Democrat, President McKinley tendered him the same position, being firmly convinced that his appointment would subserve the best interests of the Territory. In both instances, however, Mr. Mulhall declined the proffered honor, prefering to exert himself for the good of the Territory and its people as a private citizen and to give his individual attention to his large private business interests and those of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, with which he is officially identified as its general live stock agent. Mr. Mulhall is in all respects a most interesting personality. A splendid specimen of physical manhood, his manner is magnetic, the grasp of his hand cordial, and his every act typical of the accomplished and capable Western man of affairs. His family has been hardly less widely known to the public than himself, and one finds in this family circle the graces and accomplishments incident to life in the Eastern States, coupled with all that is charming and romantic in the free life of the plains. His living children are three daughters, named, respectively, Agnes, Lucille and Mildred Mulhall. Of these, the eldest, now budding into womanhood, is famed throughout the region in which she lives as a daring horsewoman, expert in the use of firearms and the lariat, but none the less at home in the drawingroom. Mr. Mulhall's only son, Logan Mulhall, a youth of wonderful promise, died in 1895 at the age of fourteen years. Born and reared in the Indian Territory, Logan was, at the time of his death, as well known throughout the Territory as any man in it. A child of the plains, he was master of all the accomplishments peculiar to that region, and yet had the business instincts of a grown man and the moral rectitude of one who had never known temptation. As a child his remarkable horsemanship, his skill in the use of firearms, and his courage and endurance made him the idol of the people with whom he was brought into contact on the plains, and when he manifested an ambition to become a ranchman, he was encouraged not only by his father, but by all the cattlemen and cowboys of the region in which he lived. All looked after his interests and helped to swell his possessions, and so as a child he became a rancher, the youngest in the United States. For several years he herded and cared for these cattle himself, and then was sent away to school, from which he returned home, to die suddenly, December 29, 1895. The tenderness and gentleness of his nature was evidenced in the last act of his life, by which he sought to gladden his mother's heart by partaking of food which she had brought him, because, as he said to the faithful old ranchman who sat by him and to whom he was devotedly attached: "It will please her." A beautiful wild flower of the prairie drooped and died when young Logan Mulhall passed away, but the fragrance of his memory lingers with those who knew him. Before his death he had said to the old and faithful friend who watched by his bedside: "Tell papa I would like to rest forever under that lone tree out there in the pasture." Under this tree the loving father has erected a splendid mausoleum, which is surmounted by an equestrian statue of his boy, in marble, which is at the same time a work of art and a beautiful tribute of parental love.

Mullanphy, Bryan, lawyer, jurist and philanthropist, was born in 1809, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, June 15, 1851. He was the only son of the eminent pioneer, merchant and philanthropist, John Mullanphy, whose large wealth enabled him to give the son every educational advantage. At the age of nine years, while his father was in business in Baltimore,

he was sent to France and England for his education, and returned to his native land, possessed of many accomplishments. He had a taste for literature, was fond of music, studied law assiduously, and was admitted to the bar, at which he took a creditable position while still a very young man. Though a man of wealth, he enjoyed the practice of the law, was a fluent and impressive speaker, and in several notable trials, in which he crossed swords with the ablest members of the St. Louis bar, he evinced fine legal capacity. Becoming interested in local politics, he served a term in the board of aldermen, and, in 1847, was elected mayor of St. Louis. He was also judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court from 1840 to 1844, discharging the duties of that office with fidelity and rendering his decisions with such care that few of them were ever reversed by the higher courts. He inherited the generous nature of his father, and on November 14, 1845, was chairman of the committee of Catholic gentlemen who founded the first conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the new world. His private charities were legion, and many amusing anecdotes are told of how he managed to reconcile his love of the poor with his fixed determination not to pauperize them. He would at one time take an empty house, buy common furniture and pay a poor family to keep it clean and bright, thus —as he said—forming them to habits of cleanliness and self-reliance. On other occasions he would supply poor widows with milch cows, of which they were to take the best possible care, and in consideration of this care of "his" cows, he paid them a stipulated sum per month and allowed them the use of the milk. On his death, in 1851, he left one-third of all his estate to form a fund for the relief of poor bona fide emigrants settling in the West. At that time no charity was more needed, as they came by the thousands, and by the hundreds fell victims to destitution and disease. The conditions being so completely changed by the United States emigration laws, which make it now well nigh impossible for any person to land at the sea ports without showing some visible means of support, the large income of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund no longer subserves the purposes which it was designed to subserve, and at the present writing (1898) the members of the Mullanphy family are endeavoring to make an arrangement with the city, the legatee, to divert the fund to a non-sectarian hospital for incurables and convalescents, there being no institution in which to shelter this class of unfortunates; and often a workingman or woman, turned out of the hospital to make room for others, is, by this perhaps necessitated hurry, turned into a life-long invalid and burden to their family; whereas, a few weeks more of good food, fresh air and freedom from care would send them back into the world strong and well, prepared to again become bread-winners and home-makers. Judge Mullanphy is remembered as a man of many eccentricities, but, in the language of the formal resolutions adopted by the bar of St. Louis on the occasion of his death, "all his oddities are but as dust in the balance when weighed against the uprightness of his life and the succession of his charities."

Mullanphy Emigrant Fund.—Bryan Mullanphy was the only son of John Mullanphy. At the age of nine years, while his father was in business in Baltimore, he was sent to France and England for his education, and remained abroad for a number of years, returning to his native land with great promise of success in life. But by reason of his prospective wealth he took but little interest in the practical affairs of his time, so eagerly and successfully pursued by his father. He had a taste for books and music, studied law thoroughly, and was admitted to the bar. Afterward he became much interested in local politics, and at one time, like his father, served a term as city alderman. Later, in the year 1847, he was elected mayor for the annual term. His highest honor was an appointment by the Governor of the State, as judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis. But public offices and honors, with all their responsibilities, lost their attraction for him, and as his years advanced, his tastes for an easy, self-indulgent life, became strongly developed, and, with unlimited means at his command, and surrounded by troops of congenial friends, he was easily led into erratic courses, which made the "judicious grieve." His father, after the return of his only son from foreign lands, took great pleasure and pride in him, but the parent died too soon to fully realize that a large inheritance is probably, of all earthly things, the least conducive to a life of continence and successful endeavor in any worthy direction among men. But Bryan Mullanphy was, in

one important respect, the son of his father; he inherited a most generous nature. His benevolence on many notable occasions was strikingly manifest. He gave freely and constantly of his abundance, not always with discrimination, and frequently with a recklessness and whimsicality which, at times, in the belief of his best friends, seemed to impeach the sanity of his mental condition. But no great harm resulted from his prodigality. Its explanation and apology was always the inborn, irrepressible motive to do good to his fellow-creatures. So truly is this now accepted in every generous estimate of his character that all blame for what was eccentric and reprehensible in his deeds is effaced and forgotten in the remembrance of the kind and Christian heart which animated his whole life.

Bryan Mullanphy died in the year 1851. Some time in the year 1849 he made his will as follows:

"I, Bryan Mullanphy, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament:

"One equal undivided one-third of all my property, real, personal and mixed, I leave to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, in trust, to be and constitute a fund to furnish relief to all poor emigrants and travelers coming to St. Louis, on their way, bona fide, to settle in the West.

"I do appoint Felix Coste and Peter G. Camden, executors of this, my last will and testament, and of any other will or executory devise that I may leave; all and any such documents will be found to be autograph (all in my own handwriting).

"In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal.

"(Seal.) BRYAN MULLANPHY.

"Witnesses present:

"Adolphus Wislizenus.
"John Wolfe,
"M. A. Warne,
"D. August Schnabel."

This will is a remarkable document. It is not known through what immediate influence it was perfected, and finally brought to the light of day. There is no legend of any confidential friend in the case, with whom he might have discussed its provisions; no society or club, or coterie of boon companions to whom he may, in some unguarded moment, have intrusted his purpose. The members of his family were not in his confidence. He was a Catholic by birth and education, yet the will reserved no benefits to that church. Neither Protestant nor Jew, nor infidel was excepted from its provisions. There were no conditions to its bounty like the clause of the famous will of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, which discriminated against all "ministers of religion." The testator was of Irish parentage, but the relief he provided for the poor emigrant and traveler was extended to every nationality on the face of the globe. His executors were two citizens of St. Louis of irreproachable character, the one, Felix Coste, a German by birth, and the other, Peter G. Camden, an American, both men of high business standing in the community, whose selection by the testator was undoubtedly based upon the sole consideration of their eminent fitness for the trust confided to them. All these facts taken together lead to one general conclusion, namely, that this last testamentary act of Bryan Mullanphy, was the product of a perfectly sound mind, acting independently, methodically, purposely, to the end of devoting one-third of his large inheritance to a notable philanthropic object.

The good which great benefactors do is sometimes shaded by the suspicion of unworthy motives. Human vanity creeps in to sully the incentive to many a noble purpose. There have been philanthropists who have seemed to consider the approval of posterity as an altogether necessary adjunct, and reward to some surpassing benevolent action; and they have provided in the instruments of their bounties conditions for the perpetuation of their names and good deeds. The history of St. Louis will furnish some such cases. But not so in the case of Bryan Mullanphy. His will discloses not the least blemish of overweening conceit, not the least pride in its noble objects, nor the least concern for the posthumous honor which might follow his name on account of it. It was a pure and simple case of disinterested benevolence. All this is enforced by the language of the will itself. It is a model of plain construction, so simple and broad in terms, so direct and clear in intention, that the charges of "vagueness and uncertainty," though strongly urged by counsel for the contestant heirs, seem never to have elicited serious consideration at the hands of the highest courts of the State of Missouri. There was much to stimulate the charitable purposes of Bryan

Mullanphy in the closing years of his life. The history of the times shows that the Irish and German revolutions in Europe, fifty years ago, had turned the steps of thousands of the oppressed people of foreign countries toward this land of liberty. They came in steamer-loads, by the way of New Orleans, and across the Alleghany Mountains, and by the Western rivers, to St. Louis, for the protection and shelter denied them in their native land. Irish and German emigrant societies were formed in St. Louis to receive these unhappy people, minister to their immediate necessities, give them homes and employment in this city, or provide for their settlement in other portions of the State of Missouri. Bryan Mullanphy was mayor of St. Louis at the flood of this tide of emigration, and was daily brought into contact with the actual condition of these unhappy people, and he saw the need of prompt succor and relief. As president of the Irish Emigration Society, he continued his activity in the work of charity. His heart was full of generous impulses for the good of the poor travelers, and he spent much of his time and money in their behalf. It was at this period of active benevolence, no doubt, that he conceived the purpose of giving one-third of his estate to the lasting and permanent relief of the poor emigrant and traveler.

The instrument was duly attested and admitted to probate, the subscribing witnesses signing it in August, 1849. The testator never having married, his sisters, five in number, were his heirs-at-law, and suit was brought by them in the land court of St. Louis to contest the will, the heirs setting forth, on various grounds, that the devise to the city was void. The court decided that the devise was valid, and assigned one-third of the estate to the city of St. Louis, and two-thirds to the heirs. The latter appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which court, at its March term, in 1860, considered only two points in the case: first, could the city take the land by devise; second, whether the devise, being for beneficiaries who were indefinite and uncertain, was valid. On both points the judgment of the court below was sustained and the city became the owner, in trust, of the one-third of the estate. Curiously enough, pending the suit, proceedings in partition were brought by the heirs in the New York courts, the testator having died, seized of some valuable real estate in the city of New York. The city of St. Louis was, of course, made a party, and the case went to the Supreme Court of New York, and was decided in favor of the heirs on two points; first, that the city of St. Louis was not authorized by her charter to take or hold real estate in New York for any purpose whatever; and, second, that she was not authorized by her charter to receive or hold property "within or without her bounds, in trust, for the charitable use and purpose mentioned in the will of the testator." This latter point, it will be seen, is in direct conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Nearly ten years were consumed in the settlement of all the litigation involved in these contests over the will of Bryan Mullanphy. Commissioners were then selected by the probate court to divide and set apart the interests of the city of St. Louis and the heirs. In November, 1860, the city council enacted an ordinance under which a board of Commissioners was appointed to manage the trust. That board met in the office of the mayor of St. Louis, Oliver D. Filley, and was composed of the following citizens, one member from each of the ten wards into which the city was then divided: First ward, John G. Rust; second, Christian Ploeser; third, Jacob Tamm; fourth, Franklin A. Dick; fifth, Marshall Brotherton; sixth, John W. Thornburgh; seventh, James M. Cordell; eighth, Robert Tucker; ninth, John Reilly; and tenth, Archibald Carr.

The ordinance of 1860 provided simply that the commissioners should prepare and report for the action of the city council a plan for the government and management of the fund This plan was submitted and approved by ordinance in February, 1861, the commissioners continuing in office under the same. This ordinance remained in force until June, 1877, when a new ordinance was enacted, increasing the membership of the board to thirteen, five to be elected from each of the upper congressional districts of the city; Eleventh and Twelfth; and three from the lower, or Tenth district. This ordinance is now the organic law of the fund. Immediately following the organization of the first board steps were taken to collect the cash due the city under the will, and improve the property of the fund for the purposes of revenue. The building of houses and the leasing of vacant lands were promptly undertaken. The cash collections the first year—1861—under the will, amounted to $8,280.24, and the rent collections to $3,-

034.62; but it was not until four years afterward—1864— as appears from the records of the board, that there was any expenditure for the relief of the beneficiaries of the will, and that disbursement amounted only to the small sum of $74.00, while the outlay in the same year, for general and special taxes, aggregated $2,050.84; for salaries and legal and miscellaneous expenses, $17,648.60; for costs of improvements and purchases of real estate, $16,722.72. This extraordinary management of the affairs of the fund, with more or less of flagrant disparity of expenditures to the benefits distributed to the "poor emigrants and travelers," provided for in the will, was continued for two years more, and until 1867, when the board, aroused by the public clamor, voted an investigation and showing of the condition of the affairs of the fund. This exhibit, the first one made after the probate of the will, is to be found in the records of the proceedings of the board, March 23, 1868, as follows:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE, JANUARY 1, 1867.

Sundries To Stock		$633,911.12
Real Estate	$476,582.87	
Building Lots	95,250.00	
Bills Receivable	28,041.48	
Cash	14,737.72	
Old Rent Account	2,234.90	
St. Louis County Bonds	17,000.00	
Office Fixtures	59.00	
Interest	14.35	
	$633,911.12	$633,911.12

This report was made to the board, and, though the committee making it criticised the cash accounts of the secretary severely, the board nevertheless approved the secretary by a vote of 6 to 3.

The principal property of the bequest consisted of tracts and pieces of land lying, at the time of the execution of the will, in the County of St. Louis. The rapid extensions of the city limits covered much of this real estate, and rendered its improvement necessary. As shown above, the first appraisement of the real estate and improvements of the fund in 1867 amounted to $571,832.87. It was twelve years afterward, in 1879, that a second appraisement fixed the value of lands and houses at $367,407.77, a depreciation scarcely to be accounted for, except upon the well known conservative character of Messrs. Sheble, Cameron and Murphy, the committee of the board which reported it. Following, in the year 1887, another committee, Messrs. Wolff, Farrelly and Crawford, raised the valuation to $466,538.42. This committee was composed of real estate operators, and they naturally entertained advanced views of the prices per foot and acre of the possessions of the fund. But it was reserved for still another committee of real estate men, Messrs. Green, Hull and Quinn, to report the last inventory of the property in the year 1894, when, taking into account, no doubt, the growing possibilities of the city of St. Louis, they fixed the valuation at $725,101.15.

In all this time, covering a period of nearly forty years, there were many changes in the board, and many exhibits in the matters of expenditures for improvements, the buying and selling of different pieces of property, the accumulations of cash and bills receivable, the investments in bonds and other securities, and the management of the thousand and one details which required close attention, and the orderly keeping of the books and accounts.

It is not the purpose of this paper to make any extended reference to the mismanagement of the Mullanphy fund in those years. The organization and early operations of the several boards were attended with a great deal of irregularity, owing chiefly to the disturbed condition of the city of St. Louis in the opening years of the Civil War. The meetings of the board were frequently without quorums, and the whole business seems to have been left in the hands of the secretary, Mr. James M. Carpenter, who, embarrassed by the responsibilities of his position, failed to keep proper books and records, and suffered the important interests in his charge to fall into a state of great confusion. This condition of things resulted largely from the impossibility of securing good men to give attention and serve faithfully while commissioners of the board. Though many of the members elected by the city council were citizens of high character, they neglected the important trust confided to them. This loose manner of conducting the business finally led to the selection of commissioners on political grounds, and, naturally, many of the men who accepted memberships on the board, without salary, began to understand that they were put in place, "not for their health," nor for the interests of the city, but simply to help their friends. Here was the inception of the contract scandals and all the disgraceful administrations in which members of the board, good and bad, were alike involved. The public sense was so shocked by the constant repetition of the wrangles in the

board over the repair contracts and the large profits divided between unscrupulous members and their contract friends, that the newspapers of the city rarely referred to the proceedings except in terms of censure. This condition of things lasted through many years, the fund suffering losses, the repair bills amounting to extravagant figures, and the relief and transportation expenditures in some years far exceeding reasonable bounds, and seeming to be directed with little or no regard to the regulations prescribed in the city ordinance.

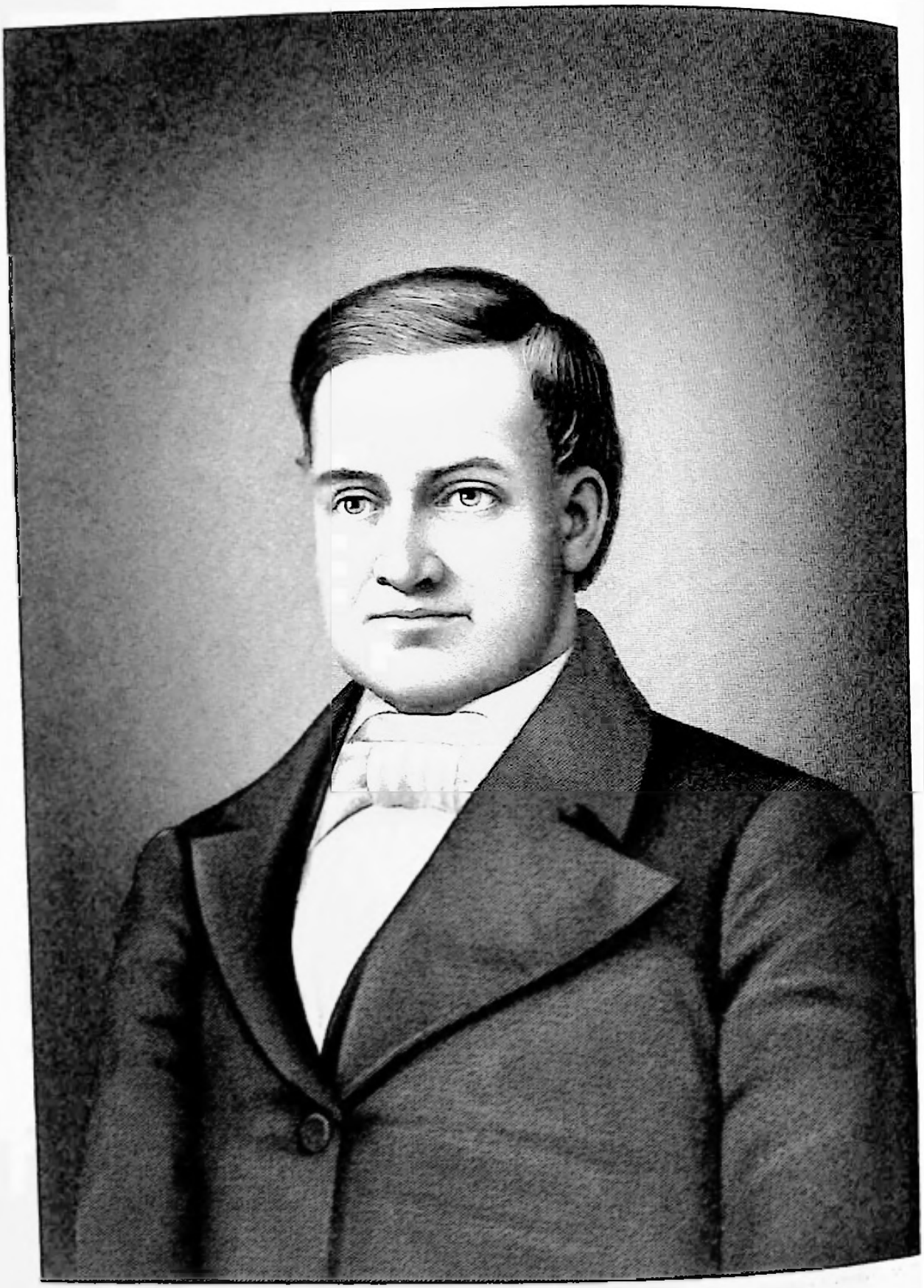
In the first thirteen years of administration, that is, from 1861 to 1874, inclusive, the total receipts of the fund amounted to $345,490.83, and the total expenditures reached the sum of $345,642.90. These disbursements included $51,769.62 for the relief of emigrants and travelers, the other items following under the heads of general and special taxes, repairs, salaries, legal and miscellaneous expenses, improvements, and cost of new buildings. From January 1, 1874, to April, 1898, receipts for house rent, ground rent and interest amounted to $603,904.97. The expenditures for the same period included: for relief and transportation, $159,986.34; repairs, $179,722.04; and for general expenses and taxes, $177,446.83; total, $517,155.21.

The real estate of the fund consists, at the present time, of eighty-three tenement houses, occupied by one hundred and thirty-three tenants, seven business houses, sixty-two leaseholds, within and without the city, and several pieces of improved and unimproved lands and lots. The personal property of the fund, as exhibited by the books on April 1, 1898, consisted of: cash in bank, $3,153.53; bills receivable, $47,500.00; city bonds, $2,060.00; and office fixtures, $224.00; making a total of $52,937.53.

The above figures are interesting and useful as indicating the steady increase in the value of the property of the fund. They also show the large expenditure necessary to keep the property in repair and attractive to tenants, which expenditure is likely to increase in the wear and tear of the future years of occupation. Office expenses, including commissions of the architects, and the pay for collection of rents and disbursements of relief and transportation money have not been excessive.

While the economical management of the fund for the last four or five years, according to the balance of April 1, 1898, resulted in the handsome surplus of $52,937.53, it is plain that these figures are attributable largely to the decline in the demands upon the management for the relief of the "poor emigrant and traveler." Emigration through St. Louis to Missouri and the West has for several years steadily fallen off, and it is a question of importance as to whether this tendency will continue to manifest itself in the immediate future to the extent of a practical or substantial failure of the object of the charity so generously bestowed by Bryan Mullanphy. While the present national emigration law continues in force at the Atlantic ports, and while the States west of the Mississippi River continue to offer such small inducements to bona fide emigrants and settlers, it is most likely that the expenditure of the Mullanphy fund for the relief of the poor traveler "passing through St. Louis," will gradually and steadily fall into disuse. It is instructive, in this connection, to refer to the facts that, in the year 1871, when emigration was at its highest, there was expended for the benefit of the migratory people going West through St. Louis, $11,084. The whole ten years of that period, say, from 1864 to 1874, show an average yearly expenditure of $5,176. For another ten years, say, from 1880 to 1890, the average yearly payment for relief was $2,462. Finally, indicating the continuous decline in the expenditures for relief, from September 1, 1895, to April 1, 1898, inclusive, the average was but $2,218 per year.

This gradual but certain tendency, the amount of relief expenditures steadily decreasing, the cost of maintaining the condition of the property of the fund, and the expenses of administration remaining about the same through successive years, finally challenged the earnest attention of the board of commissioners, and about four years ago steps were taken to change the situation of the affairs to the fund. Many plans were proposed and much earnest effort was expended under the administrations of President Coste and President Schultz, but not until the present administration of President Hemmelmann and the board associated with him, has any satisfactory progress been made. It is due to his honor, Mayor Ziegenhein, to say that he has given much attention to the present movement, and that it is chiefly upon his advice and suggestion that the scheme was finally adopted of filing a petition in the circuit court



John Mullanphy

of St. Louis, asking for a decree, authorizing the sale of the lands and other property of the Mullanphy fund for the purpose of diverting the charitable intentions of Bryan Mullanphy to a more practical and beneficial mode of relief for the poor and suffering of the city of St. Louis. This chancery proceeding was begun in June, 1898. There is ample authority in English as well as American judicature for a decree of this kind, and, in the opinion of many eminent counselors at law of this city, there should be little or no delay in this final disposition of the Mullanphy fund case. The diversion of the fund, contemplated, and strongly urged by Mayor Ziegenhein and others, is to sell the entire property of the bequest, and, with the proceeds, to rebuild and maintain a hospital on the site of the old City Hospital, which was wrecked by the cyclone of 1896, and to use and dedicate it in the name of the "Bryan Mullanphy City Hospital," for the benefit, not only of "poor emigrants and travelers coming to St. Louis," on their way to the West, but for the care and support of indigent persons afflicted with incurable diseases, and all other poor and sick people who have been cast into our city and are unable to help themselves.

There is already in St. Louis a Mullanphy Hospital, limited in its direction and detail to the Catholic Church; there is a Mullanphy Street; there is a Mullanphy Public School. Are not the time and the opportunity propitious for the erection of a grand Mullanphy City Hospital, for immemorial usage, in this great city, within whose spacious confines shall be gathered the poor and suffering of all classes and conditions of men whose misfortunes have left them charges upon the care of our generous people? In this way the memory of Bryan Mullanphy and his noble charity may be most signally perpetuated; for, if not by the letter of his bequest, it must live in the spirit of the broad humanity which inspired his will and built this hospital.

GEORGE W. FISHBACK.

Mullanphy Emigrant Home.—An institution established in St. Louis in 1867 and designed to furnish a temporary home for needy immigrants coming to or passing through St. Louis. The building erected for this purpose was located on Fourteenth Street, between Howard and Mullanphy Streets, and cost $30,000, a part of which sum was contributed from the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. The home was maintained until 1877, when it was leased to the city school board, to be used thereafter for school purposes.

Mullanphy, John, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in 1758, near Inniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. After his father's second marriage he spent most of his time with his paternal uncle, Bryan Mullanphy. At the age of twenty he entered the Irish Brigade as ensign, and while in it was stationed for some time on the Isle of Rhe, but was in Paris at the time of the attack of the Irish Brigade by the "Sans Culottes." At its dispersion on the imprisonment of Louis XVI, Lieutenant Mullanphy returned to Ireland, and married, in 1789, Miss Elizabeth Browne, of Youghal, County Waterford, she being at the time of her marriage barely sixteen. The penal laws against Roman Catholics in full force in Ireland gave little chance of a career to one of this religion, so in 1792 he and Mrs. Mullanphy, with one child, sailed for America, landing in Philadelphia, which, with Baltimore, became their home from 1792 to 1798, and it was while in the latter city that a strong friendship was begun between Mr. Mullanphy and the Rev. John Carroll, afterward the first American bishop. But toward the far West were ever directed the adventuresome thoughts of Mullanphy, and the year 1798 found him established with his family in Frankfort, Kentucky, from whence he took frequent trips back to Philadelphia and Baltimore, then known as "the settlements." Among his many and varied undertakings, it was about this time that he fitted out a schooner for the West India trade, which schooner, commanded by Captain Watson, of Philadelphia, made several successful trips, but was finally lost in a gale. While living in Frankfort—1798 to 1804—it was at the Mullanphy house that the early Catholic missionaries stopped on their yearly, or, at most, half-yearly, visitations, and there being no churches or chapels, it was in this house that the Catholics from the neighborhood gathered to assist at holy mass and to receive the sacraments. In 1804, Mr. Gratiot going to Frankfort, his acquaintance with Mr. Mullanphy ripened into a life-long friendship, and his persuasions caused the Mullanphys to move, during that same year, to St. Louis, their trip being by water. When they reached Cash River, two

barges sent by the Messrs. Chouteau towed them up stream. Their first home was in a house on Second Street, which was surrounded by much ground and was one of the most attractive of the old-time homesteads. Mr. Mullanphy's thorough knowledge of French and his vivid interest in public matters soon led to his being appointed justice of the peace, in which capacity he married many couples, among others Alexander McNair, afterward the first Governor of Missouri, to the beautiful Miss Riehle. In the case of Catholics the religious ceremony was always performed as soon as a priest could be had. To us Mr. Mullanphy's offer to build a court-house in Florissant, on condition that the seat of government should be moved there, seems very strange, but during the opening years of the century Florissant, sixteen miles from St. Louis, and then called St. Ferdinand, was the more important place of the two, with a population constantly increasing from the Canadian voyageurs, who, landing at St. Louis, passed it by to settle in the beautiful valley of Florissant. St. Louis at that time was a village, with scattered houses, no court-house, no jail, a Catholic Church built of logs, one small school-house for boys and girls, kept by Mrs. Rochefort, while Madame Rigauche instructed the daughters of the French families in their own tongue. The people were upright, genial, simple, and most kindly and hospitable toward strangers. After three years Mr. Mullanphy moved his family to Natchez, Mississippi, for the purpose of sending his elder daughters to the Ursuline Convent in New Orleans, and then they went back to Baltimore to be nearer schools, Mr. Mullanphy spending about half the year in the West looking after his moneyed interests in St. Louis and elsewhere. Finally, he and Mrs. Mullanphy decided to educate their children abroad, the girls going to the Ursuline Convents in Rouen and Lyons; Bryan, the only son who outlived his infancy, spending four years in the Jesuit College in Paris, and another four at Stonyhurst, near Liverpool, from which latter place he was graduated. Their foreign education made all the children fluent linguists, and, having naturally much talent and remarkably fine voices, they became most accomplished musicians, playing on several instruments. All painted in water colors and oils, while the girls were adepts in embroidery, etching and clear starching, confit-making, which homely accomplishments were in those days part and parcel of every young lady's bringing-up. In 1819, as the father had always intended, the Mullanphy family returned to St. Louis to make it their permanent home, and from here to spread, through marriage, not only over this continent, but back across the ocean to France, England and Germany. It was after the War of 1812, when peace was declared between these States and Great Britain, that, from the sale in Liverpool of large consignments of cotton—some of which had served to form the breastworks against the British in New Orleans—the principal foundation was laid of Mr. Mullanphy's wealth, for these sales, furnishing him with ready money—at that time very scarce—enabled him to invest with much judgment in real estate, in which thenceforth the bulk of his fortune was to exist. He bought from Mr. Auguste Chouteau, for $15,000 cash, the one-fourth interest in Chouteau's purchase from Julian Dubuque of the land on which the present city of Dubuque, Iowa, stands. The settlers already on the land and the United States government brought suit against the holders under Dubuque's title, and, after a long contest, a decision of the Supreme Court was given against the Chouteau-Mullanphy claim. In 1827, to induce the Ladies of the Sacred Heart to open an educational institution in St. Louis, which at that time had no good school, he settled on them twenty-four arpents of land, on which was a brick house, and gave them money for its necessary furnishings. The condition of this bequest was that the ladies should care for and educate twenty young orphan girls so long as they occupied the premises. Owing to the complete displacement of the wealthier classes from the river front to the western part of the city, a change from their old quarters opposite the French market was deemed advisable, and "The Mullanphy Orphan Asylum of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart" now stands on the corner of Taylor and Maryland Avenues. Only the block on which the first convent stood has been vacated, the remainder of the twenty-four arpents being under lease holdings of ninety-nine years, and furnishing an income to the institution. Mr. Mullanphy assisted in establishing an orphan asylum for boys; he founded a home for aged and destitute widows; while, approved of and assisted by Bishop Rosati, he brought out the Sisters of Charity to take charge of the hos-

pital, the first of its kind in St. Louis, which he founded and which now stands—"The St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital"—on Montgomery Street, near Grand Avenue. Besides his never-failing daily charities, he, in times of scarcity, gave sums of money to the bakers to furnish bread to the hungry poor, and when the cholera was raging, he employed a young physician, Dr. Julian Henry, to visit the sick throughout the surrounding country. Dr. Henry's headquarters were at the country place, "Hazelwood," of Mr. Mullanphy's son-in-law, Major Graham, who furnished him with horses for his rounds of sick calls, while Mrs. Graham, under the doctor's directions, made up the pills and nostrums, there being no chemists or drug stores available in this primitive community. The Mullanphy pews in the Church of St. Ferdinand, Florissant, are a witness and a testimony of what Mr. and Mrs. Mullanphy did for religion and charity in this village and the surrounding country. Mr. Mullanphy died in St. Louis, August 29, 1833, and his wife, Elizabeth, April 14, 1843, and the remains of both now rest in the Mullanphy lot in Calvary Cemetery. Of their fifteen children, seven died in infancy. The eight surviving were:

First—Ellen, who died at the age of thirty, in Paris, France, whither she had gone with her mother in search of health before entering a religious order.

Second—Catherine, who married Major Richard Graham, of Virginia; and he dying in 1857, she survived him until December 7, 1875, being then eighty years old.

Third—Jane, who married, in New York, Charles Chambers, of Dublin, in 1817. He died in 1860, and she lived to the advanced age of ninety-two, dying at her country place February 24, 1891.

Fourth—Anne, who married Major Thomas Biddle, of Philadelphia, and, following in her parent's footsteps, became well known for her lavish and tactful charities. To the poor her heart and purse were always open, but she loved to gather around her the young daughters of her friends, and if these belonged to large families of children, or were in straitened circumstances, to one she would give some needed finery, to another a Paris toilette, and again she would settle a house and lot on some young girl for pin money. Her salon was the resort of all that was best and most brilliant in St. Louis, and, owing to her facility in several languages, she was always expected to entertain the distinguished strangers who passed through St. Louis. She gave the large tract of ground on which the Visitation Convent in Cabanne stood, and which is now the Kenrick Seminary; also the land on which St. Patrick's Church is built. She gave abundantly to the Girls' Orphan Asylum, and founded the Biddle Foundling Asylum and Lying-In Hospital, which, up to a few years ago, was the only institution of its kind in the city. The Widows' Home, founded by Mrs. Biddle's father, was by the late Archbishop Kenrick united to this, and all three institutions are now under the same roof, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Mrs. Biddle died in 1846, and her tomb and that of her husband, which long stood on the corner of Tenth and Biddle Streets, was removed by his grace, Archbishop Kenrick, to Calvary.

Fifth—Mary, who married Lieutenant—afterward General—William S. Harney, the famous Indian fighter and hero of the Seminole War, who, surviving his wife many years, now lies in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Mrs. Harney died in Paris, August 29, 1860, and is buried in the Mortuary Chapel of the Chateau de Thury Valois, the family seat of her son-in-law, Louis Denis Christian Hericart, Viscount de Thury.

Sixth—Octavia, who married, in 1836, her cousin, Dr. Dennis Delany, of Maryland, who died in France, whither he had gone with his family in search of health. Her second husband, Judge Henry Boyce, of Louisiana, died March 1, 1873, on his plantation at Boyce, Rapides Parish. Mrs. Boyce survived him until November 12, 1876, dying in Paris, but her remains were brought home and lie in the Mullanphy lot in Calvary.

Seventh—Bryan, of whom extended mention is made in a separate sketch in this connection.

Eighth—Jane, who married, in 1833, James Clemens, Jr., and died August 20, 1853, Mr. Clemens outliving his wife until January 12, 1878.

Jane Mullanphy, John Mullanphy's sister, married Mr. Delany, of the eastern shore of Maryland, by whom she had two sons, Dennis and John, both physicians. Dr. Dennis Delany married, in 1836, his cousin, Octavia Mullanphy.

Mullanphy Orphan Asylum.—The asylum, attached to the convent and academy of the religious order of the Sacred Heart, was established on Broadway, near Chouteau Avenue, in 1827. Madame Duchesne, the pioneer of the order in America, with four companions, reached St. Louis in August, 1818. At the suggestion of friends she located, after some weeks, at St. Charles, Missouri, a settlement which at that time gave greater promise than St. Louis. The little community, after one year of unparalleled difficulties, owing to poverty and the small school, removed to St. Ferdinand, St. Louis County, now called Florissant, and a boarding school was opened under favorable auspices. In 1827 petitions were sent to the mother house of the order in Paris to open a boarding school in St. Louis. Rev. Mother Barat, foundress of the order, commissioned Madame Duchesne to take charge of the new institution. A wealthy and charitable Catholic gentleman of St. Louis came to her aid by the offer of a small house and eighty acres of land, for the purpose of a boarding school and a day school, one of the conditions of the contract being that twenty orphans should be kept in the house and provided for. The offer was accepted, and on the 2d of May, 1827, Madame Duchesne and a companion left St. Ferdinand for St. Louis, which at that time counted little over 6,000 inhabitants. After some hasty preparations the orphanage was established, and, a new colony of nuns arriving from the mother house on the 9th of September, the boarding and day schools were organized, which were soon in a flourishing condition. Madame Duchesne was soon obliged to put up a more commodious building. The orphans are received at an early age, and remain until they are eighteen. They receive solid instruction in the ordinary branches, and are thoroughly trained to needlework and in manual labor. The works of the order continued at the Broadway foundation until the movement of the city westward made a school no longer possible on Broadway. In 1872 the extensive academy on Meramec Street was opened, and the boarders were transferred to "Maryville" in September. The work of the day school continued until the completion of the present establishment on Taylor and Maryland Avenues, whither the community and orphanage removed in 1894. The order of the Sacred Heart was established in 1800 by Venerable Mother Madeleine Sophie Barat, in France, for the higher education of girls and the gratuitous education of the poor. There are now houses of the order in all the larger cities of the Union and in nearly all parts of the world.

Mullen, Alexander J., physician and surgeon, was born in Belfast, Ireland, August 19, 1813, son of Hugh and Bridget Mullen. His father, who was a prosperous miller of Belfast in the earlier years of his life, immigrated to the United States soon after the birth of the son, in 1813, settling at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of flour, and prospered to such an extent that he became a large owner of real estate in Philadelphia. In 1847 he retired from business and removed to Napoleon, Indiana, at which place he died in 1868. Dr. Mullen was educated in the Catholic schools of Philadelphia, and then entered upon a seafaring life, sailing on the ship "Edward," engaged in the tea trade, while still a youth. Aboard this vessel he made a trip to the West Indies as a common sailor, returning at the end of a three years' voyage, in the course of which he had suffered shipwreck and had many other thrilling experiences. Still in love with the sea, however, he made a second and a third voyage to China, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of his family and friends, he found it exceedingly difficult to resist the fascinations, or, as some one has said, "the many twinkling smiles of ocean." Finally, however, he was persuaded by his father to abandon the sea and devote himself to the study of medicine. Seeking an inland city, or, at least, one in which he would be undisturbed by visions of the breezy waves that "toss up their silvery spray," he applied himself sedulously to his books, and in 1838 was graduated from Louisville Medical College, of Louisville, Kentucky, with the highest class honors. Immediately after his graduation he learned that the dread disease known in those days as "black tongue" had become epidemic at Napoleon, Indiana, and he proceeded to that city to make a study of the disease and render such services as he could to those suffering from it. The result of this visit to Indiana was that he located at Napoleon and practiced medicine there successfully for more than twenty years thereafter. In 1861 he tendered his services to the government to aid in the suppression of

David Murphy.

the rebellion, and was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the capacity of military surgeon until the close of the war, being attached much of the time to the staff of General W. S. Rosecrans, whose warm friendship he enjoyed to the end of his life, and at whose home in California he and Mrs. Mullen were guests not many years before his death. After the war he established his home in Indianapolis, Indiana, and resumed his professional labors in that city. In 1867 he retired temporarily from the practice of medicine to give his attention to merchandising interests in Nashville, Tennessee, but later practiced five years at Madison, Indiana. He then removed with his family to St. Louis, and from 1872 up to the time of his death, which occurred September 27, 1897, he was an active and successful practitioner in this city. Although he lived to an advanced age, he was mentally and physically vigorous during the later years of his life, and, in a green old age, kept in touch with his younger professional brethren, who prized his counsels and garnered wisdom from his wide and varied experiences. Accompanied by Mrs. Mullen he traveled extensively during his life both in this country and abroad, and, on the occasion of a visit to Europe in 1877, attracted much attention by performing numerous difficult surgical operations without administering ether to the patients, a process which he had invented having rendered the use of the dangerous drug unnecessary. He was twice married—first, in 1843, to Miss Caroline E. Hudler, daughter of Dr. Carl Hudler, who was surgeon to Napoleon I, and upon whom the Emperor bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honor. His first wife died in 1873, and in 1874 he married Mrs. John Dillon, of St. Louis, who survives him. His daughter, Mrs. Marie F. McClean, wife of Roderick J. McClean, a well known merchant, and one son, Daniel H. Mullen, are the only other members of his family now living in St. Louis. Another son, Jerome F. Mullen, is a prominent member of the bar at Los Angeles, California.

Municipal Assembly.—The name of the legislative body of the city of St. Louis. It dates from the year 1876, when the separation of the city from the county was effected and the city received its new charter. Before that the legislative body was called the City Council, but the new charter of 1876 gave it the name of "Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis." It consists of two branches, a Council and a House of Delegates. The Council is made up of thirteen members, who are chosen on a general ticket and hold office for a term of four years. The House of Delegates is made up of one member from each ward, chosen every two years. Members of the Council must be qualified voters, at least thirty years of age, and have been citizens of the State five years, and of the city one year. Members of the House of Delegates must be twenty-five years of age, have been citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the city three years, and of the wards one year, and have paid city and State taxes for at least two years before their election.

The sessions of the Assembly are held annually, beginning on the third Tuesday of April. The pay of members is $300 per year, with reasonable expenses incurred in the service. The acts of the Assembly are called ordinances. It has authority to assess, levy and collect taxes, and borrow money, to establish and regulate streets, to erect public buildings, improve the harbor, license, tax and regulate various vocations, to establish quarantine, to establish the standard of weights and measures, to appoint and regulate elections, to protect the public health, and do all other things that the interest of the city and the welfare of its citizens may require.

Murder, First in St. Louis.—Some time between 1780 and 1787, during the second administration of Lieutenant-Governor Cruzat, a Spanish soldier, stationed at St. Louis, killed a companion. This appears to have been the first murder committed here and to have been also the only murder committed in St. Louis during the forty years of French and Spanish domination.

Murderers' Row.—The row of cells in the city jail on Clark Avenue, in which prisoners convicted of murder are confined. The name was applied soon after the jail was erected, and will probably last as long as the jail lasts.

Murphy, David, lawyer and jurist, was born October 20, 1836, in Woolwich, England, son of John and Ann (Mason) Murphy.

His father was a native of Belfast, Ireland, who entered the British Army in his young manhood, and who, at the time of his son's birth, was a sergeant of artillery and librarian of the barracks at Woolwich. In 1842 the parents of Judge Murphy came to the United States, and his mother died in this country in 1877, and his father in 1880. Judge Murphy grew up in the East, obtaining a fair education in the public schools of Connecticut and New York, which was supplemented later by a period of schooling in Franklin County, Missouri. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he had, before coming West, partly learned the carpenter's trade, and before reaching Missouri he worked at his trade in Des Moines, Burlington, and Keokuk, Iowa, during the years 1855-6-7. In 1858 he came first to St. Louis, and shortly afterward obtained employment on the Missouri Pacific Railway, then in process of construction. From here he went to Franklin County, where he was employed as a carpenter, attended school and taught school until the Civil War began. When volunteers were called for to aid in the suppression of the Southern uprising he responded, in April of 1861, by raising a company, which was the first body of troops from the interior of the State to reach St. Louis and tender its services to the government. This company became a part of Frank P. Blair's First Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was soon called into service. At the battle of Wilson's Creek, fought in August of 1861, Lieutenant Murphy received a gunshot wound in the knee, and was the only line officer of the celebrated First Missouri to be especially recommended to the President for recognition by General Fremont, then commander of the Department of the Missouri. When he recovered he was offered the colonelcy of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment, but accepted the captaincy of Battery F, of the First Missouri Light Artillery Regiment, with which he served in Southwest Missouri until 1862, when he was assigned to duty with the Army of the Frontier. At the battle of Prairie Grove, fought December 7, 1862, his battery rendered such conspicuous services as to call forth the following mention in the official report of the engagement:

"PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., Dec. 10, 1862.

. . . "To Captain Murphy's battery, reared under his strict, but just discipline, we are particularly indebted as an army. His characteristic consecration to duty has, in his battery, made for him a reputation of which all may be proud. . . .

"WM. MCE. DYE,
"Colonel Commanding Brigade."

In recognition of his bravery and efficiency on this occasion, Captain Murphy was promoted to major of his regiment at the request of General F. J. Herron. During the year 1863 he was chief of artillery under Major-General Herron, serving in that capacity at the siege of Vicksburg. After the capture of Vicksburg, he resigned his commission in the army and returned to St. Louis, where, for a short time, he engaged in school teaching. Then he again entered the army, being commissioned a first lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and appointed adjutant of the regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher. Later, he was placed in command of all the artillery in Fort Davidson, when General Sterling Price made his famous raid through Missouri, and as such participated in the battle of Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864. Afterward he was promoted successively to lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fiftieth Missouri Regiment, and served for a time as inspector-general for the district of St. Louis, during which period he was presented with a sword as colonel by the officers and members of the Constitutional Convention in recognition of his services at the battle of Pilot Knob. The following letter, written to President Lincoln, bears testimony to his gallantry and capability as a commanding officer:

"ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1864.

"His Excellency, the President—Sir: I respectfully recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general Lieutenant-Colonel David Murphy, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers. I have known him since the battle of Prairie Grove, where he did excellent service in command of a battery; and I regard him as well qualified for the command of a brigade or division in the field. At the battle of Pilot Knob I placed him on my staff and gave him charge of the siege and field artillery. He discharged his duties there and on the retreat with admirable skill, and very greatly aided in accomplishing the success of the campaign. His conspicuous gallantry has won him the respect and confidence of Missouri soldiers and citizens almost without exception, by

whom his promotion would be received with great favor. I am, sir, respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"THOMAS EWING, JR."

After being mustered out of the government military service, he returned to Franklin County, Missouri, and in the year 1865 was appointed circuit attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Missouri. In the year 1866 he was appointed special agent of the Post-office Department for Missouri, a position which he held until the summer of 1869. In the meantime, he had established, in the spring of 1867, the "Franklin County Observer," which he edited and published until the summer of 1870. Having studied law in a somewhat desultory way while engaged in other pursuits, he determined, in 1870, to devote himself thereafter to that profession, and for the purpose of more thoroughly fitting himself to meet its requirements, he entered upon a course of study at the St. Louis Law School. He was graduated from that institution in 1871, and at once began the practice of law in this city, at the same time taking an active interest in politics and public affairs. From 1876 to 1881 he was a member of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund Board, and in 1882 served for a time as circuit attorney of St. Louis while the regular incumbent of that office was unable to perform his duties. In 1884 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Attorney-General of Missouri, and in 1892 was again the candidate of his party for that office. In 1886 he was nominated for judge of the criminal court of St. Louis, but declined to stand as a candidate. In 1894, however, he accepted the nomination for this judgeship, was elected, and retained the office until the close of the year 1898, fully demonstrating his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions in that capacity. Judge Murphy married, in 1863, Miss Ellen F. Foss, of Maine, who died the same year. In 1866 he married Miss Mary J. Bainbridge, daughter of Colonel Allen Bainbridge, of De Soto, Missouri, who, during his life, was a close friend and companion of General John A. Logan.

Murphy, George T., educator, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, March 30, 1847. His grandfather, John Murphy, served his country throughout the Revolutionary War as a member of the famous Tenth Regiment of Virginia Regulars. At the close of the war he settled in what is now the State of Missouri, then a trackless wilderness under an alien flag. Here was born Thomas Murphy, our subject's father. He became conspicuous among the sturdy pioneers who assisted in the making of the first and leading State formed out of the Louisiana Purchase. Major Thomas Murphy's biography would involve a complete chronicle of the perilous days in which he lived and acted. He helped to make history, and, in the retrospect of his stirring career, could have remarked, with truth and modesty, of many daring deeds: "*Quorum magna pars fui.*" His youngest son, George Thomas, after exhausting the advantages afforded by the public schools of his day, supplemented his education with a course at the old City University. Mr. Murphy left his old home in 1868 to achieve a place for himself among the useful men of his generation. He was poor in pocket, but rich in the valuable equipment of a robust constitution, strong common sense, vigorous moral principles, a resolute will, and a natural politeness which attracted acquaintanceships that his solid qualities easily transmitted into enduring friendships. One of his co-workers says of him: "Mr. Murphy had a fortune in the start in the admirable blending in his composition of the qualities of kindliness, sagacity, discretion and decisiveness. These in their workings have produced a character of unusual equipoise. To sum up his characteristics in a single sentence, 'He wears well.'" Mr. Murphy's teaching career began at the "Gratiot," then a one-room building situated in the timber belt now known as Forest Park. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of public schools for St. Louis County. When the Legislature abolished the office of county superintendent, he was elected county commissioner of public schools, and held that position until appointed by the board of education principal of a school in this city. This appointment was made upon the recommendation of Dr. W. T. Harris, superintendent, now United States Commissioner of Education. Thenceforward his career is identified with the history and progress of education in St. Louis. He has always been a tireless worker. At one time Mr. Murphy had an inclination for the law as a profession, and studied it most diligently in all the intervals of school work. But the longer he taught the more congenial became the call-

ing he had looked upon as temporary, the more vividly he realized its inherent dignity and nobility, and its absolute necessity to the betterment of mankind. He had made respectable progress in the law, and had begun to gather a clientele when he decided, definitely, to make teaching his life work, a resolution he has had no reason to regret. During his term as county superintendent he did much toward elevating the standard of professional attainment by licensing only those teachers who were found to be well qualified for their work. He was persistently devoted to the idea of having only colored teachers for colored children, and when he left the office there was but one white teacher of colored children in the county. While teaching in the county, he was several times honored with the presidency of the St. Louis County Teachers' Institute, and his colaborers of this city paid him a similar compliment by electing him president of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy. He was also chosen by the electors of the old Thirteenth Ward to serve them as a member of the Board of Education, and held the office until the ward became a part of the county again. Without any solicitation on his part, he was chosen delegate to the State convention that declared in favor of enfranchising those who had been in arms against the Union, or in sympathy with the "Lost Cause." In 1870 he was happily married to Miss Alice G. White, an accomplished and excellent young lady of this city. One son, a promising young man, is the result of this union. About the year 1891, Mr. Murphy was called from the management of the Clinton School to assist in the administration of the entire system of schools in this city. He has been reappointed to the office of assistant superintendent several times, and has recently been elected president of the Teachers' Annuity Association of St. Louis. In December, 1897, he was appointed manager for Missouri of the National Educational Association. Mr. Murphy is well known in Masonic circles, and has served as master of his lodge and as eminent commander of the largest and most influential commandery in the western country. In person Mr. Murphy is of average height, stocky build, florid complexion, shrewd yet kindly eye, and of most affable address. He would have made a successful politician, as he is a good mixer with his fellows, and possesses more than average insight into human nature. He is in the meridian of his physical and mental powers, and, although eminently a man of affairs, has by no means neglected to acquaint himself with the profoundest literature bearing upon the profession to which he has consecrated his able, useful and honorable life.

Murphy, M. J., lawyer and ex-street commissioner, was born August 20, 1834, in New York City. At the age of thirteen he came to St. Louis, and continued his studies in the old Cathedral parish school and in the public schools of this city. Whilst engaged in mercantile pursuits, he studied law during leisure hours, and finally graduated from the law department of Washington University in May, 1872. He commenced business at No. 77 North Fourth Street in 1850, and continued in the men's furnishing goods line with Gill & Bro. and Gill & Murphy, afterward M. J. Murphy, successively, until 1887, when he was appointed harbor and wharf commissioner by Mayor Francis, and advanced to the street commissionership by Mayor Noonan in 1890, being reappointed in 1891. His service in the harbor and wharf and the street departments embraced a period of eight years, during which time he was a member also of the board of public improvements. Whilst in the midst of his business career, he was elected a director in the board of public schools, serving from 1877 to 1880. He was vice-president and afterward president of the board, and chairman of nearly all the prominent committees during his term. He was a conspicuous advocate of the kindergarten method, and ally of Miss Susie E. Blow and of Professor William T. Harris in engrafting it permanently on the public school system of St. Louis. During his incumbency of the office of the harbor and wharf commissioner, he contributed to the press a series of able and valuable articles on the subject of river improvement, and frequently conferred at Washington with the committees of Congress upon the needs of St. Louis in that connection. His investigations and researches gave him a thorough knowledge of matters fraught with weighty interest concerning this matter, and his practical administration placed him easily at the front as an official charged with the duties of the position he held. The knowledge gained by him is embodied in an interesting contribution prepared by Mr. Murphy for the "Encyclopedia

of the History of St. Louis." No less able and useful was his administration of the office of commissioner of streets. Since his retirement from office Mr. Murphy has devoted himself to the legal profession, attending chiefly to probate and municipal law. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, of the Association of Charities and Correction, and is first vice-president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He has been connected with all the leagues and associations formed for the freedom or relief of Ireland. Every benevolent enterprise has had his active interest or sympathy, though this has been exercised without ostentation and with becoming modesty. In religion a Catholic, in politics a Democrat, he has always been tolerant and conservative, never claiming for himself more liberty of belief than he is willing to concede to every other man, nor obtruding his own views dogmatically. He possesses a clear and vigorous intellect, and expresses his thoughts forcefully, logically and convincingly.

Museum of Fine Arts.—See "Washington University;" also "Art Development in St. Louis."

Musical Club, St. Louis.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Musical Union Orchestra.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Music Hall, the large hall on the second floor of the Exposition Building, on Olive Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. It is the largest hall of the kind in the city, and one of the largest in the country, being capable of seating 4,000 persons and having a full capacity of accommodating an audience of 6,000 persons. It is used for concerts, exhibitions, addresses and public meetings at all times. The famous Gilmore Band gave their concerts in it for many years, under the Exposition management, and after the death of Gilmore these were followed by the Sousa concerts.

Musicians and Composers. — See "Music in St. Louis."

Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association.—An association founded in St. Louis September 15, 1885, which was first a social and benevolent organization, but which in 1886 was formed into a protective union. All the professional musicians of the city became members of this Union, and April 16, 1886, it obtained a charter from the National League of Musicians. Twice since that time the St. Louis Association has furnished a president of the national organization. It also sent delegates to Indianapolis, Indiana, and helped to found the American Federation of Musicians in that city in 1896. The local association, which is No. 2 of the American Federation, now has three hundred members.

Music in St. Louis. — The development of the musical art in St. Louis commenced in the early part of 1830. At that time music was mostly cultivated in the old French and a few American families, who were the leaders of good society and culture. Among the most noteworthy arrivals in musical circles of that time was Mr. Henry Weber, the father of Mrs. Charles Balmer. Mrs. Balmer was a magnificent pianist, and her husband, Mr. Charles Balmer, a thoroughly educated musician. They were married in 1840, and their home was for many years thereafter the rendezvous of all who cultivated the sciences, literary, dramatic and musical art. Every talent found a hospitable reception and encouragement from the kindly disposed host and hostess. In the spring of 1839 the musical community was enriched by the arrival of Madame Caradori Allen, a noted singer at that time. In the same year Mr. Charles Balmer organized the first orchestra, and his father-in-law, Mr. Henry Weber, the first vocal studio, which was greatly patronized by the best families. A fair orchestra existed at that time at the old St. Louis Theater, consisting of six musicians. A full brass band was not in existence then—1837—and when, one day, the old "Grays," a military company, paraded the streets, the band consisted of four musicians, who marched at the head of the company, namely, a violin, clarionet, cornet and trombone. This was certainly a queer sort of a band, but the old "Grays" marched, nevertheless, with martial bearing and pride through the street, and were highly elated that they had a semblance of a band to march with. The whole city rejoiced when, in 1838, the first brass band was organized. This noble-hearted band, so different from those of the present, rendered service without taking

any remuneration for it. William Robyn, who came here in 1837, was the leader of it. St. Louis then boasted of an orchestra, and a brass band, and both organizations raised the enthusiasm for music, without which there can be neither singing nor playing. The few concerts given at that time always took place in the dining room of the old Planters' House. August Waldauer, who arrived here in the spring of 1844, made his debut at that famous hostelry. And so great was his success and the ovation he received that some of the papers, mentioning the enthusiasm manifested at his playing, said it was almost too much for his youthful modesty. In the same season, Vieuxtemps, the great Belgian violinist, and Ole Bull, the great Norwegian, came and concertized in St. Louis. Ole Bull became the most popular by dint of his good looks, and by catering to the then existing taste of the people; while the other—Vieuxtemps—played only classical compositions, scorning to play negro minstrel melodies to flatter a depraved musical taste.

Before any of the citizens of German nationality had found their way to St. Louis, then inhabited principally by French people of West India and Canadian origin, the music furnished for the gentle, cheerful and hospitable people at their social gatherings, balls, parties or weddings, consisted of one or two violins with guitar accompaniment. The music played was of no little merit, as their contradances, minuets, gigues and gavottes came down to the players from compositions of the celebrated masters of the time of Louis XIV to Charles X. During the early "thirties" the German musicians made their advent in St. Louis—first a clarionetist, then a fagottist, then a French horn, then gradually other instruments, year by year, until one day the most learned of the local musicians, William Robyn, who played every instrument in the orchestra, thought the time had come to call all the city's musicians together, and organize a complete orchestra, with stated regular public concerts. The idea found such favorable response on the part of all, both professional and amateur musicians, that the society named "The Polyhymnia Society," was duly organized, officers and musical director elected, and after a few energetic and enthusiastic rehearsals, the following programme was decided upon, and duly performed, with William Robyn as director, October 8, 1845, to the wonder and delight of the audience, but few of whom had ever heard or dreamed of the grand effects of orchestral music:

1—Overture—"Don Juan" . . . . . Mozart
Orchestra.
2—Violin Solo . . . . . De Beriot
Mr. Francis Obert.
3—Terzetto for Soprano, Tenor and Bass . . . . . Sigismund Newkom
Soprano, Mrs. Obert; Tenor, Mr. Eggers;
Basso, Mr. C. Kribben.
4—Overture—"Acteon" . . . . . Auber
Orchestra.
5—Overture—"La Gazza Larda" . . . . . Rossini
Orchestra.
6—Flute Solo . . . . . Toulu
Mr. William Robyn.
7—Baritone Song—"The Posthorn" . . . . . .
Mr. Kribben; Cornet Obligato, Mr. Wm. Robyn
8—Violincello Solo . . . . . Mr. Henry Robyn
9—Grand Valse . . . . . J. Strauss
Orchestra.

Following are the names of the first orchestra organized in St. Louis: First violins, Francis Obert, Mr. Hirschberg, Eugene Miltenberger, Emile Karst. Second violins: William Heinrichshofen, Statius Kehrman, Bernard Poepping, Mr. Wogtech, Charles Balmer. Violas: Baron von Wangelin, Ernst Neuer, Reinhard Fuchs. Violincello: Henry Robyn, Mr. Anders, Dr. A. Hammer. Double bass: Henry Bollman, Mr. Stock. Flutes: Mr. Stock, Mr. Hasbrook. Piccolo: Charles Wocher. Clarionets: Henry Burg, Philip Weber, John Braun. Fagotto, Mr. Stock. French horns: Philip Burg, Mr. Schilling. Cornets: Nicolas Lebrun, Mr. Kost. Trumpets: John Schnell, and two Bohemian names, forgotten. Trombone: Louis Schnell. Tympani: Mr. Stock. Of these only William Robyn, William Heinrichshofen, Nicolas Lebrun, Statius Kehrman and Emile Karst were still alive in 1897. It would not be safe to conclude that this concert, given over a half-century ago by the first St. Louis orchestra, required an apology on the score of shortcomings or imperfections. Such a judgment would be wide of the mark. The orchestral numbers were carried through with a snap and vim that drew out enthusiastic demonstration from the audience.

Thus musical life commenced to develop, and many young people began to study the divine art. In a few years St. Louis could boast of having some of the best singers and instrumentalists in the country. The first

choral society, consisting of men only, was organized in 1846, under the name of the "St. Louis Saengerbund." Mr. Fuchs was the director of it. Their place of meeting was above a saloon on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. After existing thirty years they resolved to join the Orpheus Choral Society. In 1850 another choral society—the "Social Saengerchor"—was organized. Their meeting place was at the Kossuth House, on South Second Street. In 1853 the first music festival took place, and all these societies took a prominent part in it.

During the year 1851 the greatest vocalist of our time, Jenny Lind, visited St. Louis and gave her concerts in Wyman's Hall, on Market Street. It is needless to say that these concerts were crowded, even at the then unheard-of price of $5 per ticket. Some reserved seats were sold at auction, and Mr. Keevil, the hatter, bought the first seat for $350. Mr. A. Waldauer, who by that time had advanced to the musical conductorship of the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, and the St. Louis Theater, accompanied the "Swedish Nightingale" on her tour through the country as solo violinist and a member of Jenny Lind's orchestra. During the season of 1852 the youthful Adelina Patti and her sister, Amelia, afterward Madame Maurice Strakosch, came to St. Louis. In 1852 the Varieties Theater, expressly built by a number of prominent St. Louis citizens for Mr. Joseph Field, manager, actor, dramatist and journalist, was opened with a complete dramatic, operatic and ballet troupe. It was during that season that Mr. A. Waldauer made his first attempt at translating and adapting German plays for the American stage. "Griselda" was produced, with Mrs. George Farren in the title role, to full houses for a week, and she successfully played the part all over the country for many seasons. In 1853 the Hungarian violinist, Miska Hauser, delighted St. Louis audiences with his soul-inspiring, wonderful technical playing.

Concerts and Operas.

In the same year Bergman's Germania Orchestra, from New York, with the violiniste, Camilla Urso, and the pianist, Alfred Jael, gave a number of concerts here. The first grand Italian opera appeared here in 1854, at Field's Varieties Theater. Arditi, whose "Kiss Waltz" made him celebrated all over the world, and which was composed here in St. Louis, conducted the opera. The principal members of this opera troupe assisted at the inauguration concert of the old Library Hall, which had just been finished. From that time on the Library Hall was the concert hall of St. Louis, and many world-renowned artists, readers and orchestras made it the home of the muses for a good many years. In 1857 the world-celebrated pianist, Thalberg, made his appearance here, accompanied by Brignoli, the famous Italian tenor. The musical event of 1859 consisted in the establishing of the Philharmonic Society, through the efforts of Messrs. A. Waldauer, Dabney Carr and Charles Balmer. Mr. Waldauer was offered the conductorship of the new society, but declined on account of previous engagements. Then Mr. Ed. Sobolewsky was chosen and engaged, and came from Milwaukee to take charge of the new organization, which consisted of an orchestra and a large mixed chorus of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Sobolewsky was a thorough musician, and knew how to infuse a good deal of enthusiasm into his society. The society gave their concerts at Library Hall, and later on at the Veranda Hall—corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue—and was well patronized by St. Louis citizens. There were no tickets sold; only the subscribers frequented these concerts, and filled every seat in the house. The orchestra consisted of some of the best musicians and amateurs in the city, foremost among whom were Messrs. Emile Karst, Fellerer, Sauter, Schopp, P. G. Anton, H. Bollman, William Robyn and many others. The soprano solos were excellently sung and rendered by Mrs. Edwina Dean-Lowe, who, aside from possessing a well cultivated and beautiful voice, was very attractive personally. Mrs. Lowe was a half-sister of the celebrated Julia Dean, the actress, and would, without doubt, have become as great a favorite as the latter had she gone on the operatic stage. A proof of it was her appearance, in 1864, in Flotow's "Martha" under Mr. Balmer's leadership. This opera was given exclusively with local talent for the benefit of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Commission, James E. Yeatman, president. The performance took place at DeBar's Opera House, on Pine Street, and

attracted crowded houses. The cast of the opera was as follows:

Mrs. Edwina Dean-Lowe	Martha
Mrs. Tomlinson	Nancy
Mr. Anderson	Lionel
Mr. Max Bollman	Plunket
Mr. Harless	Martha's Cousin
Mr. Fred. Kluender	Sheriff

In the same year many other war-time entertainments for the benefit of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Commission took place, with excellent financial results. The "Globe-Democrat" recently gave a synopsis of one, as follows:

"The accompanying programme, which was carried out on the three-hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, April 23, 1864, in Mercantile Hall, was given for the benefit of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The Mississippi Valley Fair occupied an immense wooden building built especially for the purpose, covering the large open space on Twelfth Street, north of Olive. Mr. A. Waldauer, who conducted the chorus and orchestra in this entertainment, is still identified with the musical work and musical progress of St. Louis. Mr. Charles Balmer assisted in conducting the orchestra on this memorable occasion. There was no instrument that he was not master of, and under various *nom de plumes* he composed a great quantity of music of every description and variety. For the benefit of the Mississippi Valley Fair he gave the opera 'Martha,' which was considered the best performance of this opera ever witnessed in St. Louis. At the time of President Lincoln's death Mr. Balmer was chosen to conduct the musical services at the funeral. The baton used by him on that occasion, and the one he used in directing the first St. Louis orchestra, are still preserved by his family as souvenirs of those events. Mr. Wilson Primm, the next name on the programme, was another well known St. Louisan, a fine gentleman, who for many years was judge of the criminal court. He died in 1874, leaving a widow and family, who are still living, and reside in the old home in Carondelet. Says Mrs. Charles Balmer, St. Louis' musical authority, who was a contemporary of Judge Primm: 'Judge Wilson Primm was a gentleman high in social circles. He was very fond of music and a fine musician himself. From 1838 to the middle of the forties he was St. Louis' best tenor singer, and was the first American who sang Beethoven's "Adelaide." I remember accompanying his singing in 1840.' Next on this programme comes that sweet old song, 'I Know a Bank Whereon the Wild Thyme Grows,' sung by the Misses Wiggins and Stoddard, two St. Louis amateur singers of the olden time. Miss Wiggins was gifted with a fine voice and musical talent, and belonged to the family that owned the Wiggins Ferry. Miss Wiggins afterward married an Episcopalian minister of Cincinnati. Miss Stoddard, too, possessed a good voice. She afterward became Mrs. Charles Peck, and is now dead. Mrs. Edwina Dean-Lowe, sister of the great actress, Julia Dean, who is down on this programme for a song, 'Where the Bee Sucks,' was for many years St. Louis' local prima donna. For a number of years she was first soprano in Dr. Eliot's church, the old Unitarian Church, on Ninth and Olive, where the Century Building now stands. For the last sixteen years Mrs. Lowe has been residing with a married daughter in the East. 'She can still use her fine voice to good effect,' says Mrs. Balmer, who met her a few winters ago."

In October, 1883, one of the most interesting concerts took place at the Olympic Theater, under the auspices of the Veiled Prophet Society, and under the direction of Mr. A. Waldauer. The price of each ticket was five dollars, and, as may be imagined, the concert was patronized by the best people of this city. The following artists took part in it: Miss Belle Cole, the famous alto singer; Mrs. Rive King, the famous pianist; Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, the famous soprano; Mr. Ed. Remenyi, the famous violinist; the celebrated Temple Quartette, of Boston; Messrs. Bateman, Webber, Cook and Ryder, besides a large orchestra consisting of seventy-five musicians.

The first large military band was established in 1854 by Frank Boehm, as leader. It became well known afterward as the Knight Templar Band. They were engaged to accompany the Knights Templar to their conclave at Baltimore, and in a tournament of about forty brass bands in that city succeeded in gaining first prize. Frank Boehm's brother, Christoph, organized about that time a new brass band, and competed against his brother Frank; so did Mr. Herwig with a new band. However, the greatest military band that St. Louis ever had was organized by Mr. A. Waldauer, upon the request of General Fre-

ment, which was attached to the General's bodyguard. Their concerts in front of the headquarters, on Chouteau Avenue, attracted such large crowds every evening that the street looked like a fair. A few years later Messrs. Waldauer and Ben Vogel, then leader of the Olympic Theater, gave weekly concerts at Lafayette Park during the summer season with this same band—the only park in the city which had any music during the week—and the park was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds which patronized these summer concerts for many seasons.

Singing Societies.

In 1866 the "Arion," a new singing society, was organized, and many members of older societies, like the Saengerbund, joined them. They held their meetings over the McLean Building on Chestnut Street, and chose a German lawyer, Gustav von Deutsch, as their conductor. Von Deutsch was a passionate music lover, a good musician, and cello player. During that year the musical leadership of the Philharmonic Society experienced a change; Mr. Sobolewsky retired, and Messrs. Waldauer and Balmer conducted the society during the season of 1867-8, temporarily, until they were able to engage another leader, who was found in Mr. Egmond Froehlich, who came from Stuttgart, Germany, in 1868. Two years afterward the last named society disbanded, to the sorrow and regret of many friends of music. The principal reasons which caused the close of the society were, first of all, a decline in subscriptions and an ever increasing expense, caused by the engagement for each concert of foreign artists, who received more remuneration than the society or its treasury could afford.

The Orpheus Singing Society was established in 1867, and continued until they joined the St. Louis Saengerbund, in 1878. A ladies' chorus, mainly called into existence by the exertions of Mrs. Dr. Jenks, was allied to the St. Louis Saengerbund, and sang in their concerts when required. One of the foremost music teachers and pianists of that period was Mr. Carl Bode. Born and bred a gentleman, he was a great favorite among our best citizens, who patronized him extensively. Some of our best piano players were pupils of Mr. Bode, who died in St. Louis a few years later, mourned by many citizens and music lovers.

In the middle years of the "sixties," and later on during the winter seasons, the Italian opera came here with never-failing regularity, for St. Louis had the reputation of being a good field for opera troupes. They appeared mostly at DeBar's Opera House, on Pine Street, under the management of Max Strakosch, sometimes under Giacomo Grau, or Max Maretzeck. Later on came Colonel Mapleson's "Her Majesty's Opera" to the Olympic. Their repertoire was always the same, consisting of "Norma," "Lucia," "Lucretia Borgia," "Favorita," "La Sonnambula," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" and "Barber of Seville," and later on came "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Aida," "L'Africaine" and the Wagner operas. At the end of the "sixties" Flotow's opera of "Stradella" was given at the Olympic Theater with home talent, under the leadership of Von Deutsch, who was the conductor of the Arion Singing Society. Ferdinand Diehm played and sang "Stradella" in a most artistic manner; his voice, a clear, robust tenor, showed to the best advantage, so much so that everyone wondered why he did not choose the operatic stage as a profession, where he doubtless would have made as great a hit, with his melodious voice, as any of the great tenors of our day. Miss Sobolewsky, the daughter of the conductor of the Polyhymnia Society, sang the soprano part of the opera. In 1869, after the suspension of the Polyhymnia Society, Mr. S. R. Sauter organized the Haydn Orchestra, which consisted mainly of amateurs, only in some of their concerts they engaged professional talent to assist them. The organization disbanded after an existence of a few years.

The Arion Singing Society, in 1869, elected Egmont Froehlich as their conductor. And when our city, at the Musical Festival in Cincinnati, was chosen by the North American Saengerbund as the next meeting place, from the 12th to the 16th of June, 1872, Mr. Froehlich conducted the orchestra and combined choruses of the North American Saengerbund. At an expense of $60,000 a music hall was erected for that purpose, on Eleventh and Twelfth, St. Charles and Washington Avenue, which seated 12,000 people. Franz Abt, the celebrated song composer, was invited as a guest of honor for this festival, and came from Germany especially to attend it. When, on the first evening, he walked up to the conductor's desk to conduct his own composition, "Abendlied," he received such an ovation from the musicians, singers and the public that he

was moved, and bowing his acknowledgment, he said that he had never witnessed such unbounded enthusiasm. The orchestra consisted chiefly of local musicians, and, besides, musicians brought from Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati, and was excellent.

In 1871 a musician by the name of Williams came here and established the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, with the co-operation of Messrs. August Waldauer and Herman Lawitzky. After an existence of six months, Messrs. Waldauer and Lawitzky bought Mr. Williams' share of the conservatory and managed it until the death of Mr. Lawitzky, who was an excellent pianist, and a very popular teacher. Then Mr. Waldauer managed and conducted the affairs of the conservatory alone for about twenty years, when he took Mr. Marcus Epstein, the eminent pianist and popular teacher, as his partner. The Beethoven Conservatory has been a great success since its opening, and is now (1897) in the twenty-sixth year of its existence. Many hundred musicians have graduated at this now famous institution, and are credits to the operatic and concert stage, church choirs, orchestras, etc. The diplomas of the Beethoven Conservatory are acknowledged all over the world. The faculty consists of twenty-five teachers in all, most of whom possess national reputations in the different branches of music, elocution, physical culture and languages.

During the winter of 1872 the following singing societies were organized: The Chouteau Valley Maennerchor, The Druid Maennerchor, Hungary Saengerbund, Swiss Maennerchor, Jaeger Saengerbund, and The Saengerbund of the Sons of Herman. The old Turner Society had a singing section. These singing societies increased with every year, so that in 1888, when the second Saenger Festival took place, twenty-nine local singing societies took part in it. The Liederkranz Singing Society and Social Club was organized in 1870, and exists to this day in a flourishing condition. Mr. Edmond Froehlich has been its conductor since the beginning of the society. Aside from its musical aspirations it has always been the aim of the society to heighten its social qualities, regardless of expense, and its clubhouse is the social home of some our our best American and German families.

During the period of 1870-80 a flood of virtuosi appeared in St. Louis. Among them came the kings of the violin, Sauret, Winiawski, Carl Rosa, Remenyi and Wilhelmj; the pianists, Rubinstein, Anna Essipoff, Hans von Bulow, Julia Rive-King, Anna Mehlig, Clara Careno and Gustave Satter, and the violiniste-pianiste, Filomena. Among the noted musicians who have made St. Louis their home is Waldemar Malmene. He has had charge of the musical education of the blind, in the Missouri Institution for the Blind, for a number of years, as well as the choir singing in the public schools, and at the Washington University. Having been partly educated in Berlin and at the Paris Conservatory under the best masters, Mr. Malmene is a composer of no ordinary ability, and has published a number of songs, concerted pieces, trios, quartettes, etc. He is still (1897) in our midst, doing good work as a teacher and writing musical essays and criticisms for most of the musical journals in the country.

The Musical Union Orchestra was established in 1879 by Messrs. A. Waldauer and Dabney Carr, the eminent amateur flutist. The concerts given by the Musical Union were a grand success from the start. Conducted by Mr. Waldauer through eleven successive seasons, he contrived to make them popular by engaging for most of his concerts the great artists who happened to be in this country, and to arrange programmes which suited the tastes of his patrons. Most of the works of the great masters were performed by this orchestra, and elicited the unstinted praise of the patrons of the Musical Union. The concerts took place every month, beginning in November and continuing up to May, the intervening time being largely devoted to rehearsals for the orchestra. The dress-rehearsals always took place a day before the concert, and were as well attended as the concerts. These concerts attracted many people from the surrounding towns to hear the great artists and enjoy the orchestra. After the first three seasons, Mr. Carr resigned his part of the management, and was succeeded by Messrs. T. Doan and N. Hazard, who, after serving two seasons, relinquished their task, and were in turn succeeded by Mr. Wayman McCreery, who served one season. After that the society was reorganized, and Mr. Ed. Simmons became its first president, and Messrs. A. W. Douglass, S. L. Biggers and Otto Bollman became Mr. Waldauer's co-workers in the management of the Musical Union up to its end. From the

very start of the society, Mr. A. I. Epstein was engaged as accompanist and rendered efficient aid by his artistic, musician-like accompaniments, and many were the praises he received from the most renowned artists for his admirable services. During the eleven successive seasons of the Musical Union, the managers availed themselves of the aid of a great number of local artists to make their programmes interesting and enjoyable. Among these were: Singers—Mrs. M. E. Latey, Miss Laura Fisher, Mrs. A. F. Dean, Mrs. A. D. Cunningham, Mrs. Uhl Blachly, Miss Alice Lansden, Miss Henrietta Leisse, Miss Emilie A. Cuno, Mrs. Alice Hart, Miss Clara Urquhart, Miss Jessie Foster, Mrs. O. H. Bollman and Messrs. E. Cooper, J. Saler, Thomas C. Doan, Wayman McCreery, D. F. Colville, A. D. Cunningham, Philip Branson, Otto Hein and Robert S. Carr. Pianists—Miss Nellie Strong Stevenson, Charles Kunkel, Miss Lena Anton, Victor Ehling, Ernest Kroeger, Herman Epstein and Miss S. Krause. Violinists—Signor G. Parisi, Dr. Paul Nemours, G. Heerich and A. Strothotte. Violincellist—P. G. Anton, Jr., and flutists, J. A. Kieselhorst, Dabney Carr and E. Buechel. In 1886 Mr. Waldauer was compelled by failing health to give up the conductorship of the Musical Union and sell its rights, title and property, consisting of music and musical instruments, to the Choral Society.

The Choral Society originated from the Amphion Quartette, which consisted of Messrs. T. C. Doan, Wayman McCreery, D. F. Colville and A. D. Cunningham, in 1873, afterward enlarging to a double quartette under the directorship of Mr. Robert Goldbeck, who was later succeeded by Mr. Joseph Otten. At about the same time, the St. Louis Oratorio Society was organized under the auspices of Messrs. H. M. Blossom, Frank Ridgley, the famous amateur baritone, and J. S. McFarland. They gave grand oratorios with a large chorus, which was composed chiefly of the best church choirs of the city. Their liabilities amounted sometimes to $4,000 for soloists and orchestra before a single ticket was sold. The concerts always took place in the large hall of the Merchants' Exchange, and were successfully conducted by Theodore Thomas, J. M. North, Waldemar Malmene, Robert Goldbeck and A. Waldauer. The following works were rendered by the society: Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah"; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul"; Haydn's "The Creation"; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and many other great compositions. This society at that time contained the best musical talent of the city. The business and financial arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. H. M. Blossom, Frank Ridgley and J. S. McFarland. All worked untiringly for success, but their expenses were enormous and, after several years of brilliant performances, the society had to succumb for lack of public and financial support. Another musical society came into existence at the same time, called the Apollo Club, a male chorus consisting of eighty-five voices, with Mr. J. Otten as conductor. Owing to a lack of funds, the club decided to disband after an existence of six weeks, although Mr. Otten offered his services free of charge.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Otten established the St. Louis Choral Society. Rehearsals were held at Trinity Church, on Eleventh and Washington Avenue. The first concert was given at the Mercantile Library on March 24, 1881, with a chorus of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, and the following soloists: Mrs. Frank Peebles, Mrs. Mattie I. Hardy and Messrs. Ed. Cooper and E. Dierkes, with E. M. Bowman as organist. This concert created such a favorable impression that it was repeated in the First Presbyterian Church, with Mesdames Riesmeyer, Hardy and Latey, and Messrs. Cooper and Dierkes, soloists, and A. G. Robyn, organist. The society closed its first season with a complimentary soiree musicale at Naupis Hall. In 1881-2 the society opened its first season of subscription concerts, which it has kept up to this day with an ever-increasing patronage. Many great works of unusual interest were produced by this society, consisting of chorus and oratorical works under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Otten. In 1894 Mr. Otten resigned as conductor and was succeeded by Mr. Alfred Ernst, a talented pianist and musician, who still continues with the society. During the seventeen years of its existence, the society has expended over $170,000. The great success and reputation the Choral Society has attained are partly owing to the liberality and financial aid it has received for many years from its music-loving president, Mr. Robert S. Brookings, whose aim has always been to rank St. Louis with the best musical centers of the country. At the present writing the society, encouraged by its success, is making still greater ef-

forts to place St. Louis in the front rank of musical progress. In the season of 1897-8 it gave twelve oratorio and orchestral symphony concerts. This is a height which has never been attained by any musical organization in St. Louis before and tends to show that honest efforts in behalf of the noble art are always promoted and assisted by our public-spirited citizens.

In 1884, on May 7th and 8th, a musical festival took place at the Natatorium Hall, and on May 9th at Pope's Theater, with a large chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Messrs. R. S. Poppen and A. Waldauer, assisted by the famous artists, Madame Minnie Hauk, Signor Montegriffo, Signor T. Angier and Chevalier de Kontski. The festival was well patronized, though not a musical success, owing to the caprices of Minnie Hauk, who failed to attend any of the rehearsals and when she did appear in the evening, insisted that the orchestra should play their parts half a tone lower than they were written and rehearsed. Chaos followed, and the rest would better be buried in silence.

Amateur Operas.

In 1877 the St. Louis Amateur Opera was established by Messrs. A. Waldauer, T. C. Doan, C. D. Cunningham and Nat Hazard. The chorus consisted of sixty prominent local amateurs and in the spring of 1878 they produced the opera of "Norma," by Bellini, at the Grand Opera House, with full orchestra, appropriate costumes and scenery, giving three performances to crowded houses, with great artistic and financial success. The cast was as follows: Norma, Mrs. Frank W. Peebles; Adalgisa, Miss Georgia Lee Cunningham; Clotilda, Miss Nettie Crane and Miss Nellie Uhl, alternating; Pollio, Thomas C. Doan; Orovese, A. D. Cunningham; and, Flavius, A. K. Alexander. The enormous success which this opera attained was principally owing to the superb acting and singing of Mrs. Peebles, Mrs. Lee Cunningham, and Messrs. Doan and Cunningham, aided by a chorus with fresh voices and handsome features. The following spring another season of opera was given by the same gentlemen. "Norma" was repeated with the same cast, excepting Pollio, which was sung alternately by Mr. Philip Branson and T. C. Doan. "Il Trovatore" was also added, of which three performances were given with the following cast: Leonora, Miss Cora Carpenter; Azucena, Miss Minnie Curtis Ryan; Manrico, Charles C. Allen and T. C. Doan, alternating; Count de Luna, Mr. Oscar Steins; Ferrando, Mr. Alfred Bagshaw; and, Maid, Miss Flora Pike. This season proved another artistic and financial success, and "Il Trovatore" was never given in this city by professional troupes equaling the "*tout ensemble*" of this superb society.

In 1894 Miss Rosalie Balmer Smith and Miss Florence Hulmers composed an opera in three acts, called "Love, Powder and Patches," which was produced in May, 1897, at the Union Club Hall and also at the Fourteenth Street Theater with great success, owing to the brilliancy of the music, which contains many charming melodies, and its funny text and action. Another light opera, called "Tennessee," made its appearance here in 1894, composed by Robert Edwards, and was produced at Schneider's Garden during a whole week with marked success. The late C. Henry Weber composed a grand opera, called "Joan of Arc," containing many musical gems. Mr. Weber was a musician of musical talent and brilliancy, and was a brother of Mrs. Charles Balmer, and a scion of that talented family. Mr. Alfred G. Robyn, after writing several light operas, produced his comic opera in three acts, "Jacinta," in 1893. The performance took place at the Grand Opera House, with the following cast: Misses Laura Moore, Celia Eissing, Adele Barker, Messrs. Beaumont Smith, R. P. Carter, G. Miles and Percy B. Weston. The opera was presented for two weeks to crowded and appreciative audiences, who heartily enjoyed the sprightly and melodious music. The libretto was written by Mr. Francis Lepere. All the critics and the press accorded to this work of Mr. Robyn the highest praise.

During the years 1880 and 1890 the Epstein brothers produced in this city several of the more prominent comic operas at different theaters, with complete chorus, orchestra, etc. Their companies consisted solely of local amateur talent, excepting the orchestra. In every case the performance was for some charity. And as all their efforts were crowned with success both musically and financially, the benevolent societies reaped quite a harvest. Several of their soloists who were amateurs at the time have since become well known stars in the theatrical firmament. The operas produced by these gentlemen, who also conducted them, were "Chimes of Normandy,"

by Planquett; "The Mascotte," by Audran; "Stradella," by Flotow; "The Swiss Cottage," by Epstein; "Trip to Africa," by Suppe, and numerous other works.

In October, 1882, Mr. R. S. Poppen organized a choral society of about one hundred and sixty members, he being both business manager and musical conductor. After two very successful seasons musically, it disbanded in December, 1884, for want of financial support. This choral society was one of the best ever organized in St. Louis, and fully deserved the support of our citizens. Mr. Poppen proved to be one of the best of choral conductors, and his work throughout was excellent and excelled by none. The same gentleman has composed, besides several numbers of the piano and voice, three operas, called "Robin Hood" (1886), and "Althea" (1891), both produced with great success by amateurs in this city; and "Donna Diana," finished in 1897, being yet in manuscript. He is one of our foremost musicians and ranks very high as an organist and teacher.

Strassberger's Conservatory of Music was established in March, 1886, by Mr. Clemence Strassberger. One year later the first examination concert took place with great success. After several years of energetic and careful study with his pupils, Mr. Strassberger arranged concert tours in the various cities of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois. In 1891 he found it necessary to increase his faculty, and it is now composed of twenty-three of the most accomplished professors in the various branches of music, elocution, physical culture and languages, who received their education at the prominent European conservatories of music.

Amateur Orchestras.

In 1893 Mr. A. I. Epstein issued a call to the best young amateurs of the city with a view to forming an orchestra. The response was enthusiastic, and in a short time more than fifty names were enrolled as participants. They attended rehearsals with a will, and after several months of severe training, gave their first concert at the Entertainment Hall. They made an instantaneous hit and the audience was quite enthusiastic in their approval and applause. Year after year they repeated their efforts and rehearsed every Monday night at the hall of the Beethoven Conservatory, and with each succeeding concert they showed their progress in ensemble playing, phrasing and rythm, in such a marked degree, that the effect they produced made them almost equal to some of our best professional orchestras. Too much praise can not be bestowed upon their genial conductor, Mr. Epstein, for his patience, endurance and ability to produce such artistic results with his amateur orchestra.

In 1890 Mr. August Boette, a young musician of note, established an amateur orchestra in South St. Louis, and called it the Mendelssohn Musical Society. It consisted of thirty performers. They held their rehearsals every week, and in course of time, through the persistent efforts of their conductor, gave annual concerts which elicited the admiration of all music lovers. Their last concert took place at Concordia Club Hall on May 21, 1897, and was a grand success.

Musical Clubs.

The Apollo Club, a male chorus of sixty members, was organized in 1893 by Lester Crawford and other gentlemen. Alfred G. Robyn became their conductor, and their concerts during the season have always been a musical event, for they not only sing to perfection, as far as tone coloring and phrasing is concerned, but they generally engage and are assisted by the greatest artists who happen to be in this country at the time.

In 1884 a small musical club was organized under the name of "Friday Thirteen Club." The hostess was officer of the day and arranged a programme to suit herself. In 1886 the name of the club was changed to Rubinstein Club, with a membership of twenty. The club was under the management of Miss Lizzie Leslie Reed for eight years. In 1894 the officers were: Mrs. A. D. Cooper, president; Miss Reed, secretary and treasurer, with an executive committee of three. In 1895 Mrs. Cary Carper was president, with Mrs. A. D. Cooper secretary and treasurer. The club has done good work and has always been recognized as one of the leading musical clubs of the city. Although their concerts have been held mostly in private houses, they were nevertheless highly interesting, and much of our best local talent assisted in the entertainments, where only compositions of the highest order were performed. The club has been entirely self-supporting and has on several occasions donated money to different charities.

The St. Louis Musical Club was organized in 1895 by Mrs. Philip North Moore, president, Mrs. Charles Claflin Allen and Mrs. O. Herff. The club consists of a choral department, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles B. Rohland; and piano quartette department, conducted by Misses Miller and Shafer; a duo piano department, with Miss Selma Krausse as chairman; a string department, with Mr. A. I. Epstein as conductor; and a harmony and analysis class, with Miss Harriet P. Sawyer as leader. The club gives seven recitals every winter from the first four departments, and five artist recitals. The recitals of this noted club have always elicited the heartiest applause from the public and the many musicians who attend them. In fact, their recitals, for which often the best artists in the country are engaged to assist, are always musical events during the season and are highly appreciated, because their aim is to elevate the art by performing only classical music of the highest order.

The "Tuesday Musicale" was organized in 1894 and began its fourth season in October of 1897. The club has three classes of members, active, student and associate. Active membership is open to women only. The object of the Tuesday Musicale is to sustain a high standard of musical work among its active members and to advance the interests and promote the culture of musical art in this city. The club is divided into sections by the board of directors. Each section holds a private meeting once a month and elects its own chairman, who prepares the course of work for her section. The musical meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month. The chairmen of the sections constitute a committee on programmes, whose duty it is to criticise carefully and suggest specific lines of work subject to the approval of the board of directors. The officers of the club in 1897 were, Mrs. William A. Bonsack, president; Mrs. James L. Blair, first vice-president; Mrs. W. A. McCandless, second vice-president; Miss Marie Jones, recording secretary; Miss Grace A. Taussig, corresponding secretary; Miss Emma L. Taussig, treasurer, and Miss Eline Vieths, secretary of the examing board. These officers, together with the chairman of the different sections, constitute a board of directors. Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson was president of the club in 1896, and when she resigned on account of other arduous musical duties, the club, in acknowledgment of her eminent services, elected her honorary president.

The "Morning Choral Club," another one of our best musical societies, was organized in the fall of 1891. It grew out of the meeting of a small number of ladies every Tuesday morning for the practice of concerted work for women's voices, but in the spring they organized into a club, with Mr. Johnson as director. He proved so satisfactory that he safely carried the newly founded club through the following winter, giving during that season two recitals, one in February, the other in May—the two months that the club has always retained for its recitals. When Mr. Johnson was called East, Mr. Ernest R. Kroeger was unanimously chosen conductor of the club and has labored hard and faithfully to bring the club up to that high standard of musical ability for which it is noted. In many instances the officers have remained the same from year to year. Mrs. James L. Blair as president has conducted its affairs with a devoted and unerring hand, admired by all music lovers. Being herself an artist and one of the best vocalists of St. Louis, she worked faithfully and enthusiastically for the material and musical elevation of the club, and in its success she can well share the honors with its able conductor, Mr. Kroeger. The other officers of the club are Mrs. Halsey Ives, president; Mrs. William Little, treasurer; Mrs. William Funster, secretary, and Mrs. Andrew Knapp, librarian. The practice hours are every Tuesday from 10 to 12 o'clock. Honorary active and honorary associate memberships have been added and the club now consists of sixty-five active lady members.

The "St. Louis Quintette Club" was organized in 1880, its object being to perform chamber music of the highest order. It consists of Messrs. George Heerig, first violin; Val. Schopp, second violin; Louis Meyer, alto, and Carl Frochlich, violincello. This club stands very high in the estimation of the public and the musicians of St. Louis. They give monthly concerts and are well patronized and highly appreciated for their ensemble playing, which is not excelled by any similar organization in this country.

Musicians and Composers.

In the foregoing pages incidental mention has been made of many of those who have contributed most to the development of musical culture in St. Louis. Others who should be mentioned in this connection have been:

Ben Vogel, orchestra conductor and composer, came to St. Louis in 1856. He was engaged to conduct the orchestra at Woods' Theater, corner of Fourth and Olive. Afterward he conducted the orchestra at Deagle's Varieties, and later took charge of the Olympic Theater orchestra, serving in that capacity for over twenty-six years. Mr. Vogel also conducted a military band and gave successful orchestras with this at several gardens, the Exposition Building, and in various towns and cities. He was acknowledged by the musical fraternity as one of our ablest conductors, an excellent violinist, and a thorough musician. He died in 1893, mourned by many friends and the entire musical profession.

William H. Pommer, a highly talented pianist, composer and conductor, was born in St. Louis March 22, 1851. His love for music manifested itself early in life, and from 1863 to 1871 he was a pupil of B. A. Bode in piano, and of Edward Sobolewski in musical theory from 1869 up 1871. In 1872 he entered the Leipsic Conservatory, where he was a pupil of Reinecke, Coccius and Dr. Paul in piano, and of Richter in theory. He spent the year 1874-5 in Vienna as a pupil of Victor Rokitauski in vocal music and Anton Bruckner in organ and theory. In the latter year he returned to America. He was director of music from 1883 to 1887 in Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri, and in 1889 was conductor of the Arion Musical Club in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From 1891 to the present time (1897) he has had charge of the music in Smith's Academy, a department of Washington University, in this city, and was lately appointed organist and choirmaster of St. George's Church. Mr. Pommer has written in various forms, and among his operas and operettas, which have had a local production are "The Mummy," 1877; "The Legend of the Holy St. Etheldethelwethelberga," 1878; "The Fountain of Youth," 1881; "Daughter of Socrates," 1887 and 1895; and "The Students' Ruse," 1888 and 1891, presented mostly under the auspices of private clubs and societies, such as the Germania, High School Alumni, Scottish Clans and the Philharmonic Society. Among his eleven operas is a grand opera in one act, "Marion's Men," and a romantic-comic opera, "The Queen of Buccaneers," in three acts, with libretto by Henri Dumay, of Washington University. Among the compositions are to be mentioned a symphony, piano-forte trio, a number of piano pieces, and a hundred or more songs. In 1892 his "Song of the Dagger," for male chorus, was awarded first prize in a competition inaugurated by the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia, the judges being Theodore Thomas, F. van der Sticken and Michael Cross, the director of the club.

Ernest R. Kroeger was born in St. Louis August 10, 1862, and has since constantly resided in this city. His musical abilities were discovered when he was quite a child, and, at the age of five years, his parents placed him under competent instructors in piano and violin playing and harmony until he was fifteen years of age, when he was compelled, by stress of circumstances, to enter a mercantile life. He continued in this way for several years, devoting all his leisure time to his musical studies, until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he entered upon the career of a professional musician. He has been constantly before the public as pianist, organist, conductor and composer. He is director of the College of Musicians in Forest Park University for Women, is organist of the First Congregational Church, and conductor of the Morning Choral Club. He was president of the Music Teachers' National Association for 1895-6, and was recently elected president of the Missouri State Music Teachers' Association. His compositions have been published in Leipsic, Hamburg, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati and elsewhere, and have been performed in many cities in this country and abroad, with great success. Among his works are the following: For orchestra, symphony in B flat, symphonic overtures, "Sardanapalus," "Hiawatha," "Atala," "Endymion," "Thanatopsis," suite in C, for chamber music; sonatas for piano and violin; piano and viola, piano and 'cello trios, quartettes—string and piano-forte—and a quintette for piano and strings, for piano-forte a concerto, a sonata, a suite, and a large number of smaller pieces; and organ sonata, and many songs and concerted vocal works.

Pianists who reach the summit of success in their art are few and far between. Charles Kunkel's early studies were pursued under the direction of his father, who was a well known and efficient musician. Later he placed himself under the well known masters, Gottschalk and Thalberg, both of whom took a great interest in their young and ambitious pupil. Mr. Kunkel came to St. Louis in 1868, and, with his brother, Jacob Kunkel, gave a series of two concerts for two pianos. Their playing created a great furore, and when they were heard by Rubinstein, he paid them a great compliment, saying that he had never heard better duet playing. As a sight reader, Mr. Kunkel has no superior, and as a pianist his technique is excelled by none. As a composer, Mr. Kunkel stands in the front rank. Some of Mr. Kunkel's piano pieces have reached editions running into the thousands. Mr. Kunkel's entire life has been one of indefatigable work, and he has built up a catalogue of music of which he may well be proud. His efforts in the advancement of music and young musicians can not be overestimated. His annual "Kunkel's Popular Concerts" have been leading features of the musical seasons and potent factors in the musical world. Mr. Kunkel has been intimate with most of the great artists, with many of whom he played in concerts, notably so, Mr. Gottschalk, with whom he traveled through this country on a concert tour. "Kunkel's Musical Review," which has appeared every month for many years, is a musical household word, very ably edited, and contains in every number choice and valuable musical information and compositions of every kind. Jacob Kunkel, his deceased brother, was also a pianist of the highest order, and a most amiable gentleman, who left many friends to deplore his loss.

Victor Ehling, the pianist, spent his youth in this city, and from his earliest boyhood he was instructed in music by his father, who was a noted music teacher here. He afterward moved back to Germany, and placed his son under the care of the celebrated pianist, Leschetisky, in Vienna. After studying several years with this celebrated master, he returned to St. Louis in 1887, and opened a studio here, which was patronized by many pupils, who aimed to make music a professional study. Encouraged by his success as a teacher, Mr. Ehling, in 1895, established a College of Music, in connection with Mr. Louis Conrath, which is now in a flourishing condition.

P. G. Anton, violinist, composer and musician, came to this city in 1854 from Pittsburg, where he had previously resided for several years. Mr. Anton was considered one of the best and most thoroughly educated musicians in this country. He was not alone a master of his instrument, the violin, but a composer for orchestra of the highest order. He was a pupil of the celebrated Rink in organ, harmony and thorough bass, and completed his studies under Snyder Von Wattensee. His principal works consist of four orchestra symphonies, and number of string quartettes and quintettes, numerous choral works and songs, and various compositions for the violin, violincello and piano. While organist of the Church of the Messiah for eleven years, Mr. Anton composed a complete musical service for that church. For many years he directed the Arion and Socialer singing societies, with great success, until he resigned the positions on account of inability to give further personal attention to them. Mr. Anton died in this city October 2, 1896.

Mr. Louis Mayer came to St. Louis in 1880 from New Orleans, where, for some years, he had been leader of the orchestra at the St Charles Theater. He was called to St. Louis by Mr. DeBar to assume the leadership of his opera house orchestra, made vacant by Mr. A. Waldauer's withdrawal from that position. In 1886 Mr. Mayer was chosen conductor of the St. Louis orchestra, which gave their concerts at Schneider's Garden during the summers of 1886 and 1887. He was a thorough musician and an artist upon every string instrument. An excellent conductor, composer of orchestra pieces, and one of the best arrangers for string and military bands. Mr. Mayer died on the 5th of December, 1897, deplored by the whole musical fraternity, and by many friends. He had the good fortune to be a member of the great Richard Wagner's orchestra at Zurich, which is proof in itself that he was an excellent musician and orchestra player.

Music Teachers' Association.

The Missouri State Teachers' Association was organized in this city in 1894, at the time when the Music Teachers' National Association was in session in St. Louis. Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson was elected as its first president, and

Mr. H. E. Schultze, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer, with the following executive committee: Robert E. Wadell, of Warrensburg; Mrs. Talbot-Winship, Warrensburg; Mrs. Kate I. Brainard, St. Louis; and Mrs. R. H. Lukenbill, Sedalia. The association soon became popular throughout the State, and when the first annual meeting was held, in Pirtle Springs, Missouri, it had a membership of 155, representing 26 different towns in the State. The musical programmes were of the highest order, and represented the talent in many different places. Essays on "Music in Education," by Mr. A. T. Graber, of Joplin, and "Teachers and Teaching," by Mrs. Fannie E. McKinney Hughey, of St. Louis, were read, followed by a short general discussion. The aims of the Association are to secure mutual improvement; to advance the interests and promote the culture of musical art throughout the State; to elevate the standard of professional work; and to produce works of excellence by Missouri composers, and thus assist them in obtaining general recognition. The association, after paying all its debts, had the sum of $200 left to its credit, after the first convention in Pirtle Springs. Mrs. Stevenson was urged on all sides to continue in the presidency of the association, but she felt that she could not give the requisite time to it. She withdrew as a candidate, and Mr. E. R. Kroeger, of St. Louis, was elected president for the next two years.

AUGUST WALDAUER.

Mutual Protection, Order of.—A secret society combining fraternal and life insurance features, which originated in St. Louis December 16, 1878, when the first lodge was incorporated by Theodore H. Thomas, Frank D. McBeth, George W. Hall, W. A. Edmonds and J. M. Thomas. It has since extended its membership throughout the United States.

Myrtle Street Prison.—The military prison, established by the Federal authorities in St. Louis in 1861, at the corner of Fifth and Myrtle Streets, in what had previously been known as Lynch's Negro Pen, which see.

Mystic Circle, Fraternal Order of. A fraternal and beneficiary order, founded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Henry C. Stewart, Horace S. Glazier, R. Stewart Stevens and others. Its organizations are called "rulings," and the governing body in Philadelphia is known as the supreme ruling. State organizations are called grand rulings. The institution of rulings in the States of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi is prohibited, and this inhibition extends also to portions of Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee, the reason therefor being the fear of increased mortality from epidemics in the proscribed territory. Two subordinate rulings are in existence in St. Louis, the first of which, Owl Ruling, was organized in 1892, and the second, St. Louis Ruling, in 1894. The combined membership of the two rulings was in excess of one hundred i.. 1898.

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Nagel, Charles, lawyer, was born August 9, 1849, in Colorado County, Texas, son of Dr. Herman and Fredricka Nagel. His father was one of a family of four brothers, three of whom were physicians, and his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were ministers. His paternal grandfather, who died young, engaged in commercial pursuits and was a prominent man of affairs. His parents settled in Texas in 1847, and continued to reside there until 1863, when the pronounced Union sentiment of his father made it necessary for him to remove to the North, and St. Louis became his home. His son obtained his rudimentary education in a Texas country school, and completed his academic studies at a German private school and the St. Louis High School, being graduated from the High School. He then matriculated in the St. Louis Law School, and completed a two years' course of study at that institution, after which he was sent to Germany to spend a year at the University of Berlin. At the University he gave special attention to the study of Roman law, political economy, history, and kindred subjects, a knowledge of which is so essential to the successful practice of law. Returning to St. Louis in 1873, he entered upon the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted himself with the zeal and earnestness of one thoroughly in love with his calling and determined to allow nothing to interfere with the discharge of his professional duties or to distract his attention from a vocation to which he has pledged his fealty. Studious habits and a fondness for research within the scope of his chosen field of labor have made him especially eminent as a counselor, and his candor, fairness and careful consideration of all the interests involved in cases presented to him by clients have given him an enviable position among members of the St. Louis bar. As a trial lawyer, these characteristics are no less conspicuously manifested, and his earnestness, sincerity and evident honesty of purpose never fail to impress favorably both courts and juries. Thoroughly well versed in the science of law, he is apt in its application to cases at bar, and peculiarly forceful in his expositions of the principles of common law. Since 1875 he has filled a professorship in the St. Louis Law School, and as a lecturer has no superior among the members of the St. Louis bar who have given a share of their time and attention to the important work of educating young men for the practice of law. Clear and concise in his statements, he has the happy faculty of imparting to the student the knowledge which he himself possesses in such a way that it cannot fail to find lodgment in his mind, and his labors as an educator in this field have been productive of the most excellent results. In politics he has neither shown the anxiety for office, which is evidence of a fondness for its honors and its emoluments, nor the aversion to office-holding, which bespeaks selfishness and a lack of interest in the public welfare. While he has never solicited an office or a vote he has felt it to be the duty of every good citizen to accept public trusts of this character when called upon by his fellow-citizens to do so, and he has twice honored himself and his constituents in official capacities. During the years 1881 and 1882 he served as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives and from 1893 to 1897 he was president of the city council of St. Louis. A Republican in politics, he has acted with that party in all contests in which real political issues were involved, and has been conspicuous in its councils, frequently a delegate to its conventions and active in many of its most important campaigns since 1880. Popular educational work has appealed to him strongly, and he has been a useful and influential member of the board of trustees of the Public Library, of the board of trustees of Washington University, and of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. His social proclivities are evidenced by the fact that he is a member of the St. Louis Club, the University Club, the Union Club, Commercial Club, Round Table, Mercantile Club, Noonday Club, Liederkranz Society, and St. Louis Turners' Society.

Nagel, Hermann, physician, was born in 1819, in Pritzwalk, Prussia, and died in St. Louis in 1889. His father died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a widow and four

Yours Truly
D. S. Hanson

sons, three of whom studied medicine and became physicians. Owing to the somewhat limited means of the family, Hermann Nagel was compelled to make some sacrifices to fit himself for professional life, but nevertheless he was thoroughly educated at Halle, Wurzburg and Berlin. As a young man, he was a great lover of athletics and outdoor sports, and gained some distinction as a swordsman. He married Fredricka Litzmann in 1846, and for a time thereafter lived in Germany, practicing his profession. Being thoroughly out of sympathy with the political conditions of that country, he came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Colorado County, Texas, with the intention of following agricultural pursuits. A demand for medical aid in that region soon changed this determination, and he returned to professional labors, first in Colorado County and later in Austin County, Texas. Up to the breaking out of the Civil War, no more contented people could have been found anywhere in the United States than were the German colonists of Texas. When the war began, however, conditions were changed and their relations were suddenly disrupted. Dr. Nagel was a pronounced Unionist, and as a result he and his eldest son fled to Mexico, and from there they went to New York, coming thence to St. Louis. They arrived here in February of 1864, and were joined about the close of that year by Mrs. Nagel, the only other members of the family, a son and daughter, having died in the meantime. Having lost everything in the South, Dr. Nagel again applied himself to his profession, and met with unexpected success in this city. In 1872 he was able to make his first visit to his native country, and while there studied for a time at the University of Berlin. Returning then to St. Louis, he resumed his professional labors, and was in active practice up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, the Arion des Westens, and Liederkranz Society, and, while making no pretensions to an exhaustive knowledge of music, he was always to be found where good music was promised. While decidedly German in character, he was, in his sympathies and loyalty, just as decided an American.

Nanson, Joseph S., who has been identified with the navigation and trade interests of St. Louis for more than forty years, was born January 22, 1827, in the town of Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, son of John and Jane (Cartner) Nanson. His father came to this country from England in 1818, and, at that early date, settled at "Old Franklin," Missouri. Two or three years later he removed to Fayette, and was engaged in merchandising at Fayette and Glasgow until 1848. Joseph S. Nanson attended a country school in his boyhood until he was old enough to assist his father in his business, his educational advantages thereafter being limited to attendance at a night school. For some time prior to 1851 he clerked in a store at Glasgow, Missouri, and then made his first business venture on his own account, with a capital of one thousand dollars, loaned him by his friend, John D. Perry. He began business as head of the firm of Nanson & Robbins, succeeded, in 1852, by Nanson & Bartholow. The last named firm continued in existence until 1855, when Mr. Nanson disposed of his interest at Glasgow, and, coming to St. Louis, purchased the steamboat "Banner State," of which he took charge as captain. On his fourth trip to Glasgow this boat struck a snag and was totally wrecked. Undiscouraged by this misfortune, Captain Nanson at once bought another boat, the "Tropic," which he ran during the remainder of the season, selling her at its close and quitting about even on the season's business. In the winter of 1855 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, with M. Hillard, and there built the boat "N. J. Eaton," which he brought to St. Louis in the spring of 1856. He started this boat in the Glasgow trade, but on the first trip down she sank at Augusta Bend, the loss being sixty thousand dollars and insurance but thirty thousand dollars. With the assistance of John D. Perry, B. W. Lewis, and other friends, he next built the "Kate Howard," at Louisville, and ran her in the St. Joseph trade until the 13th of August, 1859, when she sank at the mouth of the Osage River, a total loss. The life of this boat, however, was three years, and during this time she paid large profits to her owners, so that, notwithstanding his losses, Captain Nanson had made progress toward the accumulation of a fortune at the end of that time. After the loss of this boat, he took his crew to the steamer "John D. Perry," and ran that boat until the close of the season, when he gave up steamboating. In the spring of 1860 he formed a partnership with Logan

D. Dameron, under the firm name of Nanson, Dameron & Co., and engaged in the grain trade. This partnership was dissolved in 1865, and, during the winter following Captain Nanson organized the grain-dealing firms of Nanson, Ober & Co., of St. Louis; Ober, Nanson & Co., of New York, and Ober, Atwater & Co., of New Orleans. These three companies had large capital, and at once began doing an extensive business. In a short time Mr. Ober withdrew, and W. J. Lewis took his place as head of the firm of Lewis, Nanson & Co. The St. Louis house then severed its connection with the New York and New Orleans concerns, and continued to do a successful business until 1873 without change of partners. In that year Theodore Bartholow purchased Mr. Lewis' interests, and the firm name was changed to Nanson & Bartholow, under which name the business was carried on until 1880. Having lost heavily through some of their later operations, Captain Nanson then became a partner in the Billingsley & Nanson Commission Company, which was in business in St. Louis until the death of Mr. Billingsley in 1892. Immediately afterward Captain Nanson incorporated the concern as the Nanson Commission Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. He became president of this corporation, and still retains that position. While engaged in the grain trade, he was interested incidentally in various other enterprises, and in 1864 became part owner of the steamboat "Sultana," which was blown up in 1865 above Memphis, with great loss of life, about sixteen hundred being killed. About the same time he was also interested with the firm of Sells, Nanson & Co. in the purchase of cotton in the lower Mississippi and Red River country. This firm purchased the steamer "Shreveport" and sent her to New Orleans, where she was put into the government service. On this boat Captain Nanson followed General Banks up the Red River to Alexandria, Louisiana, and when Banks was driven back, found himself in a trying and dangerous position. He had in his possession one hundred thousand dollars in money, which it had been his intention to invest in cotton, and was fortunate in getting back to New Orleans without the loss of both his life and the money. While he was a member of the firm of Lewis, Nanson & Co., the firm was interested in the steamer "W. J. Lewis," famous for having realized sixty thousand dollars as the profits of her first trip to the upper Missouri River region. In later years, Captain Nanson has confined his trading operations largely to St. Louis, and, in addition to being president of the Nanson Commission Company, he is president of the Wabash Elevator Company. In 1879 he purchased the Laclede Hotel from the Burchard estate for $175,000, keeping it until 1881, when he sold the property to W. D. Griswold for $200,000. This enterprise was conducted under the firm name of Nanson, Pegram & Co., and these gentlemen, while owners of the hotel, made it "Democratic headquarters," which it has since continued to be. Captain Nanson was interested with other gentlemen, in 1869, in the formation of what was known as the St. Louis & Omaha Packet Line, composed of a number of the best boats on the Missouri River, and was president of the company controlling this line for one year. For two or three years this company started a boat from St. Louis to Omaha every alternate day and this was the best steamboat service the Missouri River has ever had. In 1871 he established a line of boats between Atchison and Nebraska City, which was known as the Atchison & Nebraska City Railroad Line. It was operated under that name for one year, and thereafter, until 1874, when it was discontinued, was known as the Missouri, Kansas & Nebraska Line. Captain Nanson was president of the corporations which operated these lines, and is now director and secretary of the Hill City Steamboat Company of St. Louis. His life has been, throughout, an exceedingly active one, and he has contributed much to the development of trade not only in St. Louis but throughout the West. Notwithstanding his extended and active business career, Captain Nanson is still endowed with great energy, and devotes as many hours daily to the details of his business "on 'change" and elsewhere as many younger men. Being gifted with an agreeable manner, he has hosts of friends among his associates, who find pleasure in listening to Captain Nanson's numerous stories of his early experiences on the river, which are full of romance and adventure, which founded on fact. August 24, 1853, he married Miss Mary Belle Billingsley, daughter of Colonel Edward and Mary Ann Billingsley, of Glasgow, Missouri. Two sons and two daughters were born of this marriage, of whom the elder daughter, Anna H. Nanson, married

Colonel H. E. Barnard, a prominent attorney of Texas, who died in Poland Springs, Maine, in 1887, leaving one daughter and one son, the former of whom is now the wife of Charles Miller, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Both sons died young. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Barnard married George D. Allardyce, of Asbury Park, New Jersey. Jennie, the second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Nanson, is now the wife of Charles W. Whitelaw, of St. Louis. They have one son.

Napoleon's Visit to St. Louis.—In September of 1861 St. Louis was visited by Louis Lucien Bonaparte—called Prince Napoleon—who, in company with his suite, spent some days in the city. This Prince Napoleon was the nephew of Napoleon I, being the son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, eldest brother of the great Corsican. He had previously spent some years in the United States, and had a wide reputation as a French philologist. He was received here with due consideration, paid a ceremonial visit to General John C. Fremont, and visited points of interest about the city in the company of the mayor and other public officers.

Napton, William Barclay, lawyer and jurist, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1808, and died at his farm at Elk Hill, Saline County, Missouri, January 8, 1883. His parents were John and Susan (Hight) Napton, and he came of English antecedents in the paternal line, his great-grandfather, William Napton, having immigrated from England to this country and settled in Mercer County, New Jersey. William B. Napton was educated at Princeton College and at the University of Virginia, receiving a thorough classical education and acquiring a fairly good knowledge also of the French, Spanish and Italian languages. While a student at Princeton, he divided the first honors of his class with Dr. Addison Alexander and Alexander McLean, of Philadelphia. In 1832, he came to Missouri, and, settling at Fayette, Howard County, he practiced law there and also edited the "Boonslick Democrat." In 1836 he was elected secretary of the State Senate, and the same year was appointed Attorney-General of Missouri. Governor Boggs appointed him judge of the Supreme Court in 1838. Remaining on the bench until 1852, he was a candidate for election to the same position, but was beaten because of a split in his party. In 1856, however, he was again elected, and served in that capacity until ousted during the Civil War on account of his failure to take the prescribed oath of loyalty. Coming then to St. Louis, he began the practice of law in this city in 1863, and was engaged in much important litigation from that time until 1872. Then, upon the death of Judge Ewing, of the Supreme Court, he was tendered the position thus made vacant, by Governor Woodson, and accepted it. At the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed, he was nominated to succeed himself, in 1874, and elected to fill out the term ending in 1880. At its expiration he retired to his farm in Saline County, on which he resided until his death. He was an able lawyer and jurist, and a public man of marked influence and wide popularity. He affiliated with the Democratic party politically from the time he became a voter until his death, and during the Civil War he sympathized strongly with the South. He was president of the important pro-slavery convention, held at Lexington, Missouri, on the eve of the presidential campaign of 1860, and prior to that had been known as a prominent member of the anti-Benton wing of the Democratic party. He was the author of the so-called "Jackson resolutions" adopted by the Missouri Legislature in 1847, and was a leading representative of the views therein set forth. He was several times proposed and balloted for for United States Senator, but failed of election to that office. During the later years of his life he was a member of the Episcopal Church, and while residing in St. Louis was a vestryman of Trinity Church during the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Hutchinson. He married, in 1830, Miss Mahala Williams, daughter of Thomas L. Williams, chancellor of Tennessee, and at one time judge of the Supreme Court of that State. They reared a family of nine sons and one daughter. The daughter became the wife of Ed. D. Montague, of Marshall, Missouri; five of the sons became lawyers, and the others are farmers. After the death of Judge Napton, the Legislature of Missouri appropriated a sum of money for the purchase of a portrait of him, painted by Frank M. Pebbles, the noted portrait painter of Chicago, and this portrait now hangs in the Supreme Court room at Jefferson City.

Nashville, The.—The United States gunboat Nashville had the honor of firing the first shot in the war with Spain. It was in the morning of April 29, 1898, eight days after the formal declaration of a state of war, that the Nashville, Lieutenant Commander Maynard, while cruising between Key West and Havana, sighted a vessel bearing the Spanish flag. She fired a shot before her bows, which was unheeded. Another followed, and the vessel hove to. She proved to be the Buena Ventura, bound from New Orleans to Palos with a cargo of cotton and staves. A prize crew was put aboard and she was brought into Key West, the first capture of the war. On the 11th of May following the Nashville took a gallant part with the Marblehead in the dangerous feat of cutting the cables in the harbor of Cienfuegos. The work was accomplished without loss of life, but Lieutenant Winslow was wounded in the hand, Captain Maynard was struck by a Mauser bullet and knocked over, his life being saved by his suspender buckle, which stopped the ball, and three of the crew were slightly wounded. In April, 1899, it was announced that the Nashville had been ordered up the Mississippi River to St. Louis "on a tour of inspection and exhibition," and the announcement aroused a pleasant excitement throughout the West, and particularly along the country adjacent to the Mississippi, for no ocean warship had been seen in the river above Vicksburg, since the Civil War, and none had ever been seen above Memphis. On the 16th of April the Nashville entered the mouth of the Mississippi, and anchored off New Orleans. She remained several days at that city, and then came slowly up the river, stopping at Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo and other places, where she was visited by throngs of persons, and reaching the end of her long inland journey, and the climax of interest it inspired, at St. Louis, where she arrived and dropped anchor at 1 p. m., Wednesday, the 10th of May. No river event since the great race between the Lee and Natchez, in 1870, ever before aroused such an excitement in St. Louis, or brought such a multitude of people to the levee. A flotilla of steamers went down the river as far as the barracks, and met the gunboat and escorted her to the city. Mayor Ziegenhein, with members of the municipal assembly, and the citizens' committee, going on the harbor boat. As the ocean warship passed the barracks, she received a salute of twenty-one guns, returning it with her own guns. From the workhouse all the way up to the bridge, the river front was packed with people, and so were the windows and house tops, and the bridge also presented such a multitude as it had never exhibited before. As the gunboat approached the center of the harbor, all the steam whistles in the vicinity, on the boats and in factories, screamed a long and loud welcome, while a battery on the levee gave a salute that sounded out heavy and hoarse above the general racket. Soon after the gunboat had dropped her anchor near the Illinois shore, opposite the foot of Market Street, the Harbor boat came alongside, and the mayor made a speech tendering to her officers and crew the hospitalities of the city. At night there was a brilliant reception given the officers at the Mercantile Club, with an address of welcome from R. H. Kern, and a reply from Captain Maynard. Next day, Thursday, May 11th, there was a street parade of mounted police, carriages containing the officers of the Nashville, with the mayor and prominent citizens, two troops of United States cavalry from the barracks, and the blue jackets of the gunboat. The weather was pleasant, and the streets and windows of buildings along the route were crowded with spectators. After the parade there was a reception on 'Change, with a march of the blue jackets twice round the hall. Friday, the 12th, Captain Maynard visited the fair grounds, during the May Festival of the Sunday-schools, and on the entrance of his carriage into the arena was greeted with the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by a chorus of several thousand children. At night there was a brilliant banquet at the Southern Hotel, at which two hundred and fifty guests sat down, including, besides the officers of the gunboat, a number of prominent citizens with their wives and daughters. W. P. Kennedy acted as toast master. Mayor Ziegenhein was the first speaker, followed by George Y. Shields, F. N. Judson, Captain Maynard, Lieutenant Commander Dillingham and Paymaster T. S. O'Leary, of the gunboat. A very pleasing incident of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful silver and gold loving cup to Captain Maynard for himself and his crew from the citizens of St. Louis. Ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge made the presentation speech. Saturday, the 13th, some of the Nashville's officers were entertained at the

Country Club, near Clayton, while others attended the races at the fair grounds, and in the evening there was another brilliant banquet at the Southern Hotel given by the Tennessee Society of St. Louis, and graced by the presence of a number of ladies. Sunday, Captain Maynard, with Lieutenant Dillingham and Mrs. Dillingham, Chief Engineer M. A. Anderson, Dr. F. L. Pleadwell, ship's surgeon, Lieutenant Kuenzli and Paymaster's Clerk Southgate, dined with Mr. Leonard Matthews, at 5447 Cabanne Place; and in the afternoon all the Federal officers in the city, with Mayor Ziegenhein and other invited guests, constituting a body of over 1,000 men, headed by the Emerald Zouaves, marched in a parade from the postoffice along Olive, Seventh, Washington Avenue, Broadway and Pine to the levee, where they boarded the steamer City of Providence, and were taken to the gunboat on a formal visit. Monday morning at 5 o'clock the gunboat weighed anchor and started on her return trip to the Gulf, her visit having been an important and pleasant event in the history of St. Louis. Her stay of nearly five days in the harbor was a gala occasion throughout, parades, receptions, banquets, salutes, visits, flags and music being the order, every day, while the levee was thronged with people as it never had been before.

D. M. GRISSOM.

National Americans.—A secret benefit order established in St. Louis in 1878 and incorporated in 1879 by Roswell D. Grant, Dr Francis O. Drake, John C. Ralston, Dr. Albert Merrell, Dr. W. S. Wartman, Lorenzo Browning and others. The society admitted native born Americans only, and paid death benefits. It grew rapidly for a time after its establishment, and, at one time, more than a dozen lodges were in existence in St. Louis, with a membership approximating 2,000. It became national in character, as well as in name, but in consequence of alleged bad management of its affairs it failed to become a permanent organization, and passed out of existence in 1886.

National Association of Letter Carriers.—This association was organized in convention at Milwaukee in 1889, and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, in 1891, and reincorporated in Tennessee in February, 1892. There are branches in all cities of the United States of ten thousand population and over, having letter carriers. These branches send representatives to the annual national convention. The national association numbers about thirteen thousand letter carriers, and possesses an insurance feature. There is a strong and active branch in St. Louis, embracing about two hundred and fifty of the three hundred and twelve in the city. They pay $1.50 per capita, annually, to maintain the insurance feature. There is no unfriendliness between the National Association of Letter Carriers and the St. Louis Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association, many carriers being members of both. Members of the Mutual Aid Association pay each a tax of fifty cents a month to the benefit fund, and in cases of sickness, receive ten dollars a week, and at death five hundred dollars goes to the family.

National Balls.—It was an old-time custom in St. Louis to have two grand balls during the winter season for each year. One was held on the 8th of January, the anniversary of General Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans, and the other on the 22d of February, the anniversary of Washington's birthday. These were called national balls, and were famous events in social circles.

National Bank Depository.—A National Bank, which is designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository for Government revenue funds. The bank is required to deposit with the treasury authorities an amount of government bonds of the face value of the amount stipulated to be kept on deposit with it by the government, and surplus collections made from time to time must be turned into the nearest sub-treasury of the United States. Different national banks have enjoyed this privilege in St. Louis, under different administrations of national affairs.

National Building Trades Council.—An association of those engaged in the building trades, formed in St. Louis, December 20, 1897. The idea of forming a national council originated with the Building Trades' Council, of St. Louis, and representatives of these trades, from various cities, were invited to attend a meeting held in this city for the purpose of effecting such organization. The first officers of the permanent organization were Edward Carroll, of Chicago, president;

Theodore Jones, of Kansas City, first vice-president; J. Haley, of Washington, second vice-president; James Kierney, of Toledo, third vice-president; and H. W. Steinbiss, of St. Louis, secretary and treasurer. At its first meeting the council endorsed postal savings banks, and favored united efforts to induce the government to employ only union labor in the erection of public buildings.

National Confectioners' Association.—An association of the confectioners of the United States, organized in 1884, at a convention held in Chicago, Illinois. Its objects are to improve the quality of confectionery in all practicable ways, to prevent hurtful adulterations, to promote the common interests of its members, and to facilitate united action on all matters of importance to the trade in which they are engaged. All manufacturing confectioners who sell to the jobbing trade are eligible to membership. Since it came into existence the association has used all its influence to improve the character of its products, and has aided in securing the passage by different State Legislatures of various pure food and kindred laws. St. Louis confectioners have been prominently identified with the work of this association, and in 1898 A. J. Wales, of this city, was chairman of the executive committee, and F. W. Sword, also of St. Louis, national secretary.

National Convention of Cattlemen.—The first national convention of the cattle raisers of the country was held in St. Louis in November, of 1884. Immediately after the adjournment of this convention the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United States, was organized in this city. The second annual meeting of the last named organization was held in St. Louis in November, of 1885. It has since done much to promote the interests of stock raisers throughout the country.

National Conventions.—See "Conventions, National Party."

National Hotel.—A famous old-time hostelry, which had its origin in 1829, when Colonel Thornton Grimsley purchased the Baptist Church property, on the southwest corner of Market and Third Streets, and remodeled it into a neat, four-story hotel. Colonel Grimsley placed his brother, William G. Grimsley, in charge of the hotel, which became the leading institution of its kind in St. Louis. During the years following many famous visitors to the city were entertained at this hotel, among them being Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, General Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee.

National Union.—A distinctively American secret beneficial order, organized at Mansfield, Ohio, May 5, 1881, and incorporated the same month under the laws of that State. The founders and incorporators were A. E. Keyes, E. V. Anders, M. M. Leyman, George W. Cole and others. The government of the order is purely representative and has three departments; the council, or local body; the assembly, or State body; and the senate, or national body. The council is a social body and meets monthly, semi-monthly and weekly. The assembly meets biennially and is composed of representatives sent from councils in the State. The Senate meets annually, and is composed of representatives sent from the assemblies. The association pays benefits at death in sums varying from $1,000 to $5,000, as the beneficiary may have selected under the grading system. The principal business of the order is transacted in the city of Toledo, Ohio. There were about eight hundred councils in the United States at the beginning of the year 1898, and at the same time about 50,000 members were enrolled. The first council in St. Louis, St. Louis Council, No. 29, was organized in 1883. Two years later Mound City Council, No. 154, was organized and incorporated. Among the earlier members of the order in this city who are entitled to be classed with its founders are James S. Lake, George S. Tyler, Dr. A. C. Robinson, Theodore A. Hucy, R. E. Berger, M. L. Becker, L. F. Hastick, F. E. Gunn, Dr. R. M. King, J. A. Jennelle, C. Johnson, H. T. Nash, F. A. Wann, J. O. VanNostrand, D. B. Spies, W. A. Franklin, W. H. Peck and John N. Denny. At the beginning of the year 1898, there were seventeen councils in the city, with a membership approximating 1,600. The number of councils in the State was then thirty-four, and the total membership, including that of St. Louis councils, was about 2,500.

Naval Operations at St. Louis, 1861-5.—See "Gunboats."

L. P. Adoon

Navigation Closed.—Up to 1865 no regular records were kept of the time in each year when navigation of the river at St. Louis was suspended. Since then, navigation has been closed on account of ice in the years and for the number of days following: 1865-6, 27; '66-7, 38; '67-8, 40; '69-70, 7; '70-1, 32; '72-3, 51; '74-5, 58; '76-7, 58; '78-9, 46; '79-80, 15; '80-1, 78; '82-3, 29; '83-4, 48; '84-5, 47; '85-6, 55; '86-7, 49; '87-8, 43; '91-2, 23; '93-4, 12; '94-5, 15. In the winters of 1868-9, '73-4, '75-6, '77-8, 81-2, '89-90, '95-6 and '96-7 the river was open. Navigation was closed on account of low water, in 1877, 36 days; 1878, 16 days; 1879, 41 days, and in 1880, 4 days.

Needlework Guild of America.—The St. Louis branch was organized in December, 1892. The Needlework Guild originated in England, being founded by Lady Wolverton, and the amount of good done was such that a guild was started in Philadelphia, which is the parent guild in this country, with branches in nearly every city in the Union. The object is to furnish new garments to the poor of the various cities, in which branches may be established. These garments are distributed entirely through the missions and institutions, as great discrimination is required. Since the first distribution of the St. Louis branch, which took place in January, 1893, between five and six thousand pieces have been annually collected and distributed. The place of meeting is not set; the collections have for the most part taken place at the Church of the Messiah. The officers are Mrs. D. S. Tuttle, honorary president; Mrs. I. G. Chapman, president; Mrs. Geo. B. Leighton, secretary; and Miss Lizzie Norris, treasurer. The St. Louis branch consists of forty-four sections, each section having its own president, and under her four directors, both president and directors each having ten members, making an aggregate of about twenty-two members.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Negro Burned.—Francis McIntosh, who had killed a deputy sheriff named George Hammond, was burned at the stake by a mob, at the corner of Tenth and Market Streets, in 1835.

Negroes Executed.—"The day the negroes were hung," marked an occasion long remembered. An alarm of fire just after midnight, April 17, 1841, was caused by flames breaking out of the windows and various parts of a large stone building, on the corner of Pine Street and the levee, occupied by Simonds & Morrison, merchants, and Pettus, as a banking house. It was evident that the building had been set on fire in several places. With difficulty the door of the banking house was broken open, and soon after, the body of a young man named Jacob Weaver, who usually slept with Jesse Baker, a clerk for Simonds & Morrison, was discovered lying, horribly mangled, upon the floor. Near him were the hat and handkerchief of young Baker, who had also been cruelly murdered. Four colored men—Madison, alias Blanchard; James Seward, alias Sewell; Charles Brown, and Alfred, alias Alpheus Warrick—had some days before planned to loot the Pettus bank safe, and on the night mentioned proceeded thither from a steamboat at the wharf. Baker was alone. Madison felled him with a bludgeon, and then, with Brown, went to work upon the vault. While thus engaged Weaver arrived—this was about eleven o'clock—and as he was entering, Brown attacked and beat him to death. Unable to open the safe, the negroes fired the building, and departed for their homes. The crime was soon fastened upon them. They were tried before Judge Bowlin, convicted, and were executed July 9, 1841, in the presence of between 20,000 and 30,000 people, multitudes coming from the surrounding country to witness the scene. All acknowledged their guilt and one of them left a written confession.

Nelson, Lewis C., banker and financier, was born in Boonville, Missouri, September 18, 1848, son of James Martin and Margaret (Wynn) Nelson. His father, who has been for many years a conspicuous figure among the bankers of Missouri, is a native of Warrenton, Virginia, and his mother was born at Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky. In the paternal line he is descended from Thomas Nelson, a Scotch merchant, who settled in Virginia in 1690, and founded the town of York. One of the sons of this Thomas Nelson, also named Thomas, was the candidate of the "Moderate Party," for first colonial governor of Virginia, being defeated for that office by Patrick Henry. Another son, William Nelson, who owned large landed estates in Virginia, was for a time colonial governor of the

Old Dominion, and also presided over the supreme court of law and equity for the province, being recognized as one of the ablest judges of his time. A grandson of the immigrant ancestor, Thomas Nelson, who bore the same name, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The home of the first Thomas Nelson, known as Nelson House, at York, Virginia, is still in the possession of the family. In the maternal line Lewis C. Nelson is descended from the noted Scotch-Irish family of Kentucky, bearing the name of Shanks, which traces its ancestry to the royal Scotch family of Long Shanks. Reared in Missouri, Mr. Nelson was fitted for college at Kemper School, of Boonville, and then matriculated at the State University, at Columbia, Missouri. Later, he was sent to Yale College, where he completed a classical course of study and graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. Returning then to his native State, he was given a position in the Central National Bank of Boonville, in the fall of 1867, and retained his connection with that institution for three years, being promoted to the cashiership of the bank under the presidency of the late J. L. Stephens. In 1870 he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and established there the First National Bank of that city, with which he was identified as cashier and chief executive officer until 1877. In the year last named he entered a broader field of financial operations, removing at that time to St. Louis, and becoming cashier of the Valley National Bank, of this city. Some time later he established the firm of Nelson & Noel, private bankers and brokers, from which he retired in 1888 to seek rest and recreation in travel, to which he devoted two years. In 1891 he accepted the presidency of the St. Louis National Bank, increasing its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and remained at the head of that institution until 1896, when he resigned the presidency and retired from active participation in the conduct of the bank, although he is still officially connected with it as vice-president and director, and is one of its largest shareholders. As bank officer and manager he has been conspicuously identified with the banking interests of St. Louis for a period of more than twenty years, and during this time has occupied an enviable position among the men who have made St. Louis banking houses famous throughout the country for their solidity and sound financiering. A successful banker, Mr. Nelson has also been eminently successful in other business enterprises, and, since his retirement from the presidency of the St. Louis National Bank, he has devoted his time mainly to private business interests. In politics, he has long been recognized as an influential member of the Democratic party, and has contributed largely to promote the success of that organization and its candidates. He appears, however, to have no personal political ambition, and, although frequently solicited to stand as a candidate for Congress, and to accept various appointive offices, he has courteously declined to accept all such tenders of political preferment. Affiliating with the Presbyterian Church, he is an active and influential layman of that denomination, and is now—1897—president of the board of trustees of the West Presbyterian Church Corporation, of St. Louis. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights Templar rank, and a liberal benefactor of various charities and charitable institutions. He married, October 1, 1894, Miss Louise Eleanor Bradford, who is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, first colonial governor of Massachusetts.

Nelson, Nelson O., co-operative manufacturer, was born September 11, 1844, in Lillesand, Norway. His parents were Anders and Gertrude Nelson, and his father was one of the leaders of a colony of seventy families which came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1847. His mother died in New Orleans soon after the arrival of the family in this country. His paternal ancestors in Norway have lived in the same homestead, in a valley overlooked by high mountains, since 1620, and Mr. Nelson's cousin, who now occupies this homestead, has been a Norwegian storthingsmand—representative—for twenty-five years. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Nelson was a scholar and musician, and some of his English and Latin books are in the possession of his grandson. Mr. Nelson was three years of age when his father settled in Missouri, and he grew up in Buchanan County. There, as a boy, he went to school in winter and worked on a farm in summer until he had mastered the ordinary English branches and the algebra in mathematics. When he was something more than sixteen years old he enlisted in the Union army, and served during the war in Leland's battalion, and in the Fourth and Tenth Regi

ments of Kansas Infantry. He participated in the battles of Newtonia, Horse Creek, Prairie Grove, and other engagements, and afterward passed a military examination which resulted in his being commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army, an appointment which he subsequently declined. After quitting the army he became connected with the wholesale grocery trade in St. Louis, but a year later embarked in business in St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1870 he removed to Hiawatha, Kansas, but in 1872 came again to St. Louis to enter upon a long and successful career as a business man of this city, beginning as a bookkeeper for Bignall Bros., later becoming manager of the establishment, and still later a partner in it. In 1877 he opened a business house of his own at the corner of Lucas Avenue and Second Street, but as the country was then suffering from the aftermath of the financial panic of 1873 he made little progress toward building up a profit-paying commercial institution until 1879, in which year he trebled his capital. It then became apparent that he had made no mistake in the manufacturing enterprise which he had inaugurated, and from that time until 1893 his business grew steadily. One factory after another was added to the original plant until his enterprise furnished employment, in all, to about four hundred men. In 1886 occurred the strike on the Gould railroad system, and as Mr. Nelson had sustained, for years, the most harmonious relations to his employes, and enjoyed the confidence of the representatives of both capital and labor, he was called in as an arbitrator, or conciliator, in an effort to adjust the differences between the railroad managers and their employes. This incident called his attention to the labor question, impressed upon him the fact that existing conditions were by no means ideal ones, and led him to enter upon a course of reading and study concerning the relations of capital and labor. In the course of his readings he gained a knowledge of the profit-sharing systems instituted by Leclaire in Paris, and Godin in Guise, France, and reached the conclusion that such an arrangement would be just and equitable in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises and productive of good results. In consequence of this conviction, he adopted the system at once, and prior to 1894 paid dividends on wages and salaries amounting to $75,000, and during the same time paid out $7,500 in sick benefits. In 1890 he founded the village of Leclaire, adjoining Edwardsville, Illinois, building there factories and employes' dwellings with all modern conveniences, his aim being to make the place a self-owned and self-managed workers' village and co-operative industry. He himself became a resident of the village and still lives in the midst of the happy and prosperous community which he created. He has made three trips to Europe, one to Mexico, and three to California, one of the chief objects of his travels being the investigation of co-operative enterprises and institutions founded upon a principle which seems to be constantly gaining in popular favor and which many of the best thinkers of the age, both in this country and abroad, confidently believe will, in the not very distant future, cause the existing antagonisms between capital and labor to disappear and bring about a vastly improved condition of the laboring classes. The experiment inaugurated by Mr. Nelson has attracted widespread attention, both in this country and in England, and the success of his enterprise and the broad knowledge of labor problems, which he has acquired as a result of his study and experience, has caused him to be the recipient of distinguished honors from those interested in the solution of the labor problem. In the discharge of his civic duties he has been called upon to serve in the city council of St. Louis, having been elected a member of that body in 1887. He stood with the minority of the council, along with Nelson Cole, John J. Ganahl and L. S. Metcalfe, in opposing reckless franchise legislation, and proposing that valuable franchises under control of the city should be sold to the highest bidder. His earliest political sentiment was one of hostility to the institution of slavery, and, as a natural consequence, when he became a voter, he acted with the Republican party. He continued to affiliate with that organization until the passage of the McKinley tariff law aroused his opposition to what he considered an unjust and iniquitous system of taxation. Since then he has acted with the Democratic party, taking advanced ground in favor of free trade, the single tax system, and the free coinage of silver. He was baptized, confirmed and reared in the Lutheran faith, but in later years became a Unitarian, and is a member of the Church of the Messiah, of St. Louis. Many practical movements designed to benefit the poor of the city, and to render their lot in life more endurable,

have been indebted to him for their origin, and among these have been the fresh air mission and free steamboat excursions for poor children and mothers, which he originated in 1879, and the free river bath houses. He also aided in founding the Self-Culture Workingmen's Clubs, conducted free lecture courses, and started traveling libraries for country school districts. He is a member of Tuscan Lodge of the Order of Free Masons, and of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. April 23, 1868, he married Miss Almeria Posegate, daughter of an old and respected citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri, and sister of Colonel F. M. Posegate, well known as a newspaper editor of that city, and who has been also mayor and postmaster of St. Joseph. A highly cultivated woman, Mrs. Nelson has been prominently identified with the Wednesday and other literary clubs, and has also taken a deep interest in the great problem of bettering the condition of the laboring classes, ably assisting her husband in his philanthropic work, with which she is in full sympathy. Of five children born of their union, Mrs. L. D. Lawnin, and Charlotte Nelson were living in 1898. Two grandsons, Nelson and Joseph Lawnin, complete the family circle.

New Church, The.—Emanuel Swedenborg was the son of a Lutheran bishop, a scholar, a practical engineer, entrusted with high official position, a man of science, a philosopher, a theologian and a seer, who was born in Stockholm in 1688, and departed this life in London, England, in 1772. This life of four score years' untiring energy divides itself, upon superficial observation, into two periods. The first fifty years of it were devoted to the pursuit of natural learning, and independent investigations in science and philosophy; the remainder to an equally diligent discharge of the "holy office" to which he was "called by the Lord Himself." In early life his mind was carefully and severely cultivated, and he developed a vigorous and acute intellect, with a capacity for the most profound and sustained thought. He was, during this entire period, the precise type of man which this generation delights to honor; strong, keen, self-reliant, practical. Endowed with a hearty constitution, he had a calm, placid disposition, led an active, laborious, cheerful life, traveling continually and keeping himself posted in the developments of scientific research and practical improvement, composed his works and conducted his literary business unaided; enjoyed the friendship and confidence of his King and fellow-statesmen; held a government position at the head of the College of Mines, and developed the mineral wealth of Sweden; discussed politics in the senate; memorialized the government on finance and other weighty matters, while he was elaborating in private, and publishing, from time to time, the results of the most sublime and extensive philosophical attempts upon which any single man ever ventured. Here was the type of man which our age believes in. Learned, standing far ahead of his generation; exact, trained in mathematical accuracy and schooled to observation; practical, seeing at once some useful application of every new discovery; a man of affairs, able to take care of his own, and bear his part in the nation's councils; aspiring, ignoring no useful application, but content with no achievement short of a final philosophy of causes; inductive, taking nothing for granted, but facts of experiment, and seeking to ascend therefrom to a generalization which shall explain them—this is the sort of man, which, in our day, we consider sound and useful and grand. Such was Swedenborg, the assessor. A more penetrating, untiring, laborious, and practical man of science never lived.

At the age of fifty-six, in the full maturity of his powers, he was called, as he declares, "to a holy office by the Lord, who most graciously manifested Himself to me in person, and opened my sight to a view of the spiritual world, and granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels." "From that day forth," he says, "I gave up all worldly learning and labored only in spiritual things according to what the Lord commanded me to write." Rightly considered, his whole previous life is seen to be a preparation for this work. Looking back to his scientific career, he tells us that he saw its purpose, and that "he had been introduced by the Lord first into the natural sciences, and prepared from 1710 to 1744, when heaven was opened to him; the reason why he, a philosopher, had been chosen to this office being that spiritual knowledge, which is revealed at this day, might be reasonably learned and naturally understood: because spiritual truths answer to natural truths, which originate, flow from, and answer as a

foundation for them." When he had run the circuit of the sciences, he was introduced to a new world of facts and laws by the opening of his spiritual senses; and thus to a spiritual science and philosophy, which could never have been discovered without these facts, and can never be understood apart from them.

Whenever the Lord requires the special services of a human instrument for any mission He directs and governs all those circumstances which exert a controlling influence on the development of the man's faculty. This is strikingly illustrated in the case of Emanuel Swedenborg.

The revelation of the genuine meaning and spiritual sense of the word by which the Lord comes, is not an addition to the text of Holy Scripture, but the unfolding of its involved contents. This is accomplished on earth by means of a man whom He had prepared for this purpose from his earliest childhood, whom He filled with His spirit, to teach from Him the doctrines of the New Church from the word. This man was Emanuel Swedenborg; and the writings which contain the doctrines of the word revealed for the New Church, he published between the years 1749 and 1771. Of his call Swedenborg says:

"Since the Lord can not manifest Himself in person, as has been shown above, and yet He has foretold that He would come and establish a New Church, which is the New Jerusalem, it follows that He will do it by means of a man who is able, not only to receive the doctrines of this church with his understanding, but also to publish them by the press. That the Lord has manifested Himself before me, His servant, and sent me on this office, and that after this He opened the sight of my spirit, and thus let me into the spiritual world, and gave me power to see the heavens and the hells, and also to speak with angels and spirits, and this now continually for many years, I testify in truth; and also that from the first day of that call I have not received anything which pertains to the doctrines of that church from any angel, but from the Lord alone, while I read the word."

The doctrines taught by the Lord through His servant, and contained in the writings of the New Church, are manifold, but they may be divided generally into four distinct classes.

The first class of these doctrinal writings embraces those in which the spiritual sense of the word is disclosed. The "Arcana Caelestia" is the largest work of this class, in which the books of Genesis and Exodus are explained according to their spiritual sense. In the spiritual exposition of these books, confirmatory passages from other parts of the Scriptures are quoted and explained. Another work of the same class is the "Apocalypse Revealed," in which it is shown that the Book of Revelation, from beginning to end, in its spiritual sense, treats of the consummation of the Christian Church, the coming of the Lord, the last judgment in the spiritual world, the formation of a new heaven, and the establishment of a new church.

Those doctrines of divine truth which are brought to light by the unfolding under the Lord's direction of the spiritual sense of the word, are further expounded in systematic doctrinal treatises constituting the second class of the writings. The first of this class is the work entitled "The New Jerusalem and Its Heavenly Doctrines." The four cardinal doctrines are treated separately at greater length, namely, "The Doctrine of the Lord, the Sacred Scripture, Life and Faith." The most extensive and comprehensive work of this class is "The True Christian Religion," containing the Universal Theology of the New Church.

The third class of the writings contain an account of the things heard and seen by Swedenborg in the spiritual world. To this class belongs the treatise on "Heaven and Hell," treating in full of heaven, the intermediate world, and hell.

The Memorabilia" interspersed among the chapters in the expository and doctrinal writings belong to this class; as also the works on the "Earths in the Universe," and "The Last Judgment." The latter describes the judgment which took place in the spiritual world in 1757, "showing that all which is foretold in the Book of Revelation is fulfilled."

A fourth class of the writings may perhaps be called philosophical, for the sake of distinction. The first of these is the "Divine Love and Wisdom," treating of degrees and correspondences, and of creation. A second work in which reference is frequently made to the "Divine Love and Wisdom" is the "Divine Providence," a work nevertheless full of practical wisdom by which the simplest minds may see the "path of life." To this class, also, belongs the work on "Conjugal Love," which treats of marriage love between one man and

one wife, as it comes from the Lord and is implanted in those who approach Him, love the truths of the church, and live them. It is essentially holy, pure and clean above every other love; and is the storehouse of all the virtues, graces and joys of the Christian Religion.

These writings contain those genuine, divine and self-attesting truths which the Lord has revealed for those who will be of the New Church. They open heaven to us, because they open the word and reveal the Lord and "show us the path of life" in the word. They are easily understood and converted into life, because they shine with the light and have power from the life of the Lord in them. There is light at every step in the effort to learn them, and power in every courageous and sincere purpose of the will to live according to them.

There are two essentials of the New Church; the acknowledgment of the Lord, and a life according to the precepts of the decalogue. The New Church is formed of those who so believe and live; and no others are really of the New Jerusalem, for no others are written in the Lamb's Book of Life. Every particular of the doctrine of the New Church has relation to these two; because they are universals which include all things of faith, and essentials from which proceed all things of worship and life. Every teaching of the Lord, therefore, for those who will be of His New Church, is given for one single end, that we may know, confess and acknowledge Him from the heart, and live according to His commandments. "I am come that ye might have life."

The Lord, who is the word, does not come to men in his second advent in person on earth, but by revealing the genuine meaning of His written word in which divine truth is in its light; and in this He is continually present. This is His second coming "in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory;" for the literal sense of the word is as a cloud, and the spiritual sense as the glory, by which the Lord as the Son of Man is revealed in all things of the word. It is in the accomplishment of this purely divine work of opening the Holy Scripture and revealing for the church the existence, nature, and particular truths of their spiritual sense that the Lord comes in the clouds of heaven. He comes for the whole word reveals Him and His work; He comes in the clouds because it is the images of the letter of the word, which, being interpreted, reveal Him. This is known because it is an accomplished fact; and the event has explained and proved the apocalypse.

This revelation of the genuine divine truth of the spiritual sense of the word is attended by no outward and visible miracles in this world, but is effected by the presentation to men of truths in their own self-attesting simplicity and power. The same revelation, however, as made in the spiritual world to the assembled populations there was attended with the phenomena of judgment.

The Rev. T. O. Prescott, of Cincinnati, Ohio, organized the first New Church society in St. Louis, on November 20, 1842, at the residence of Mr. Charles Barnard, on Morgan Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. The original members of this society were: Joseph Barnard, F. B. Murdock, Timothy Heath, Chas. R. Anderson, Eliza B. Anderson, Susan Barnard, Margaretta Barnard and John H. Barnard. Meetings were held once a week at the different homes for the purpose of reading the heavenly doctrines and conversing on religious subjects. The society seems to have continued this way for a number of years, with Mr. Joseph Barnard as the first reader.

On March 27, 1843, a movement was begun which was indicative of the real earnestness of these pioneer New Church people. An association was formed which had for its special object the purchase of the writings of the New Church, and to establish a library so that the public might have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. The name of the society was "The Society for the Examination of the Writings of the Honorable Emanuel Swedenborg." About fifty-five dollars' worth of books were at once purchased, the Rev. Richard De Charms being instrumental in procuring them in Philadelphia for the society. The prices at that time were quite different from what they now are. For the thirteen-volume edition of the "Arcana Caelestia," which included the index, they paid twenty dollars. The ten-volume edition of the "Arcana" can now be bought for one-fourth that amount. The books were kept at the corner of Fifth and Washington Avenues, in the office of Mr. F. B. Murdock, who was secretary of the society. Weekly meetings were held there, and it seems that Professor Thomas Hobart Perry was recognized as the

leader in this movement. Some time later he was made a licentiate in the New Church, and on August 20, 1848, was ordained into the ministry by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, in the New Church temple at Peoria, Illinois. After the Rev. T. H. Perry served the society for two years the Rev. George Field was invited to become the pastor, and on October 27, 1850, he was formally acknowledged as such in the hall in which the society was worshiping, corner St. Charles and Sixth Streets. The society continued to hold services in this hall until about the year 1878, having been ministered unto by the Rev. George Field until the beginning of the sixties, its membership increasing in numbers from year to year. The Rev. George Field was succeeded by the following ministers: The Rev. J. P. Stuart, the Rev. C. A. Dunham, the Rev. Chas. Hardon. These ministers served the society faithfully, conducting services in the hall above referred to.

In the year 1878 the Rev. J. P. Stuart was again called to the pastorate of the society, and at this time Mr. and Mrs. Helfenstein gave a piece of land to the society on Lucas Avenue, between Leffingwell and Ewing Avenues, where a house of worship was erected, and the former place abandoned for the new one. The Rev. J. P. Stuart was succeeded by the Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who preached for the society twice a month. In 1883 the Rev. Samuel C. Eby was called to the pastorate of the society, serving them until the year 1887. The Rev. F. L. Higgins was then called, remaining several years, after which the Rev. T. F. Houts, of Olney, Illinois, preached for the society occasionally. In the year 1890 the services of the Rev. J. B. Parmelee were engaged, whose pastorate continued until 1894. Between the latter date and until the fall of 1896 the society was served at various times by the ministers of the Illinois Association, excepting several months when the Rev. George Nelson Smith preached for them. During the time when the society had no pastor Dr. Albert Merrill acted as leader, and very acceptably conducted the worship. He must have served the society in this capacity at least eighteen years.

And now the society has again called its former pastor, the Rev. Samuel C. Eby, who went to England in 1893 to preach for the Camden Road Society. Mr. Eby began his work in October, 1896. When he came back he found quite a change had taken place. Some of those who were the most active leaders in the church when he left had passed into the other life, and others had moved away. The society was now worshiping in its newly purchased temple on the corner of Delmar and Spring Avenues. During the Rev. J. B. Parmelee's pastorate, the society having been offered a good price for the lot on which the chapel on Lucas Avenue was located, effected the sale, and purchased the beautiful stone temple above referred to. The building is well adapted to the needs of the society. The main auditorium is furnished with folding chairs, the inside of the building is finished in oak, and can be well heated and ventilated. On either side, after entering the church, there are rooms which can be thrown open so as to enlarge the seating capacity of the church. In this way "the elastic seating capacity" can be made to reach about five hundred.

The beginning of the New Church among the English in St. Louis was due to the earnestness of a number of New Church families, but the establishment of the New Church among the Germans was the result of the zeal and devotion of a shoemaker—a man who, while pegging away at a boot or shoe, was at the same time trying to drive home to the hearts of those that sat around him in the shop some of the truths of the heavenly doctrines. Shoemakers are generally thoughtful and studious. Mr. H. H. Dickhoener was especially so. And being a pious man, and of a serious turn of mind, his shop became a resort for men who were desirous of listening to the discussion of spiritual subjects.

Mr. Dickhoener was born October 14, 1796. That he was of a studious nature is evident from the fact that he was acquainted with the writings of Jacob Boehme. In 1840 Captain Budorf loaned Mr. Dickhoener one of the works of Swedenborg, published in the German by Paul Gothelf Kummer, Leipzig, 1789. How deeply he became interested in the work is evinced by the fact that he copied it, making a book, after it was bound, of 431 pages. This book is in the possession of the German New Church, Twelfth and Tyler Streets. In 1848 he came to St. Louis, where he plied his trade of making boots, and instructing those that gathered around him while at work. He began to hold meetings in his house. The works of Swedenborg translated into the German by Dr. Tafel, of Tubingen, were sent for, a

schoolhouse was rented and Sunday-school held. The interest continued to grow, and in 1854 he organized a society, of which he was chosen the leader. He finally felt the need of consecrating himself wholly to the work, and on the 30th of June, 1857, was ordained into the ministry of the New Church. A structure was erected on a piece of land, corner of Howard and Fourteenth Streets, of which the upper part was used for the services of the church, and the lower part for a school. This building was dedicated the 4th of September, 1859, by the Revs. A. O. Brickman and Gerhard Busmann. The Rev. H. H. Dickhoener served the society until the close of his earth's life, which was on November 7, 1867.

He was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Carriere, under whose ministrations the society continued to grow. In the year 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Caspari gave $4,000 to the society, and as they were in need of a better church building, they undertook to raise a sufficient sum in addition to the gift to purchase a Presbyterian Church, located on the corner of Twelfth and Tyler Streets, the building which the first German society of the New Church still occupies. The building was dedicated April 21, 1878. Dr. C. L. Carriere served the society until 1879. In the same year the Rev. P. J. Faber was called to the pastorate of the society, and was duly installed on July 20, 1879. During the time when they had no pastor Mr. Fred Bemis conducted the services. Mr. Faber was pastor of the society until 1883, when the Rev. Gerhard Busmann was called, who remained with them for twelve years, during which time the membership increased and the society built a brick parsonage adjoining the church. In December, 1894, the Rev. Chas. Aug. Nussbaum was invited to become the pastor of the society, and continues to minister unto them.

The building occupied by this, the first German New Church society, on the corner of Twelfth and Tyler Streets, is a large brick structure with a spacious auditorium above, and Sunday-school and library rooms below. They have a very valuable library, the greater part of it, 2,000 volumes, having been presented to the society some years ago by Mr. G. A. Morgan. One of the large old Bibles dates back to 1563. German Sunday-school is held in the morning, and has a membership of eighty. Mr. Nussbaum began, in 1897, an English Sunday-school, which meets in the afternoon, and through the efficient co-operation of Mrs. Nussbaum the number on the roll has reached ninety. Instruction is given in the German on Saturdays at 9 a. m. The membership of the society is about one hundred, and among the organizations are the Ladies' Aid Society, the Benevolence Society and the choir. Mr. Nussbaum is editor of the "Bote der Neuen Kirche"—a paper published every two weeks, 600 copies of which are gratuitously distributed in the city every month.

The second society of the German New Church had its beginning in 1879. When Dr. C. L. Carriere resigned the pastorate of the Twelfth and Tyler Street society he began to hold meetings in a hall at the corner of Broadway and Le Baume Street. A Sunday-school was also formed. Four years later the society erected a brick church at the corner of St Louis and Rauschenbach Avenues, and which they continue to use to this day. This church is nicely located, and is well suited to the needs of the society. It has a seating capacity of about 200, a membership of 131, and a Sunday-school of 145. The library contains about 175 volumes; the society has its Ladies' Society and choir. While serving the society in the capacity of pastor, Dr. Carriere has at the same time been a practicing physician of the school of homeopathy. Considering the fact that he has enjoyed a good practice at the same time that he has been ministering to the spiritual wants of his people, the work has made great progress.

In the preparation of that part of this sketch of "The New Church" which gives a description of the life and teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, the writer has made use of the work, "Swedenborg and the New Christian Church," by Rev. L. P. Mercer, pastor of the Chicago Society of The New Jerusalem, and chairman of the committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on a New Jerusalem Church Congress, 1893.

LOUIS GEORGE LANDENBERGER.

New England Society of St. Louis. A society organized at the Southern Hotel in September, 1885. The first officers were: Henry M. Pollard, president; Elmer B. Adams, first vice-president; Alvah Mansur, second vice-president; Oscar L. Whitelaw, treasurer, and W. B. Homer, secretary. The objects of the society are purely social. Any person of good moral character, of New England birth or rearing, or descended from a

New England ancestor, is eligible to become a member of the society. An annual meeting is held in February of each year for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A festival and dinner are given in December of each year in celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims.

New Madrid.—A French trading post is said to have been located on the site of the present town of New Madrid, Missouri, about the year 1740, and this was one of the two settlements in existence on the western bank of the Mississippi, above the post of Arkansas, when Laclede founded St. Louis. It was at that time a resort for hunters, who made a specialty of killing bear, frying the grease out of the carcasses and shipping it to New Orleans by the Kaskaskia traders. This peculiarity of the business carried on there caused the bend of the river on which the settlement was located to be called "L'Anse de la Graisse," or Greasy Bend, by the French hunters and traders who had occasion to visit it, and by that name New Madrid was generally known in the early years of its history. The town is said to have been founded in 1769, and was regularly laid out on a somewhat extensive scale by Colonel George Morgan, who descended the Ohio and Mississippi and located several families there in 1788. In 1811 it had something more than half the population of St. Louis, and gave promise of becoming an important trade center. Boats plying up and down the Mississippi River made it a regular stopping point, and it was the objective point of considerable immigration, both from the East and from New Orleans. Bright prospects were, however, suddenly blighted, in the year last mentioned, by earthquake disturbances, of which New Madrid was the center, the shocks continuing to occur at intervals for nearly two years thereafter. A large area of country was desolated by these earthquake shocks, which "created yawning fissures and converted dry land into lakes, some of which are fifty miles in circumference." The graveyard at New Madrid, "with all its sleeping tenants," was precipitated into the bend of the river, and most of the houses in the place were thrown down. In 1815 Congress passed an act for the relief of the sufferers from these earthquakes. (See "Earthquakes.")

New Madrid Land Certificates.—In 1815—February 15th—Congress passed an act for the relief of those settlers at New Madrid who had suffered from the earthquakes which devasted that region between 1811 and 1813. Under this act persons who owned lands in New Madrid County prior to the earthquakes, whose lands had been materially injured thereby, were authorized to file claims to like quantities of land on any of the public lands in the Territory of Missouri, the sale of which was authorized by law. Certificates authorizing the location of substitute tracts of land were issued by the Recorder of Government Land Titles, upon proof of the applicant therefor that he was entitled to such certificate on account of injuries to his property by the earthquakes, and he thereupon relinquished his claim to the injured lands, which reverted to the government. More than 500 certificates of this character were issued, of which only about twenty were located by original claimants. The remainder passed into the hands of speculators and land sharks, and became a prolific source of embarrassment to land titles in St. Louis and elsewhere in Missouri. St. Louis speculators located many of their certificates upon lands in and adjacent to the city, regardless of the claims of those who had received grants from the Spanish government. The result was prolonged litigation and the "clouding" of titles to much valuable property, until the State and Federal courts finally passed upon the questions at issue, holding that the claims filed under New Madrid certificates were void as against the early grants and confirmations.

Newman, Socrates, for many years a conspicuous figure in the business circles of St. Louis, and prominent also as a public official and in political circles, was born October 21, 1826, in St. Louis, and died at his home in Iron County, Missouri, July 25, 1893. His father was Captain Jonas Newman, who, during his life, was prominently identified with the Mississippi River trade, and his mother, who was Susanne Lebeaume before her marriage, belonged to one of the old French families of St. Louis, and was a sister of the well-known and wealthy Louis A. Lebeaume. Reared in St. Louis, Mr. Newman was educated in part at St. Louis University and in part at Bardstown, Kentucky, being fitted by his course of study for a business career.

Soon after leaving school he went to Franklin County, Missouri, where his uncle, Peter E. Blow, was engaged in lead mining and merchandising operations. There he became associated in business with Mr. Blow, and while a resident of Franklin County, developed a marked taste for politics, and also very superior ability as a political manager, defeating, through his efforts, a candidate for the office of county clerk, who had held the office for many years, and who was so strongly entrenched in popular favor that it was thought he could not be beaten. Toward the close of the decade ending with the year 1849 he returned to St. Louis and followed various minor occupations until 1852, when he was elected to the office of city register, a position which he filled for two years thereafter. In 1854 he was defeated for re-election, as a result of the "Know-Nothing" movement, which swept everything before it in St. Louis at that time, but shortly afterward he was appointed clerk of the circuit court to fill a vacancy which had occurred in that office. After holding this office a few months he formed a copartnership with George C. Graham and embarked in the iron foundry business as junior member of the firm of Graham & Newman. This foundry was parent of the present large establishment of Shickle, Harrison & Howard; and in this connection it is appropriate to call attention to the fact that Messrs. Graham & Newman manufactured the first large water mains laid down in the city of St. Louis. For many years this firm also manufactured gas retorts, which were then made of iron, and not, as now, of fire-clay, and Mr. Newman and his partner also built the gas-works at Hannibal, Missouri. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and confident that St. Louis was to become a great city, he planned and erected—early in the decade beginning with 1860, and soon after his return from a European trip—the large iron and marble building located on the south side of Olive Street, between Second and Third Streets, and immediately in the rear of the old postoffice building. It turned out that the time was not ripe for the building of so pretentious a structure, and for many years he jestingly spoke of this enterprise as "Newman's folly." The business depression incident to the Civil War, and the death of Mr. Graham, caused him to dispose of his foundry interests, and from 1864 until 1868 he was not actively engaged in business. In 1869, however, he engaged in the fire insurance business with W. H. Pritchartt as junior member of the firm of Pritchartt & Newman, which had its offices at the corner of Second and Pine Streets, opposite the Boatmen's Bank. In 1876 he was appointed by the circuit court receiver of the St. Louis Gas Light Company, subsequently becoming manager and then president of that corporation, retaining the last named position until failing health compelled him to retire from active business, in 1889. He was a man of very superior executive ability, keen sagacity and large enterprise, and proved himself a valuable citizen of St. Louis in many ways. His wealth and social prominence gave him great influence in the circles in which he moved, and this influence was always wielded to advance the interests of the city and promote its growth and prosperity. Although the only public offices which he held during his residence in St. Louis were those of clerk of the circuit court and city register, of which mention has already been made, he was an influential factor in the politics of the city for a score of years. He was tendered the position of city collector by Mayor Overstolz, but declined that office, then the best in the mayor's gift, in favor of his friend, General John D. Stevenson. He was an old line Democrat in his early life, but followed the leadership of General Frank P. Blair and affiliated with the Republican party prior to the breaking out of the Civil War. His strong Southern sympathies then caused him to again become a member of the Democratic party, and he remained a liberal Democrat until his death. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic Church, but his generous and charitable disposition caused him to recognize neither creed nor color in dispensing his bounty, a peculiarity of his giving being that he always sought to keep from the public the knowledge of his generosity. He married, in 1852, Lina Vitalis, daughter of Dr. Louis Vitalis, of St. Louis. Eleven children were born of this union, seven of whom are now living, named, respectively, Charles V. Newman, now residing in Peoria, Illinois; William A. Newman, Lina M. Newman, now Mrs. Redmond D. Walsh; Dr. Louis E. Newman, Marie C. Newman, now Mrs. Wentworth Terry; Robert H. Newman, now a resident of Cincinnati, and Caroline Newman. Socrates Newman's son, LOUIS EDWARD NEWMAN, physician, was

born September 3, 1861, in that part of St. Louis which was then the city of Carondelet. He was educated at St. Louis University, from which institution he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1880, and from which also he received the degree of master of arts at a later date. He then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. A. P. Lankford, attending his first course of lectures at Missouri Medical College. Later he went to Philadelphia, and at the end of a thorough course of study was graduated from the famous Jefferson Medical College of that city, in the class of 1883. The two years following his graduation he spent in Europe, continuing his studies in the medical educational centers of the Old World. Returning to St. Louis in 1885, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, and, although still a young man, has become recognized both by his professional contemporaries and the general public as a physician of superior education and attainments.

New Orleans, Republic of.—When it became known at New Orleans that France had ceded the Province of Louisiana to Spain, under the treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, the French colonists, who loved the land of their ancestry and its government, protested against the transfer of their allegiance. Their protests met with the response from the French court that "France could not longer bear the charge of supporting the colony's precarious existence." Still they refused to be reconciled to the new order of things, and Don Antonio de Ulloa's attempt to establish the Spanish authority, in 1766, proved abortive. When Ulloa retired, it was proposed to make New Orleans a republic, like Amsterdam or Venice, with a legislative body of forty men and a single executive. In pursuance of this plan an assembly was formed, in which Lafreniere, John Milhet, Joseph Milhet, and Doucet were conspicuous figures. October 25, 1768, an address was adopted by the assembly, setting forth their grievances, demanding freedom of commerce with the ports of France and America, and declaring that Ulloa should be expelled from the colony. The French flag was raised, there were shouts of "Long live the King of France," and the people declared, "We will have no King but him." The colonists then memorialized the King to stand as an intercessor between them and the King of Spain, and expressed their determination to establish a free commonwealth if they could not remain a colony of France. Ulloa withdrew to Havana and made a report of the condition of affairs in Louisiana to Spain, the result being that, in 1769, Count Alexander O'Reilly arrived at New Orleans with a force sufficient to suppress the uprising, abolish the embryonic republic, and establish Spanish domination.

Newspapers.—With the history of the newspaper press of St. Louis is associated all the territorial and State history of Missouri and the annals of the whole country from near the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its development embraces the most wonderful inventions of the age in a mechanical view, and intellectually marks an astonishing era in the progress of civilization. Steam, electricity, the telephone, and various triumphs of art, as well as of science, have been harnessed to its uses. From being the merest "brief abstract and chronicle of the times," it is now, indeed, a "map of busy life, its fluctuations and vast concerns." It more than fulfills the promise of "Puck" to "put a girdle about the earth in forty minutes." It records in a single dash the simultaneous events of its own neighborhood and of the antipodes. It catches the words spoken in the Parliaments of the world and spreads them before one's vision on the same sheet that contains the utterances of the town council at the same hour. Battles of the bourses and of the fields of war, incidents of flood and flame, pestilence and famine, disasters of wave and wind, conflicts of diplomacy, entanglements of law, tragedies of human passion, and every phase of life, religious or criminal, social or educational, elevating or depressing, find in this great mirror, this marvelous vitascope, a ready presentation. The resources of the press of the present day command the talents of eminent divines, statesmen, philosophers, scientists and men of letters. No expense is too heavy in furnishing the reading public with the pabulum it requires, nor are the possessors of the brightest minds averse to the use of this medium for the promulgation of their thoughts. It is an evolution in which the conductors of the press may well take pride, and in which their exultation is shared by their wondering observers and beneficiaries.

The oldest newspaper in St. Louis was published in the beginning at an expense of about $20 per week. It was called "The Missouri Gazette," and was a small weekly paper edited and owned by Joseph Charless, the first number appearing July 12, 1808. The printing office was on Main Street, south of the present Elm Street. The subscription price was $3 per annum. In those days a fortnight frequently intervened in the receipt of the Eastern mail, which was about six weeks in transit. The paper was printed on a "Ramage" press, a wooden concern with a stone bed and iron-framed tympan. Ink was applied to the type by balls, after taking it from a stand near by, and going over the printing surface in a series of "pats." In this way it required fully half a day to print the small edition, or rather the two inside pages, for only one side could be printed at a time. The newspaper machine of to-day, as it stands in many offices of the country, is a very different thing. One of the latest achievements is a sextuple perfecting press, with nine double-width printing cylinders, by which it is possible to add three colors to the outside page without decreasing the output. This enormous machine is capable of printing on both sides 48,000 eight, ten, or twelve-page papers per hour, folded and counted. Attached to this press is a wire stitching device. In at least one office in the country there are at the present time in daily use two of these sextuple presses, run by electric motors. But this is only one branch of mechanical evolution in printing. With the rotary press and the accumulating demands for rapidity of production came the stereotype plates, whereby the printing surface can be multiplied indefinitely, and thus several machines put to work on the edition. Mr. Charless could, by dint of persistence, probably "set up" (in printers' parlance) a column and a half or two columns per day of his diminutive "Gazette," whilst by the Mergenthaler linotype machine, now generally in use, a man may do fully ten times as much. A printer in a Leadville office is reported as having set 105,300 ems in seven hours and ten minutes. The steamship "St. Louis" can make half a dozen round trips from New York to the British coast in the time it would have taken the "Gazette" to get intelligence from the Atlantic seaboard.

It was upward of thirty years after the "Gazette" was started before there was any practical telegraphing, and even forty years after that event it required two nights and a day to transmit President Polk's annual message as far west as Vincennes. Three thousand words per minute is the speed achieved by a new system of telegraphy invented by Professor Crehore, of Dartmouth College. The year 1849 is the date of the advent of the telegraph to St. Louis, and for a considerable period following the news feature was very meager. In this connection it is worth while to review the wonderful results of enterprise in the way of telegraphic news-gathering, as shown at the present day. The telegraph companies originated the idea of supplying the Western press with such dispatches as were collected by a combination of New York papers, manifolding the same to customers in the different cities and assessing them generally at first what they could afford to pay, as, for instance, in St. Louis less than twenty dollars per week each, which sum gradually grew as the service expanded. Afterward the newspapers themselves organized associations and conducted the business, contracting with the telegraph companies for the use of their wires, etc. Until a short time ago the St. Louis newspapers for many years patronized two principal press associations—the "Associated Press" and the "United Associated Presses." The reader will be surprised at the annual cost of these institutions, which, according to the statement of May, 1897, was $2,147,000. The items of this enormous outlay relate to payments to news agencies, correspondents and reporters, salaries of regular staff employes in the principal American and European cities, rental of telegraph wires, cable messages, etc. But independently of all this expense for Associated Press telegraphic matter, metropolitan newspapers disburse many thousand dollars annually for special dispatches from their own correspondents at the National and State capitals, conventions, and so forth. In the year referred to, upward of twenty thousand miles of leased wires were in use at stipulated hours of the day and night. On one Sunday, in July, 1897, a St. Louis paper—the "Globe-Democrat"—printed 65,172 words of special telegraphic matter and 35,000 words of Associated Press reports, making the great total of 100,172 words. Of these twenty thousand were cable telegrams.

It has been remarked above that the first newspaper in St. Louis cost, in its weekly production, about $20. But it was made by one

man and a boy. The assistant editor was a pair of shears, an institution that cuts but little figure in the editorial rooms of to-day. To be sure, in those times there were few events to record, and brevity rather than expansion was the governing rule. To keep up with the evolution of ninety years would require an equipment which would have struck the publisher of even half a century ago with consternation and dismay. In addition to the printing and stereotyping plant, the telegraph franchise and the telegraph bills, there are the demands of the paper mills, editors, reporters, correspondents, compositors, clerks, solicitors—lawyers, too, sometimes—and other expenses, too many to particularize. From this list, however, should not be omitted the item of illustrations, which has come to be a feature of modern journalism. Whatever may be thought of this in its recent development as an invasion of the magazine and comic weekly fields, it is deserving of notice as a school of art. Whether, instead of the vaunt, "I studied in Paris," it may come to be the artist's boast that he graduated on the "Daily Excoriator," rests in the future; but assuredly the great metropolitan newspapers of our times are educating a bright set of young men and women in the work of making attractive pictures. What was once the black art of printing is now becoming the black-and-white art, and even more, if we add the achievements of the colored photo.

The Sunday newspaper made its appearance in St. Louis September 8, 1854, and was received with "mingled cheers and hisses," so to speak. It was a great shock to the religious community, and was freely denounced from the pulpit. At that time and for a considerable while afterward, the "Republican," which was the pioneer in this enterprise, carried over the principal contents of the Sunday issue to Monday, including even the editorials, adding only the telegraph matter and important local news of Sunday. There were no pictures in the blanket-sheet of those days, except the uniform ones of steamboats and houses, with an occasional cut of a runaway negro, in the advertising columns. But there were some pretentions of a literary character, shown in original stories, poetry, sketches, local skits, etc. Many of the contributors, such as John Phoenix (Lieutenant Derby) and Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), afterward became well known in the world of letters. In the course of a little time Sunday became a "day of rest" from the political editorial. The articles took on an historical, or a moral, or a literary, or a social character, and subjects of particular zest not of immediate importance were marked for Sunday, as patrons were supposed to have more time for reading then than on business days. Soon after the Civil War began the publication of Sunday editions of morning papers became almost universal.

"Jenkins" was a rather unwelcome newcomer. Some social functions—say, a high-life wedding—demanded attention occasionally, but when the social developed into the society reporter, with the attendant transmogrification of gender, the change came with a sort of shock. Following this was the seismic perturbation in the breasts of the older ladies, when descriptions of millinery and dress-making stocks of goods as carried to balls and parties by the Flora McFlimseys of those days, came into vogue, and the society columns flamed upon the town. The sporting editor is a creation of comparatively recent years, as is the game of base ball, and that "merry-go-round," the bicycle. Horse racing is not new, but the poolroom's genealogy is modern. Back in the fifties there were some pugilistic matches, as for instance, among the coal miners of the Gravois, but they got no such newspaper mention as the encounters of Mike McCoole, Tom Allen and other professors of the "manly art of self-defense," to say nothing of the columns devoted later to Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Theatricals, even in the days of Macready, Forrest, the Booths, Murdock, Julia Dean, Eliza Logan, etc., received but scant notice, and then such generally as furnished by the box-office; but the idea of employing a regular dramatic critic was unheard of. All these features have been growing on the press and adding enormously to the cost of newspaper production. The acquisition of a shorthand reporter to the editorial staff was another expensive luxury. He made his appearance along in the fifties, and served a useful purpose in the exciting political campaigns of that period. Before then reporting consisted of amplifying rough notes without pretending to give the language of the speaker. But it was astonishing what an expert hand with a good memory could do in that line.

Until the year 1888 the price of St. Louis morning dailies was five cents per copy. At

the East, Chicago and some other points, there had been reductions, but here the introduction of the one-cent coin was slow of growth, the "nickel" being generally the minimum of money in circulation. Competition, however, and the gradual adoption of smaller fractions of the purchasing agent forced the St. Louis papers to recognize the inevitable, and the price came down to three, two, and finally one cent. Improved methods of making print paper, and particularly the use of wood pulp, had made a wonderful reduction in this great item of expense, while machine composition worked a revolution in the economy of type-setting. The Sunday paper, which still calls for five cents, grew in size correspondingly, and extra pages of the week-day editions became less frequent. At the date of this record all of the daily morning and evening newspapers of the city, except one, have Sunday editions. In the way of pictorial advertising there has been a considerable evolution from the old stock type fonts, of steamboats, dwellings and runaway negroes. It is said that the present style of attracting attention to advertisements was introduced by a New York furrier, who illustrated his "ad" with the picture of a female clad in full winter attire. The advertising agent dates his birth in the year 1846. The first newspaper directory was issued in 1869, with a list of 5,219 papers. The last one publishes the names of more than 24,000. From these the patent medicine man, the bicycle manufacturer, the soap vender, the sewing and typewriting machine makers, and all those advertisers who wish to reach the general public, make their selections according to the extent or character of their circulation. It is estimated that $200,000,000 are annually expended in advertising. Several St. Louis business houses incur every year an outlay represented in dollars by five figures, and employ persons especially to write and arrange their advertisements. The paragrapher and the "interviewer" have been comparative newcomers in the field of journalism. Editorials of the old newspapers were elaborated, and of a more dignified, philosophical and educational turn, showing less polish, but greater research, if not greater learning, than at present. The late editor of the "Globe-Democrat," Mr. Joseph B. McCullagh, was a combined interviewer and paragrapher. While a correspondent, and before ascending the "tripod," he may be said, if not to have invented interviewing, to have invented the process of obtaining and promulgating the views on public questions of men who before then had not taken newspapers into their confidence. Formerly there was great reticence manifested by people of high position regarding this mode of communicating with the shallow world; but President Johnson was not averse to publishing his opinions through the mediumship of Mr. McCullagh, and since then cabinet ministers and Senators find the interview a very convenient method of reaching readers. In his editorial work Mr. McCullagh exhibited a forceful ingenuity, accompanied often with superb wit in the line of paragraphing, and this feature of American newspapers is now one of the brightest of their varied excellencies.

In September, 1820, Joseph Charless transferred the "Gazette" to James C. Cummins He, in March, 1822, sold to Edward Charless & Co., who changed the name to "The Missouri Republican." Edward Charless was a son of Joseph. Josiah Spalding was the "Co," and was editor, continuing until February, 1826, when he sold out to his partner. On the 8th of January, 1827, George Knapp entered as an apprentice in the office, his apprenticeship ending in 1834. As office boy, "devil," carrier and compositor he was a model youth. After serving at the case as "jour" for two years, during which time a bookbinding and job work department was added to the office, he became one of the firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp, to which the "Republican" was transferred in 1837. Harris dropping out, the firm became Chambers & Knapp, and so remained until after the death of Colonel A. B. Chambers, the senior proprietor, which occurred in 1854.

The following year George and John Knapp, associated with Nathaniel Paschall, established the firm of George Knapp & Co., each of the three partners having an equal interest. The new firm purchased the "Republican" from George Knapp and Mrs. Chambers. This copartnership remained unchanged until 1864, when it was incorporated, the name and division of interests continuing exactly as before Mr. Paschall died December 12, 1866, and Mr. William Hyde became managing editor. Colonel George Knapp died September 18, 1883, and Colonel John Knapp, under whose direction the business department had been conducted for thirty years, died November 12, 1888. Gerard B. Allen was president of the

company in 1884, but, his health failing, retired a year later. Mr. Hyde was appointed postmaster in 1885, on his return from an absence of some months, during which Mr. Frank R. O'Neill was appointed editor. Mr. O'Neill was succeeded in 1887 by Mr. Charles W. Knapp, eldest son of Colonel John Knapp. Mr. Knapp continued the editor of the paper and president of the company until May, 1888, when he surrendered the editorial management to Colonel Charles H. Jones. At this time the name of the paper was changed to "The St. Louis Republic." In May, 1893, Colonel Jones retired, and Mr. Knapp resumed charge as editor as well as general manager.

In the great fire of 1849 the office of the "Republican," on the east side of Main Street, near Pine, and all its contents were destroyed, and again, May 24, 1870, its five-story building, on Chestnut Street, between Main and Second, met the same fate, with a loss estimated at about $170,000, but insured for upward of $100,000. Luckily one of its presses, a Hoe four-cylinder, was in a fire-proof annex, and with this machine saved, the paper suffered an omission in publication of but one single day. Very soon after this last event a lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, upon which was erected a magnificent iron edifice of great architectural beauty, and the occasion of removal thereto was celebrated by a grand reception, in which hundreds of the most prominent citizens participated. The politics of the "Republic" were Republican (Jeffersonian), until 1829, and along the same line till the Whig party appeared, to which latter party it adhered until 1856. It refused to follow Fillmore, denounced the American, or "Know-Nothing" cause, and supported Buchanan for President. It, however, took no part in the latter's Kansas policy, but on the other hand, warmly supported Douglas, and carried Missouri for him in 1860. It opposed the secession movement, required Claib. Jackson to take sides for the regular Democratic national nominee, and throughout the war was conservative and pacificatory. During the greater part of its career it has exercised an unquestionable influence in the political course of the people of Missouri.

"The Western Journal" was the name of the second St. Louis newspaper, which originated in 1815 in opposition to the course of the "Gazette." It was founded by a number of citizens, with William Christy at their head, and was edited by Joshua Norvell. A year later it changed hands and name, and was called "The Emigrant," with Sergeant Hall at the editorial helm. In 1817 Colonel Thomas H. Benton, being in need of an organ, associated with himself Isaac N. Henry and E. Maury, and the name was again changed to the more professional one of "The Enquirer," wherein the future Senator ventilated his views with the vigor for which he was distinguished. Mr. Henry died in 1820, and Benton, being now absorbed in active politics before the people, placed the paper in the hands of Patrick H. Ford, who retired in 1824, and was succeeded by Duff Green. Green remained about a year. The "Enquirer" underwent other changes till 1827, when the paper was purchased by Charles Keemle and Charles Orr, who changed the name to "The Beacon." The "Beacon's" light went out in 1832.

"The St. Louis Herald" comes next in chronological order, a paper of that name being started in 1820, but which had a short life. Another of the same name was the first "daily" in St. Louis, and issued its initial number in 1834, and still another in 1852, published by Russell S. Higgins and Philip G. Ferguson. Higgins was a man of some literary ability, and a writer of pungent editorials; Ferguson was a wooer of the muse of poesy, and did the local reporting. During the first year of the "Herald's" existence the editorials on banking, real estate and financial questions were written by Dr. Nicolas N. De Menil. (See "De Menil, Nicolas N.") In 1853 James L. Faucette bought Higgins' interest in the paper. He was a printer on the "Herald," and aspired to be a local politician. For some years after Higgins' retirement the principal editorial writer was W. S. Allen, who also furnished financial reports three times a week for the "Republican." Ferguson sold to Faucette in 1857, and afterward joined the "Democrat" force of reporters, and became known as "Jenks," and through his Sunday reports of "Postoffice Corners." During the Civil War the "Herald," being avowedly Southern in its tone, was suppressed by the national government.

Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the abolition martyr, who was killed by a mob in Alton, in 1836, was attached to the first St. Louis "Times" as an editorial writer, but withdrew in 1831, and

two or three years later had a religious (Presbyterian) paper called "The Observer." (See "Lovejoy.") This "Times," started in 1829 by Stone & Miller, lasted till 1832. In 1850 yet another "Times" made its appearance, edited by Judge Walker, formerly of the New Orleans "Delta." A. H. Buckner, Walter B. Foster and John Loughborough, at different short periods, occupied the editorial chair. Finally it was absorbed by the "Union." July, 1866, a fifth "Times" was founded by D. A. Mahoney, Stilson Hutchins and John Hodnett, who came here from Dubuque. After undergoing various changes it was absorbed in 1879 by the "Republican." During this period there were associated with the "Times" Major Henry Ewing, Charles A. Mantz, C. C. Rainwater, Frank J. Bowman, Celsus Price, Estill McHenry, John T. Crisp, R. H. Sylvester, John N. Edwards, Walter B. Stevens ("W. B. S.") George Alfred Townsend, J. H. R. Cundiff and others, in the effort to hold it up.

The "People's Organ" was begun January 31, 1842, by Russell S. Higgins and George Mead. It was a four-column, four-page daily, afterward increased to five, and finally to seven columns. In 1845 or 1846 its was sold to the "Reveille," edited by James M. Field, the father of Kate Field. "The People's Organ and Reveille" expired in 1851.

"The Globe-Democrat," which is one of the great representative journals of the country, had its genesis from the "Union" (1848), formerly the "Argus," which dated back to 1831. The first editor of the "Argus" was Judge J. B. Bowlin, who long afterward became United States minister to Colombia. In 1839 William Gilpin, afterward Governor of Colorado, was editor. In 1841 the office passed into the hands of Abel Rathbone Corbin, thence to Shadrach Penn, a contemporary in Louisville of George D. Prentice, and who now called it the "Missouri Reporter." With Penn was associated Samuel Treat, who is still living (1899) in St. Louis, having a few years since retired from the Federal bench, after serving more than a quarter of a century. In 1848 the paper was sold to Lorenzo Pickering, who changed the name to the "Union." The "Union" was absorbed by the "Missouri Democrat," which was established in the interest of the "Bentonites," August, 1852. William S. McKee, a cousin of William McKee, one of the proprietors, was the editor of the "Democrat," his editorial associates being B. Gratz Brown, Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Peter L. Foy, under whose control the "Free Democratic Party," as it was called, came to be a power in St. Louis politics. W. S. McKee died in 1854, and B. Gratz Brown became editor-in-chief, being succeeded by Peter L. Foy in 1859. All of these men, McKee, Blair, Brown and Foy, original anti-slavery men, were leaders in the formation of the Liberal Republican party. By changes of ownership the property of the "Democrat" passed into the hands of William McKee, George W. Fishback and Daniel M. Houser, with John F. Hume and William M Grosvenor, successively, as editors. Mr. Fishback for many years had charge of the commercial columns. Differences having arisen between the proprietors, the paper was sold under a court order, March, 1872, to Mr. Fishback, the price being $456,100. A stock company was then formed, consisting of Fishback, his brother, W. P. Fishback, Otto H. Hasselman—the last two coming from an Indianapolis paper—Joseph B. McCullagh and others, with McCullagh and G. W. Fishback as editors. But Messrs. McKee and Houser five months afterward established another paper, the "Globe," with Charles R. Davis, who had been connected for ten or twelve years with the "Democrat," as principal editor. In the autumn of the following year McCullagh succeeded Davis, who died July 20, 1873. The "Globe," being without the Associated Press dispatches, purchased from Joseph Pulitzer the franchise of the "Staats-Zeitung," German daily. In 1875 the "Democrat" was bought out, at a reduction of more than $125,000 in price from the amount of the former sale. McKee & Houser purchasing, and the "Globe" and "Democrat" consolidated, some of the stock being assigned to McCullagh and Henry McKee, William McKee's brother. William McKee died December 20, 1879, and Joseph B. McCullagh December 30, 1896. Since the death of McKee the general management has been entirely under the supervision of Mr. Houser, who early developed consummate ability in the counting-room. (See "Houser, D. M.") Mr. McCullagh was succeeded in the editorial chair by Captain Henry King, an accomplished, versatile and able writer. Among the editorial writers is Charles M. Harvey, a political historian and statistician of wide fame.

"The St. Louis Leader" was the original

"great religious daily" of St. Louis, though it flavored its religion largely with Democratic politics. Its putative head and founder was Charles L. Hunt. Dr. J. V. Huntington, then conducting "The Metropolitan," a Catholic magazine, in Baltimore, was secured as editor-in-chief, and the paper started March 10, 1855, as a weekly, and became a daily on October 13, 1856, with a "long, long purse," as was announced, and, for those days, a large staff, including Donald McLeod, William A. Seay and Edward W. Johnston. The aim was to make it the organ of the Democracy, and as the "Republican" was now supporting Buchanan for President, the rivalry became quite pronounced. Mr. Johnston, who had been associated with the "Washington Intelligencer," "Richmond Whig" and "New Orleans Crescent," became editor in 1858, Dr. Huntington retiring, and soon afterward purchased Mr. Hunt's interest; but as the contest for supremacy with the "Republican" had been won by the latter, the "Leader" became independent in politics, and in a few months was discontinued. Mr. Johnston became librarian of the Mercantile Library, a post for which he was eminently fitted, and died in 1867. McLeod became involved in a social scandal, and retired for life to a monastic institution. Seay went south and disappeared. Mr. Hunt was prominently identified with business interests.

The "Post-Dispatch" dates its genesis back to July 3, 1838, when the "St. Louis Evening Gazette" made its appearance. The genealogy can be said to be somewhat tangled, but in this record its own biography may be properly adopted In 1847 the name "Evening Gazette" was changed to the "Evening Mirror." In 1848 Messrs. Paschall & Ramsey purchased the plant and established the "New Era," which, in time, was sold to Thomas Yeatman and J. B. Crockett, in 1849. They called the paper "The Intelligencer," and in three months sold it to George K. Budd, who conducted it successfully for three years. In the meantime the "Evening News" had been started, and proved so successful that the "Intelligencer" lost ground. Both papers were combined, however, in 1857. Ten years later the "News" was sold to the "Dispatch," which had been established in 1864 by Messrs. Coburn, Johnson & Packham, the Johnson being Governor Charles P. Johnson. The "Dispatch" had grown out of the "Union." After a short career the paper reverted to the original owners of the "Union," but in 1868 was purchased by Peter L. Foy and William H. McHenry. D. Robert Barclay also became a proprietor, and sank fortunes, as the paper was never profitable. In 1873 Mr. Barclay sold the paper to Stilson Hutchins, who made Major John N. Edwards editor. In 1875 Mr. Hutchins took charge of the "Times" and ran both papers together, afterward disposing of it to Mr. Allison. He turned it over to Wolcott & Hume, who were publishers of the "Journal." The next metamorphosis of its career was a receivership and public sale on December 10, 1878, when it was bought by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer for $2,500. He combined it with the "Evening Post," which was established in January, 1878, by John A. Dillon. The paper was first issued as the "St. Louis Post and Dispatch," but after two weeks assumed the present title. In May, 1879, Mr. Pulitzer bought out the "Evening Star," his only rival, and in the fall of the same year he became sole manager of the paper. In 1883 the "Post-Dispatch" was a prosperous newspaper. In May of that year Mr. Pulitzer went to New York to take possession of a wider field. Among the editors after that period have been John A. Cockrill, John A. Dillon, Samuel Williams, Charles H. Jones and Florence D. White. Prominent in the business department for many years has been William Steigers. October 2, 1887, the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" was established.

The "Evening Chronicle" was established July 31, 1880, by the Chronicle Publishing Company, controlled by J. E. Scripps, of the Detroit "Tribune," who was then forming a chain or circuit of afternoon papers, now known as the Scripps-McRea League, consisting of the Detroit "Tribune," St. Louis "Chronicle," Cincinnati "Post," Covington "Post," Cleveland "Press" and Kansas City "World." The "Chronicle" was started as a six-column, two-cent paper, made up of short, pithy articles and "scare" headlines. Stanley Waterloo, since distinguished as a novelist, was the first managing editor, assisted by W. V. Byers, a well known literateur and journalist. Dr. John B. Wood, the "great American condenser," came from the New York "Sun" in 1882 to take charge. W. H. Little was editor for a time, but the personality of its editorial force has always been kept in the background. The "Chronicle" was the first paper in St. Louis to adopt the one-cent selling

scale, and thereby attained a very large circulation. It is independent in politics, and publishes no Sunday edition.

The "Evening Star" of 1898 had its genesis in the "Sunday Sayings," which was started as a weekly May 10, 1884, by C. E. Meade, Charles A. Gitchell and James E. Munford. The paper was a financial success, having attained, at the end of three years, a circulation of 30,000, with a liberal advertising patronage. A new plant costing $33,000 was nearly destroyed by fire in November, 1887. In April, 1888, Mr. Meade sold his interest to C. A. Gitchell, who then associated with him John Gilbert, and soon afterward was launched the "Evening Star-Sayings." Gilbert became city commissioner of supplies by appointment of Mayor Noonan, and Tobias Mitchell assumed the editorial management. In 1889 Honorable Nathan Frank obtained a large interest in the "Sayings" Company, Gitchell retiring. The publication office removed in 1894 from Sixth Street to the southwest corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, and January 1, 1896, the name was abbreviated to the "St. Louis Star." Since Mr. Frank gained control the paper has been Republican in politics. In 1892 M. J. Lowenstein, at that time of the New York "World," but for many years of the "Republic," was appointed manager, succeeding George W. Fishback, and has ever since held that position. Among those in control of the editorial department at various times were John Gilbert, John Whitman, George E. Garrett, William M. Reedy, Tobias Mitchell and George H. Apperson, all well known and able newspaper men. In 1893 John F. Magner, for many years identified with the "Post-Dispatch," was chosen from the staff of the "Globe-Democrat" and made managing editor. His work in that capacity has contributed materially to the success of the paper and enabled it to reach the position it has attained. The "Star" is published every day in the week. Since Mr. Frank obtained complete control, in 1891, it has been invariably Republican in politics, forcibly supporting the policies and nominees of that party.

German newspaper journalism in St. Louis dates as far back as 1835, on the 31st of October, in which year the first number of the "Anzeiger des Westens" appeared as a weekly, founded by Christian Bimpage, who, early in 1836, associated with him William Weber as editor. Weber was a vigorous young writer, and soon drew about him the leading German minds of the city and vicinity. Dr. George Engelmann, Gustave Koerner, Fred. Muench and others of such stamp contributed to its columns. During the native American excitements of that period the "Anzeiger" voiced the sentiments of the more liberal element in no uncertain tone. From 1842 to 1846 the paper was issued triweekly, and in the latter year as a daily. In 1844 Arthur Olshausen secured an interest, and three years later became sole proprietor, Weber continuing as editor until 1850, when he was succeeded by Henry Boernstein. Boernstein was for years a conspicuous figure in St. Louis. In Austrian Poland he had studied medicine, served as a soldier, written editorials for newspapers, composed plays, and been a stage manager and actor. In Paris he hailed with delight the fall of Louis Philippe, but when Napoleon III came into power he fled the country, and was next heard from in Highland, Illinois. Soon after taking charge of the "Anzeiger" he employed, in 1851, Mr. Carl Daenzer, who had drifted to St. Louis, as a general writer. Daenzer, himself, had made himself obnoxious to the German government, and particularly so as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the effort to bring about German unity by force of arms. For his rebellious course he was condemned to ten years' imprisonment with a heavy indemnity, but escaped to Switzerland, and thence to the United States. Boernstein was a hard taskmaster, and was wont to squeeze out of his employes the maximum of labor with the minimum of pay. He not only undertook to rule the then rising emancipation movement, but he had a number of other irons in the fire. He wrote a scandalous book called "The Mysteries of St. Louis," and he undertook the management of a German theater. As a political boss, with his arrogance and dictatorial spirit, he quickly got into disrepute among his partisans. His influence waned and subscriptions began to fall off as forest leaves in autumn. Boernstein turned the entire conduct and responsibility of the "Anzeiger" over to Daenzer, whose name was run up over the editorial columns, and who continued to edit the paper until 1857. Differences of various kinds arising between Boernstein and Daenzer, the latter withdrew, and, with the aid of friends, started the "Westliche Post." Although the fund raised for this enterprise was but $1,275,

which would not clear a week's salary bill now, the paper paid expenses from the start, though with very close management. Dr. Wenzell was associated in the editorial department, though the burden of the editorial work naturally fell upon Mr. Daenzer. But it broke down his health, so that in 1860 he sold out to Arthur Olshausen and associates and went abroad, visiting his native place in the Duchy of Baden. Restored to health, Daenzer returned in 1862. Meanwhile Boernstein had installed as editor of the "Anzeiger" Dr. Charles L. Bernays, with whom he had been connected in literary ways in Germany and France, and who preceded him to Highland, Illinois. On Daenzer's return to St. Louis he found that the "Anzeiger" had gone out of business, and not long afterward he resuscitated the old concern under the name of the "Neue Anzeiger des Westens," for the publication of which a company was incorporated, including William Palm, Charles Speck and others. After a time the word "Neue" (New) was dropped. Although in the main supporting Democratic measures, the "Anzeiger" can hardly be said to be an "organ," its chief quality being complete independence. During the agitation of the money question it was always a strong advocate of the gold standard. Since 1894 Mr. Daenzer had an able assistant in Carl Albrecht, a clear and forceful writer, particularly upon European and economic topics.

In April, 1864, the "Westliche Post" (founded August 5, 1857) secured Theodore Plate as business manager, and at the same time Dr. Emil Preetorius joined the staff as editor, acquiring also a pecuniary interest. Three years later Carl Schurz, who had already attained a national celebrity, was associated by Dr. Preetorius with himself in the editorial department. It was in this establishment also that Joseph Pulitzer learned his first lessons in journalism, being engaged as a reporter. Mr. Schurz, still holding a pecuniary interest, retired in 1881, and took up his residence in New York. Under the constant political control of Dr. Preetorius, the "Westliche Post" has remained the leading German organ of the Republican party in the West. The paper took a very conspicuous part in the liberal Republican movement of 1872, if, indeed, it was not the creator of the Liberal Republican party of that period. It espoused the cause of Gratz Brown for Governor, and led the fight for the overthrow of the disfranchising features of the "Drake Constitution." Mr. Schurz was president of the National Republican Convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. (See "Schurz, Carl.") June 1, 1898, the properties of the "Westliche Post" and "Anzeiger des Westens" were consolidated, that of the "Tribune" having previously been absorbed by the "Anzeiger," Dr. Preetorius and Mr. Daenzer both retiring. Under the consolidation both papers, the "Morning Westliche Post" and the "Evening Anzeiger," are issued by the German-American Press Association, the stockholders being Emil Preetorius, Carl Daenzer, Edwin C. Kehr, Charles Nagel and Paul F. Coste; John Schroers, business manager. The Sunday issue is called "The Mississippi Blaetter." The "Post" remains Republican in politics; the "Anzeiger" independent. Mr. Edward L. Preetorius is prominent in the management, and the editorial corps includes Carl Albrecht.

The "Amerika" is the last of the existing daily morning German newspapers to have been established. It is published by an association known as the German Literary Society, embracing several hundred persons, and was started October 17, 1872. Its first officers were Henry J. Spaunhorst, president; John H. Grefenkamp, vice-president, and Anthony Roestein, secretary. Anthony Hellmich was the first editor, Dr. Edward Preuss, assistant. Mr. Hellmich remained in editorial charge until 1878, when he was succeeded by Dr. Preuss, who has remained at the head of the department to the present time, 1898. The "Amerika's" politics have always been Democratic, but it opposed the free silver plank of the Chicago platform of 1896. The present president of the publishing company is William Druhe.

A number of German papers have been published in St. Louis under the name of "Tribune," the first appearing July 11, 1838, edited by Frederick Kretschmar. The next was the "Deutsche Tribune," edited by Charles Jucksh, and afterward by Oswald Benckendorf, which continued from July 15, 1844, until merged in the "Democratic Tribune," conducted by J. G. Woerner, and subsequently by Christian Kribben. In 1852 it suspended. The late "St. Louis Tribune" was established September 6, 1880, by William Kaufman, Emil Paetow and Otto Hilpert. It was incorporated August 14, 1882, and published every evening, Sunday morning, and weekly.

Mr. Hilpert was the business manager from the beginning. Its politics were Republican. Among its editors have been F. Harnsen, F. Glogauer, Dr. Otto Guenther, Dr. Richard Bartholdt (now a member of Congress), C. Thiersch and Carl Fabricius. Among the German newspapers of St. Louis, which have fretted their brief time upon the stage, are the "Missouri Demokrat," 1843-5; "Tages-Cronik," 1851-63; "Volkszeitung," "Die Neue Welt," "Staatszeitung," "Courier," "Volksblatt" and others.

The plains of St. Louis journalism are strewn with the bones of struggling enterprises which "came to stay," but which succumbed to the cruelty of deficient appreciation. Many of these have been already noted, but the necrology is a long one, and includes some so deeply buried in oblivion that even their names are forgotten. Others are remembered, and not without regret, at their untimely fate. The second "News" was one of these, which was born in November, 1868, and died four months later. It was published by a company of which Edwin Harrison was president, and George Mills the editor. At first it gave promise of a successful career, but soon was "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Mr. Harrison withdrew, resources became exhausted and the "News" collapsed, and was absorbed in the "Post-Dispatch." Mills was a good writer, and was esteemed an excellent art critic. He met an accidental death in 1870 at Excelsior Springs.

"The Courier" (1828), "Commercial Bulletin" (1834), "Evening Gazette" (1838), "Pennant" (1839), "Sun" (1845), "Magnet" (1846), "Fountain" (1848), "Ledger" (1851), "American" (1844), "Repudiator" (1868), "Mail" (1870), all had an ephemeral existence. "The Reveille," afterward "People's Organ and Reveille," was one of the most noted papers of its time, 1845-51. Colonel Charles Keemle and Matthew and Joseph M. Field were associated in its publication. Field was an actor, as well as a versatile writer, and was the first manager of the Varieties Theater. Keemle, in his later days, was recorder of deeds, and in the "fifties" was, with his natty dress, a well known figure about town. "The Bulletin," conducted by James Peckham and John L. Bittinger, in 1861, fell into the hands of two zealous secessionists, Eugene Longuemare and Thomas L. Snead. Peckham published "General Lyon and Missouri in 1861," and Snead a history of Price's campaign. Longuemare wrote another man's name on a note or check, and did time at Jefferson City. "The St. Louis Law Record" was a paper published by Morris Neidner, under a State franchise giving him the exclusive right to print the legal advertisements. "The Journal" was a Southern sheet, edited by J. L. Tucker, nicknamed "Deacon" Tucker, and was suppressed early in the war by the military authorities, as was the "Bulletin," mentioned above. In 1860 Richard Edwards published the "People's Press," daily. He was also for several years publisher of the "St. Louis Directory," and, in connection with M. Hopewell, was editor of "Edwards' Great West." "The Express" was published in 1860 by William Cuddy.

It is not designed, under the title of "Newspapers," to record the publications relating to commerce, the trades, art, sciences or specialties, of which there have been a large number. Under "Religious Press" is given a roster of denominational papers. Magazines are treated under "Magazine Literature"; literary, commercial, humorous, educational, social, juvenile and general papers, under "Miscellaneous Journals." Medical periodicals, under "Medical Journals," and papers printed in French, under "French Newspapers."

Niccolls, Samuel Jack, D.D., LL.D., was born on Greenfield Farm, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1839. His parents were William Todd Niccolls and Elizabeth (Jack) Niccolls. Dr. Niccolls' ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather having served as an officer in the War of Independence, and his father in the War of 1812.

At an early age Dr. Niccolls entered Eldersridge Academy, an institution in which so many who have become distinguished in the ministry, and in other pursuits, received their preparatory training, and which was then under the direction of Rev. Alexander Donaldson, D. D. After finishing his course in the Academy he entered Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1857, at the age of nineteen years. While in college he was the successful contestant for the honor of essayist in the contest between the Philo and Franklin Societies. In the autumn of 1857 he entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny; was licensed to preach the gospel in

1850, and completed the curriculum of study in the Seminary in the spring of 1860. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Niccolls accepted a call to the pastorate of the Falling Springs Church, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, which was one of the most influential churches in the interior of the State.

During his pastorate in this important church the Civil War broke out, and the young pastor, true to his ancestry and his own convictions of duty, took an active part in the defense of his country. Through the press, and upon the rostrum, he diligently sought to awaken his countrymen to a sense of their duty in those perilous times. Having been elected chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, he secured leave of absence from his church and entered the army. On account, however, of the exposed condition of the people of his charge, subject to all perils and alarms of the border, he resigned his chaplaincy and resumed the work of his pastorate.

In November, 1864, he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, then located at Broadway and Walnut Streets. He entered upon his work in this city in January, 1865—a pastorate in which he continues in ever-widening influence and power to this day. During this pastorate his church moved from Broadway and Walnut Street, and erected, in 1868, the elegant building (for its time) at Seventeenth and Locust Streets, thinking that would be the center of the residence district for at least fifty years. But in less than half that time they have found it necessary to remove to Westminster and Taylor Avenue, nearly two miles further west, and there his congregation has erected a fine chapel at a cost of about $30,000, and are proceeding to the erection of a magnificent modern church building at a cost of more than $100,000 additional.

In 1860 Dr. Niccolls was married to Miss Margaret A. Sherrick, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, by whom he has had three children, daughters, the eldest of whom died in infancy.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Detroit, 1872, Dr. Niccolls was chosen moderator, the youngest man who has ever occupied that responsible position. During all these years Dr. Niccolls has filled a large place, especially in the Presbyterian Church. Time and again he has represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly, where he has always been conspicuous, serving upon its most prominent committees, notably the committee on reunion of the Presbyterian Church, North and South; the revision of the confession of faith several years ago, and later a prominent member of the committee on reorganization of the work of the board of home missions, whose report was adopted by the General Assembly in 1898. During this year he was elected a member of the board of home missions, whose headquarters are in New York. He was a member of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met in Edinburgh in 1877, and delivered an address on "The Religious Training of the Young."

In local affairs of the city of his home, where he has so long lived and labored, he exerts a wide influence. This is due to the universal conviction that he is a man of great practical sense and wisdom. His counsel is sought on all moral and reformatory movements. Their success is largely due to his excellent judgment and wise direction. He was one of the company of gentlemen who inaugurated the St. Louis Exposition, and he prepared the address to the public in behalf of that enterprise. He was the chairman of the relief committee appointed to receive and distribute the gifts of the citizens in behalf of the unemployed in the year 1893. It was under the direction of this committee, and largely under his personal supervision, that the lake in Forest Park was constructed, thus giving employment to thousands of men. He was also chairman of one of the relief committees for the distribution of the funds to the sufferers from the tornado which wrought such havoc in this city on the 27th of May, 1896. He has been for ten years the chaplain of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the purchase of the property at Eleventh and Locust Streets (which has advanced so rapidly in value), owe their success largely to his influence and perseverance. He was identified from the beginning as one of the stockholders and directors of the Presbyterian Newspaper Company, which for more than twenty years published "The Mid-Continent." To the columns of this periodical he contributed editorially and with great regularity. He is the president of the board of trustees of Lindenwood College, to which institution he has given much time

and attention. He has taken an active interest in most of the philanthropic institutions of the city.

Dr. Niccolls was one of the number of gentlemen of high literary and professional standing selected to receive special honors by Princeton University in its Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1896. But an honor greatly prized, and one of the most significant conferred on him, was his selection by the ministers of St. Louis of all denominations to take charge of a general revival movement conducted in the winter of 1892-3. In all the activity which has characterized his career, and with all the honors which have come to him; he has always maintained his spirituality of heart and conduct. He seems never to be forgetful of the fact that he is the servant of the King whose "kingdom is not of this world."

All inducements to Dr. Niccolls to leave the pastorate, in which he has served so long with such distinguished ability and success, have failed. At different times calls have come to him from the most influential churches in the Middle and Atlantic States; professional chairs in our theological seminaries have been offered to him; the secretarial positions in connection with our boards have been tendered him, but to all these overtures he has turned a deaf ear. He is married to his present charge, and the prospect is that nothing but death will separate him from the people whom he has now served for more than a generation, and who so warmly reciprocate his affection for them.

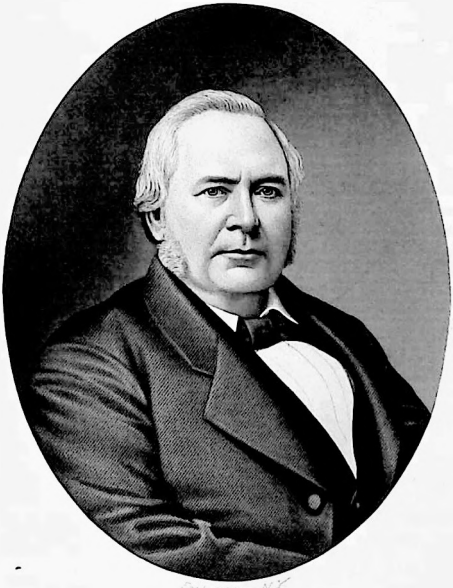
Dr. Niccolls is a preacher of singular power and effectiveness. He prepares his sermons with great care, but never uses the manuscript, not even a scrap of paper in the pulpit. His language, like that of all the great preachers, is simple and plain. The common people have no difficulty in understanding him. He speaks directly to the heart and conscience. His preaching is always characterized by intense spirituality, and is therefore utterly devoid of what is usually styled sensationalism.

His time and thoughts have been so occupied with the multifarious cares and responsibilities which have devolved upon him in connection with pastoral and general denominational work, that, beyond the publication of his sermons and addresses in the papers, and sometimes in pamphlet form, he has done comparatively little in the way of publishing books and treatises. He has really had no time for such work. His administrative and executive gifts have created such a demand upon his time as to preclude attention to authorship—a line of work in which he would have been equally successful.

Nicholls, Charles C., was born in Camden, New Jersey, January 4, 1855. After finishing his education in the public schools of Philadelphia he clerked in a store until 1874, when he came to St. Louis. Here he entered the employ of Beard & Bro., manufacturers of iron safes and cotton ties. He was made general manager of the business of this firm at the end of a year, and later became interested in the corporation known as the Beard & Bro. Safe and Lock Company. In 1886 he embarked in the real estate business, and is now head of the Niccolls-Ritter Realty & Financial Company.

Nichols, William, banker, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1833. He was reared on a farm and educated at country schools. In 1850 he came to St. Louis, and from here went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he obtained a position in a country store, and until 1860 he was a prosperous merchant at that place. During the Civil War he was engaged to a considerable extent in the purchase of supplies for the Federal Army, and later he traded extensively in cotton in the Southern States. In 1867 he came from Vicksburg to St. Louis, and became interested in the Commercial Bank of this city, of which he was made cashier. After he had been cashier of the bank for a number of years he succeeded William J. Lewis as president of the institution, and retained that position until the beginning of the year 1899, when the Commercial Bank was consolidated with the State Bank of St. Louis.

Nicholson, David, merchant, was born in Fowlis Wester, in the County of Perth, Scotland, December 9, 1814, and died in St. Louis November 26, 1880. He was reared in a family in comfortable circumstances, but whose condition in life necessitated the practice of economy and industrious effort on the part of its several members. As a boy, therefore, Mr. Nicholson learned at home lessons which were of the greatest value to him in later life, and acquired a fairly good education in Scottish rural schools. After quitting



David Nicholson

school he served his apprenticeship to the business of merchandising as a grocer's clerk in Glasgow, receiving his training for this calling in a city famous for the sagacity and careful financiering of its merchants. Later he went to the town of Oban, in the west highlands of Scotland, and until he was approaching his eighteenth birthday he was in the employ of a merchant of that place. He then came to America, landing at Montreal, and going from there to Ottawa, Canada. Failing to find in Ottawa such employment as he had been fitted for by training and education, he was for a time private tutor in the family of the postmaster of that city. Then he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that occupation at Hamilton and other Canadian towns; at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Illinois, coming finally to St. Louis in 1838. Here he continued to work at the trade of carpenter until 1843, and was recognized by his fellow-workmen as a skillful craftsman, some of the finest ornamental woodwork done in St. Xavier's Church in this city, which has since attracted much attention and admiration, having been done by him. In 1843, with the little capital which he had accumulated, he embarked in the grocery business in this city as junior member of the firm of Strachan & Nicholson, William Strachan being his partner. The business thus established was conducted at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and Mr. Nicholson had entire charge of it. It grew steadily and rapidly during the years which followed, and after several removals found a permanent home, in 1870, in a building erected by Mr. Nicholson himself, on Sixth Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets. The commercial institution thus founded and built up developed ultimately into one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of the West, having a widely extended trade, purchasing largely in foreign markets, chartering and loading vessels on its own account, and dealing directly with the merchants and producers of almost every foreign clime. Original in his methods, he was unremitting in his attention to the business of which he was the head, and his strict integrity and conscientious regard for every obligation made him an ideal merchant. As his wealth increased he became a large owner of real estate, and interested himself actively in improving and building up the city of St. Louis. He built the Temple Building, at the corner of Walnut Street and Broadway; laid out and adorned "Nicholson Place," which he stipulated should be occupied only by dwellings of "elegant design and substantial character," and in many other ways helped to add to the attractiveness of St. Louis as a place of residence, and to encourage the erection of handsome and commodious business blocks. From 1861 to 1865 he stood with the unswerving Unionists of St. Louis, giving freely of his time and means to aid the successful prosecution of the war, and he was ever as loyal to the interests of St. Louis as he was to the welfare of his country. His charities were many, and it has been aptly said of him that: "His ever open hand responded munificently to the generous impulses of his noble heart." One who has analyzed his character with apparent keen discernment has said of him that: "He possessed many traits which entitled him to be classed among the most remarkable business men of his time. He intensely loved his business, and his energy in the prosecution of it was almost unexampled. To this were added unswerving rectitude, intense hatred of dishonesty and dissimulation of every type, and an out-spoken condemnation of wrong. There was another side of his character, less publicly known. In his nature, tender as that of a woman, there was an element of poetry that always belongs to men of fervent feeling. Possessing a fine mind and an intimate knowledge of Bible history and teachings, and having read much historical and current literature of the highest order, he enjoyed the companionship of large and elevating thoughts, and in moments of relaxation was a most entertaining companion. In certain issues which at times sprang up, regarding his business, he was led into various newspaper controversies, and proved himself a racy master of the pen. In his early days he wrote numerous compositions in verse that were of a high order of merit, and during the Civil War wrote several patriotic odes that were characterized by unusual poetic inspiration and fervor. His love for the home of his boyhood and his native land, which he often visited, grew as his years were multiplied, and he never ceased to give evidence of his deep affection and warm friendship for his schoolmates and the companions of his early years. The scenes and surroundings of his youth, beautiful in nature and luxuriant in their adornment, were precious to him, and the thatch-roofed cottages of his birthplace were

ever dear to his heart. A striking evidence of the tenderness of his nature was shown in the fact that, having learned that the roof of the cottage in which he was born needed rethatching, he promptly forwarded the money to have it done, and cared for its proper preservation ever afterward. He was frank and bluff in his manner, and courted no man's favor, but was also an humble, sincere and faithful Christian, and the teachings of his pious home in Scotland inspired the activities of a long and honorable career. He was early schooled in the tenets of Presbyterianism, and for nearly forty years was an efficient, esteemed and highly respected member of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis."

Nicholson, Clarence M., physician, was born January 15, 1868, in Kansas City, Missouri, son of Colonel E. P. and Elizabeth (Savage) Nicholson. His paternal grandfather was Isaac P. Nicholson, born in 1789, who, after serving on the bench as circuit judge in Mississippi, was elevated to the Supreme bench of that State, and acquired enviable distinction as a jurist. Dr. Nicholson obtained his academic education in the public schools of Kansas City and St. Louis, and began the study of medicine in the last named city. He matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1891, and immediately afterward became a teacher in that institution While he has engaged in general practice, his strong predilection has been toward surgery, and his practical experience has been supplemented, in this field of medical science, by post-graduate courses of study in New York and Philadelphia, and at the clinics of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. In 1893 he was appointed surgeon to St. John's Hospital, and in 1895 surgeon to the Emergency Hospital, and at the present time (1898) he occupies the chair of general descriptive anatomy and clinical surgery at the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. He is secretary also of the State anatomical board, and a member of various medical societies. Outside of professional circles he is known as a genial and accomplished gentleman, and one who has taken a somewhat active interest in fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is chancellor commander of Red Cross Lodge of the last named order, in St. Louis.

Nickerson, John, banker, was born in the village of LeRoy, Genessee County, New York, July 25, 1837, son of Major Anson and Susan (Camp) Nickerson. His ancestors were New England people, and his maternal grandfather, John Camp, served with distinction as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Nickerson grew up in western New York, and obtained a good English education in the schools of that portion of the State. In his young manhood he went west to Detroit, and had his earliest experience in connection with Western monetary affairs as an employe in one of the banking houses of that city He was in Detroit from 1862 until 1867, and then came to St. Louis, where he became connected with the State Bank in the capacity of teller, retaining that position until 1878. He was then made cashier of St. Louis National Bank, and for twelve years thereafter was the chief executive officer of that institution. At the end of that time he transferred his services to the Merchants' National Bank, and was cashier of that bank until 1896, when he was elected president of the St. Louis National Bank, a position which he held until 1898 Mr. Nickerson belongs to that class of bankers who may be said to have grown up in the business in which they are engaged. Before reaching the position he now occupies he served his apprenticeship in every department of the banking business, and gained his knowledge of financial affairs, commercial methods and all the intricate machinery of banking operations by practical experience. His integrity, good judgment, tact and sagacity, made apparent to his superiors while he was filling subordinate positions, resulted in his promotion from one position of trust and responsibility to another, and his career has been a record of continually increasing influence and prestige in financial circles. He has made a careful and intelligent study of financial affairs and of the varied and changing phases of trade, commerce and industrial development, so closely identified with banking interests, and the result has been to make him not only a safe banker, but at the same time one of those liberal and progressive representatives of capital who are always regarded as potent factors in the up-building of a city and the fostering of its business interests. He has long been in

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close touch with the leading bankers and financiers of the Western States, and wherever he is known he is regarded as a banker of broad capabilities, ripe judgment, unswerving integrity and high character. The confidence which he has inspired in his personal rectitude and his ability as a bank manager has been exceedingly advantageous to the institutions with which he has been identified, a fact which is attested in the expansion of the resources of the St. Louis National Bank from $3,000,000 in 1896, when he became its president, to more than $5,000,000 in 1897. He married, in 1878, Miss Mary Wyman King, of St. Louis, and has three children, named, respectively, Lucy, Susan and John Nickerson.

Nicolaus, Henry, manufacturer, was born August 14, 1850, in Gommersheim, in the Province of Pfalz, Germany, son of Gottfried and Caroline Nicolaus. He was educated in the public and polytechnic schools of Germany, and at an early age began serving an apprenticeship to the brewing business. In 1867, when he was eighteen years old, he left Germany and came to the United States, establishing his home in St. Louis. Here he began work for the old-time malsters, Becker & Hoppe, by whom he was employed for one year. After that he was employed at the National Brewery, and by E. Anheuser & Co., until 1872. In that year he returned to Europe to perfect himself in the art of manufacturing beer, and spent some time at Vienna and Munich. Returning to the United States at the end of this course of training, he stopped at Cincinnati, Ohio, and for three years thereafter he was malster and brewer at the famous Muehlhaeuser Brewery of that city. From there he went, in 1875, to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was foreman in the brewing establishment of Leisy & Bro., until 1879. He then came again to St. Louis, and became connected with the Fuerbacher & Schlossstein Brewery. A year later, in company with the gentlemen identified with this enterprise, he formed the Green Tree Brewing Company, of which he became superintendent. In 1889 this plant was transferred to the St. Louis Brewing Association, and Mr. Nicolaus became assistant manager of the Green Tree Brewery for the new corporation. In 1892 he was made manager of the Green Tree Brewery, and a director of the St. Louis Brewing Association, which positions he has since filled. He is also a member of the St. Louis board of managers of this great manufacturing corporation. His success as a manufacturer has caused him to become interested in various other enterprises, and he is vice-president of the Southern Electric Railroad, a director of the Mechanics' Bank, a director of the National Railway Company, a director of the Suburban Railway Company, and a director of the Hammer Dry Plate Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and occupies a prominent position among the active, energetic, public-spirited and enterprising business men of St. Louis. Kindly in his nature and charitable in his impulses, he has been, and continues to be, the generous and helpful friend of many of the worthy charities of St. Louis. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but takes no active part in politics. He is a member of all the leading German societies, and also of the Union Club, the St. Louis Club, and the Jockey Club. April 26, 1883, he married Miss Mary Uhrig, daughter of Ignatius Uhrig, of St. Louis; she died April 6, 1899. Mrs. Nicolaus' father died when she was two years old, and two years later her mother married Louis Schlossstein, by whom she was reared, and who was the only father she ever knew. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nicolaus are Stella C., Louis J. and Elsa K. Nicolaus.

Niedringhaus, Frederick G., manufacturer and congressman, was born in Luebbecke, in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, October 21, 1837. After receiving a common school education he was trained to mechanical pursuits in his father's shop, learning the business of glazing, painting, and the tinner's trade. When he was eighteen years old he immigrated to the United States, and arrived at St. Louis in the autumn of 1855. Here he began work at the tinner's bench, receiving, to begin with, wages of four dollars a week, of which he regularly saved one dollar and fifty cents. At the end of six months his brother, William, joined him in St. Louis, and they worked at the bench together for two years thereafter. They then started a business of their own, which was a success from the beginning. Turning their attention particularly to manufacturing, they began the stamping of tinware in 1862. In 1866 their enterprise was incorporated as the St. Louis Stamping Company, of which Frederick G.

Niedringhaus has since been president. In 1874 they invented what is called "granite ironware," and in 1881 they established extensive rolling mills, and became the employers of about twelve hundred people in all. The industry thus established and built up is one of the noted manufactories of St. Louis, and its products are distributed throughout a vast territory. Frederick G. Niedringhaus was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, as a Republican, from the Eighth District of Missouri, and made an enviable record in that body as a champion of the protective tariff, a practical and sensible legislator, and a thoroughly conscientious and honorable public servant. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has contributed largely to the advancement of the church and its kindred institutions.

Niemann, Gustave William, one of the most prominent of the younger financiers and operators in real estate in St. Louis, was born in this city July 27, 1857, son of William and Minna (Trauernicht) Niemann. His father, an esteemed citizen, who is still living, was engaged for many years in merchandising in St. Louis, and his maternal grandfather, Dr. Gustave W. Trauernicht, was a famous dentist of this city, who died in Thuringen some years since. The elder Niemann was a native of Osnabrueck, Germany, born in that city in 1827. He came to this country in 1847, and during the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis was engaged in the dry goods trade. His son, Gustave W., grew up under favorable auspices, attending, as a boy, the public schools and Wertz's German private institute. He completed his academic studies at the Christian Brothers' College, and then fitted himself for the business in which he has since been engaged by a course of study at the St. Louis Law School, which familiarized him with the underlying principles of law, and also with various legal forms and methods of procedure, which he has had occasion to make use of in the conduct of his business. Soon after leaving the Law School he entered the office of August Gehner, one of the most successful business men of St. Louis, who is recognized also as an exceptionally astute financier, and under his tutorage learned all the details of the real estate and brokerage business. He was promoted from one position of trust and responsibility to another in Mr. Gehner's office until, in 1886, he became a partner in the business, and for a dozen years he has been conspicuous as a representative of large business interests, and a remarkably sagacious and successful man of affairs. He has become a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the examination of land titles, and devotes a large share of his time to this branch of the business in which he is engaged. He is officially connected with the German-American Bank as a director of that institution, is a member of the leading social clubs of the city, and is widely known in fraternal circles as a Mason of high rank. Mr. Niemann is unmarried, but some years since built a beautiful home on Lindell Boulevard, where his aged father now resides with him.

Niemeyer, Henry, who was identified with the steamboat interests of St. Louis for some years, and later was well known as a contractor and builder, was born October 29, 1817, in Hanover, Germany, son of Henry and Annie (Cafney) Niemeyer. His father served for some years as a soldier in the English Army, and enjoyed the distinction of having fought under Lord Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. Henry Niemeyer was reared in Germany, and obtained his education in one of the Catholic parochial schools of Hanover. After quitting school he served an apprenticeship of four years to the baker's trade, and afterward worked five years as a journeyman baker in Hanover. He immigrated to the United States in 1844, and upon his arrival in this country came at once to St. Louis. Here he was attracted to the river trade, and for several years thereafter followed steamboating as a business, being connected at different times with lines running boats between St. Louis and New Orleans, St. Louis and Alton, and St. Louis and St. Joseph. In 1851 he became interested in contracts for street cleaning and street paving in St. Louis, and being a careful and sagacious business man, soon accumulated considerable means. In 1855 he became the owner of a large stone quarry at Keyser's Hill, Missouri, and thereafter engaged in the shipment of building material to St. Louis on a somewhat extensive scale. As a result of this connection with the building interests of the city he himself became a contractor and builder, and continued that business successfully until 1882, at which time he was able to retire with a handsome fortune

During the Civil War he served the Union cause as a member of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri, and he is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, affiliating with Hassendeubel Post, No. 13. He has taken no active part in politics, but is known among his neighbors and friends as a staunch Republican. He is a devout Catholic churchman, and a worthy citizen in all the relations of life. Mr. Niemeyer has been twice married; first, in 1844, to Miss Sophie Gilbert, of Hanover, Germany. His first wife died in 1851, and he afterward married Miss Barbara Binsbach, of St. Louis, who died in 1892. His children are Sophie, now Mrs. August Plasing; Mary, now Mrs. Henry Biermann; Barbara, now Mrs. Otto Craft; Henry, and Elizabeth Niemeyer.

Nies, John Adam, was born in Stockhausen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 3, 1827, and is the son of John P. and Elizabeth Nies. After completing his education in his native town he learned the tailor's trade, and afterward worked five years as a journeyman in the city of Alsfeld. In 1850 he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans, April 23d, and in St. Louis, May 5th of that year. A few days after his arrival here he entered the employ of Peter Seicraf, a merchant tailor, whose place of business was at 806 Market Street, where he worked for three years. Afterward he worked a short time for Ferdinand Riddel, and then engaged in merchant tailoring on his own account, at 916 Market Street. Removing a little later to 914 Market Street, he continued a business there which was incorporated in 1894 as the John A. Nies Company, Mr. Nies becoming president of the corporation. At this location he has done business for a half-century, and has gained an enviable reputation as a merchant. He served as a member of a company of home guards during the Civil War, and was a loyal supporter of the Union at that time. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and a communicant of Holy Ghost Church of that denomination. He has also been a member of Erwin Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis since 1866, is a member of the St. Louis Turnverein, and a director of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Although he is now more than three score and ten years of age, he is as hale, hearty and vigorous as most men of fifty, and may be found at his place of business every morning at 7 o'clock. Mr. Nies married, November 18, 1852, Miss Lizette Eickenhorst, like himself, a native of Germany. Their living children are Henry, August and John A. Nies; Catherine, widow of John A. Prack; Emma, wife of William A. Lucas; Dorotha and Adolph Nies, and Magdalena, wife of E. A. Gundelach.

Nipher, Francis E., scientist, was born December 10, 1847, at Fort Byron, New York. With his father he came west to Iowa City in 1864, where he entered the University of Iowa two years later, graduating in 1870 with such high honors that he was immediately called to a tutorship in that institution, remaining as an educator in scientific branches for a period of four years. He was then offered a professorship in Washington University, at St. Louis, and took the chair of physics. During the next few years, while attending to his duties at the University, he wrote and published a number of valuable papers on "Animal Mechanics." He also contributed to the St. Louis Academy of Science, and to the "American Journal of Science" articles on the distribution of errors in numbers written from memory, "A New Form of Lantern Galvanometer," etc. On private means he conducted a magnetic survey of Missouri from 1878 to 1882. In 1877 he organized the Missouri Weather Service on the same system then prevailing in Iowa, and which was afterward adopted by most of the other States. To obtain proper support of this valuable work he repeatedly appeared before the General Assembly, and ably presented its manifold advantages and claims to State aid, but unfortunately without adequate success. Meantime the United States Signal Service was measureably increased and extended, and in 1891 Professor Nipher discontinued his corps of observers, together with the reports, which had been during this period sustained by individual effort. Professor Nipher was for several years president of the Academy of Science, and also president of the Engineers' Club, writing the reports of the transactions of the former for five consecutive years. He has contributed to the literature on the determination of rainfall, and his work has been published in this country and in Germany. He has also contributed numerous papers to scientific journals, Amer-

ican and European, on "Electricity," "The Steam Engine," etc. His "Theory of Magnetic Measurements," published by Van Nostrand in 1886, and "Electricity and Magnetism," 1895, are standard works on these subjects. To illustrate the range of his study may be mentioned the fact that he has written entertainingly and instructively on "Our Conceptions of Physical Law," on "The Evolution of the American Trotting Horse," on "Choice and Chance," on "The Appreciation of Gold," "The Determination of Wind Pressures on Structures," and many other topics showing the philosophical and trained bent of his mind.

Noble, John Willock, who has achieved distinction as soldier, lawyer and cabinet minister, was born October 26, 1831, in the old town of Lancaster, Ohio, famous as the home of the Ewings, the Shermans and other distinguished public men of Ohio. His parents were Colonel John and Catharine (McDill) Noble, and his grandfather, Samuel Noble, was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. His father, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in his youth, became in later years well known throughout Central Ohio as a man of affairs, and a citizen of high character, and he was especially beloved in the city of Columbus, where he spent the later years of his life, and where he died at the ripe age of eighty-two years. His mother was born on Antietam Creek, near Hagerstown, Maryland. Born to a rich inheritance of mental and physical vigor, General Noble enjoyed also superior educational advantages in his youth and young manhood. After obtaining considerable rudimentary knowledge in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was fitted for college at Cary's Academy, near Cincinnati, and in the preparatory department of Miami University, at Oxford. He then matriculated at Miami University, and after passing through three years of the college course there became a member of the junior class of Yale College. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1851, with college honors, having taken a prize for composition in his junior year, and having served, also, as one of the editors of the Yale Literary Magazine. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Honorable Henry Stanbery—at that time one of the most distinguished members of the Ohio bar, who later became Attorney-General of the United States—and also with his brother, Henry C. Noble, at Columbus, Ohio, and after attending a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to practice at Columbus, Ohio. In 1855 he came to St. Louis and entered upon the practice of his profession in this city, but, at the end of a year and a half, not being entirely satisfied with the advancement which he had made, and disliking the intense proslavery sentiment then dominant in Missouri, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa. There he almost immediately came into prominence at the bar, measuring lances with such distinguished lawyers as Honorable Samuel F. Miller, later a justice of the United States Supreme Court, and others who afterward acquired national reputations, and winning his share of legal victories. At the beginning of the Civil War, although he had been a member of the Iowa bar but a few years, he had built up a large business, and had taken rank among the leading practitioners of the State. The outbreak of the war interrupted this professional prosperity and changed the whole course of his career. Those who know him best know how great has been his love of his profession, but his love of country was stronger than his love of the law, and when the lowering war cloud summoned patriots to the defense of national honor and integrity he enlisted as a private soldier in the Third Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, being mustered into the United States Army in August of 1861. Previous to this he had seen some service as a member of the Citizens' Guard, of Keokuk, and participated in his first skirmish with the enemy at Athens, Missouri, across the river from Croton, Iowa, where Missouri State troops, under Colonel David Moore, with assistance of some Iowa companies and citizens, met and defeated the Confederate forces under Colonel Martin Green. Soon after his enlistment in the Third Iowa Cavalry he was mustered into service as first lieutenant of Company C, and a little later was appointed adjutant of the regiment. The regiment was soon mounted and sent to the front, leaving St. Louis to take part in an expedition through Missouri and Arkansas, under command of General Samuel R. Curtis. From that time until the close of the war the regiment was in active service, and, after participating in many battles, expeditions and campaigns, Adjutant Noble was promoted first to major, then, successively, to lieutenant-colonel and colonel of

his regiment. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services on the field," and retired to the pursuits of civil life with an enviable record as a citizen soldier. The "Records of the Rebellion" contain many reports from his pen of the battles and expeditions in which his regiment, while under his command, was engaged, and always with merit and honor. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, one of the most important and strongly contested fights in the West, lasting, as it did, three days. Afterward he was at the siege and fall of Vicksburg, and the second battle at Jackson. The regiment having re-enlisted and become a veteran regiment, was under his command in a number of engagements against Forrest in Tennessee and Mississippi, and although the army had to retreat at Brice's Crossroads, the Third Iowa Cavalry held the rear against the assaulting columns of the enemy for two nights and the intervening day, almost alone, and with severe loss of men and horses. He was also in the great cavalry campaign under General James H. Wilson through Alabama and Georgia, the regiment doing excellent service and receiving great praise at the battles of Montevallo, Ebenezer Church and Selma. At Ebenezer Church the Third Iowa Cavalry and Colonel Noble took their revenge on Forrest, by not only breaking and capturing his line, but chasing the Confederate chief in hot haste quite into Selma, where Forrest surrendered his troops and munitions next day, but himself fled on down the river in a canoe. He was at the head of his regiment in the night attack made by General Wilson on the works at Columbus, Georgia, where, after severe fighting, the Confederate force was captured and Columbus occupied. For its services in this battle, and because of its excellent discipline, Colonel Noble and his regiment were put in command of the city during the stay of the army there. He had many hair-breadth escapes during the war, the most noted being at Montevallo, where, when charging at the head of his regiment, a rifle ball struck him on the plate of his sabre-belt with great force and so as to pass nearly through it, raising the metal next his body in a conical lump. Colonel Noble was greatly beloved by his command, and he has at all times reciprocated their strong attachment. Besides those in the war records, there is an excellent history of the regiment in Ingersoll's "Iowa in the Rebellion," and to these the limits of this article require we should be content to make reference. He was almost continuously with his regiment, but he served for a while under General Samuel R. Curtis; first, as judge advocate general of the Army of the Southwest, and afterward as judge advocate of the Department of the Missouri. In this position he had to deal with many questions relating to guerilla warfare, military commissions and courts martial, which were novel and difficult. In the year 1864 he was married to Lizabeth Halsted, daughter of Dr. Hatfield Halsted, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and immediately after the war they established their home in St. Louis. Resuming the practice of law, seasoned and ripened by the experiences through which he had passed since his first appearence at the St. Louis bar, General Noble had no occasion to feel dissatisfied with the results of his professional labors in this city. In 1867 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and held that office for three years, during a period which thrust upon that officer of the government many new and important responsibilities. The government was readjusting itself to peace conditions, and the strict enforcement of its revenue laws, the exposition of frauds against the government, and the punishment of offenders occupied, to a large extent, the attention of its leading law officers. In the district over which General Noble's jurisdiction extended both whisky and tobacco rings were in existence, which had defrauded the government out of enormous amounts of money, and so strongly had they fortified themselves with powerful influences and association with legitimate business interests that they apparently had no fear of the law. Against these rings he waged an unrelenting warfare, and the forces which he set in motion ultimately resulted in the complete breaking up of these iniquitous combinations, and the punishment of those chiefly responsible for their existence. In addition to the vigorous prosecution of many criminal cases on behalf of the government, he also represented the government in numerous civil cases which attracted general attention throughout the country, obtaining decisions which established important precedents. While, however, devoting himself to these public interests with all the zeal and earnestness of a thoroughly conscientious official, he was suffering in purse through the loss of much valuable

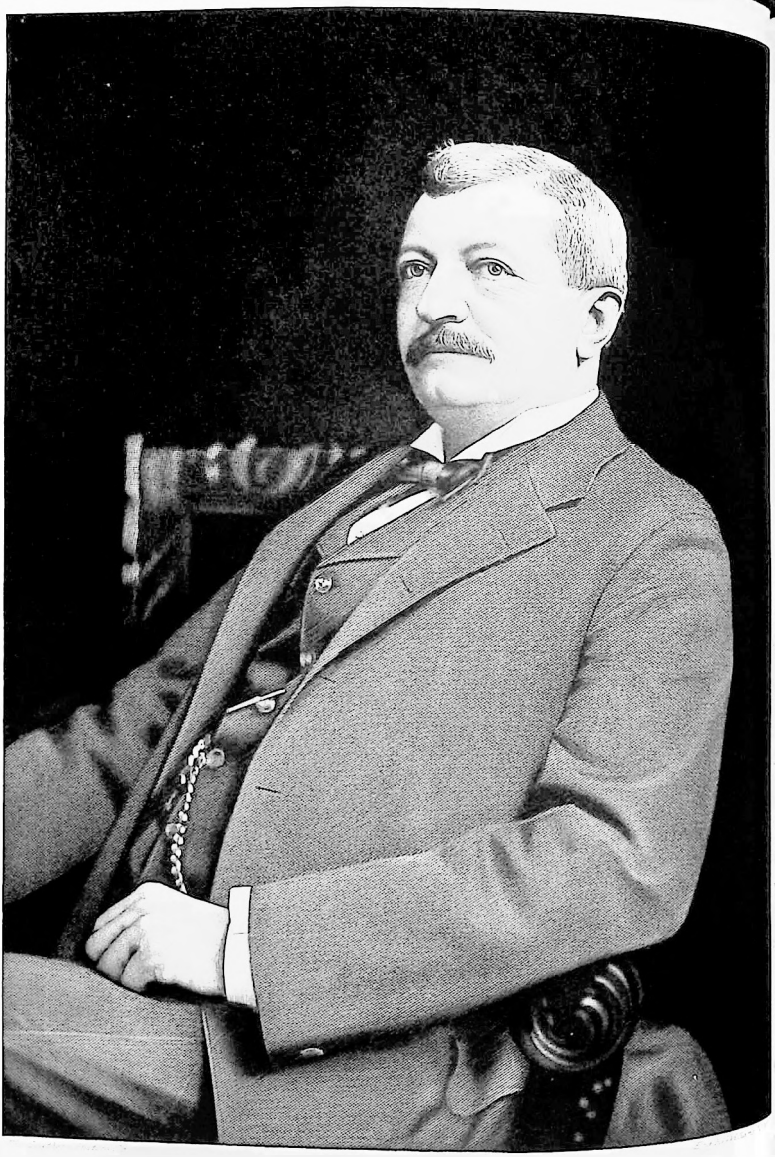
private practice, and for this reason he tendered his resignation of the district attorneyship in 1870. He was requested by the Department of Justice and President Grant to withdraw his resignation, but he felt compelled to insist upon its acceptance. Regretfully he was relieved from duty, and at a cabinet meeting, which he was invited to attend, President Grant personally thanked him for the valuable services which he had rendered to the government as a law officer. In 1872 the President again evidenced his confidence in General Noble and his high estimate of his abilities by tendering him the appointment of solicitor-general of the United States, as successor to Honorable Benjamin H. Bristow. Declining this proffered honor, he continued the practice of his profession in St. Louis, taking a place among the great lawyers of the Western bar, which he has ever since retained. For twenty years thereafter his entire time and attention were devoted to professional duties. Among his professional triumphs during this period may be mentioned that at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the case of Huntington v. Moore & Mitchell, involving $300,000, and won in the United States Supreme Court; the Little Pittsburg mining case, at Denver, Colorado, tried before Justice Miller on circuit there; the case of Meyer & Co. v. the St. Louis Fire Insurance Company, for loss of cotton at Jersey City, New Jersey, amounting to about $100,000, and involving difficult questions of law relating to fire and marine insurance; that of the National Bank of Commerce of New York v. the National Bank of the State of Missouri, in which the verdict obtained for the plaintiff before a jury of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis was over $434,000; that of the Granby Mining Company v. St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, an injunction against the railroad company compelling the restoration of zinc mines of great value that had been seized by the railroad company; that of the city of St. Louis v. the St. Louis Gas Light Company, a suit in equity, involving property of the company worth $3,000,000, and $1,000,000 in money, in which the company's case was completely won in the State Supreme Court, after two adverse decisions below, and another case between the same parties, in which there was collected $1,000,000 cash from the city. General Noble was also for a time one of the attorneys for Gibson, in Gibson v. Chouteau, a case that went five times through the Supreme Court of Missouri, three times through the United States Supreme Court, and was twice decided by the Secretary of the Interior. He also brought to a successful conclusion for his clients, the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, its litigation with Libby, McNeil & Libby, relating to the patents for preserving canned meats, which reached the United States Supreme Court. The records of the United States Supreme Court, and of the State Supreme Court, indicate that General Noble was not only an able advocate before the jury, but was capable of holding in the upper tribunals his verdicts obtained in the lower courts. In 1889 he was again called into public life, President Harrison appointing him at that time Secretary of the Interior. That office—which has to deal with more intricate and perplexing problems than any other department of the government—he continued to hold during the entire four years of General Harrison's presidential term, and men of all parties vied with each other in commending his able administration of its affairs. During his term of office the Interior Department reached its highest degree of efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau of pensions, the land bureau and the Indian bureau, and the practical and systematic way in which its business was conducted in every branch has caused General Noble's administration to be regarded as in every respect a model one. He superintended the opening of Oklahoma Territory and its settlement, with so much regard for the welfare of the people, that his name there is greatly respected. He gave earnest attention to the rights of settlers under the homestead laws, and brought the land office affairs—which had fallen almost hopelessly behind—up to current business. He defended the eleventh census, which was taken under his supervision, from the many hostile attacks made upon it during its progress, until it is acknowledged now to be one of the most accurate and valuable ever taken. Many Indian reservations were negotiated for and purchased by commissions immediately under his care, and are now occupied by white men. The pension laws were administered with fidelity and a great regard for the claims of the old soldiers. And he was instrumental, by his advocacy and constant care, in having great bodies of mountain and forest lands reserved, in order to preserve the sources of our

streams from being impaired, and to secure for the irrigation of the arid regions a sufficient supply of water in the future. In his last message President Harrison paid a very marked tribute to the capacity and fidelity of the Secretary of the Interior, which has been generally acknowledged to be well deserved. At the close of his term of service as a cabinet minister he returned to St. Louis, entered his old law office, sat down at his old desk, and in a few days was again absorbed in professional labors. His public, like his private, life has been without spot or blemish, and, as a public servant, he has been singularly able and useful. A chivalrous nature, purity of thought and action, and the genial manners of the old-school gentleman have combined to smooth the pathway of his public and professional life, and few men who have had such active careers have had the good fortune to engender so few enmities; to create so many warm and lasting friendships, and to win to so large an extent the esteem of all classes of people. His earliest political affiliations were with the Whig party, his first presidential vote having been cast for General Winfield Scott in 1852. When slavery became the dominant issue in politics he became a Free-Soiler, and after that a Republican, in the counsels of which he has been influential for a full third of a century. While, however, he has been unflinching in his devotion to the principles of that party, his fairness, his candor and his integrity in things political, as in everything else, have always commanded the unqualified respect and admiration of his political opponents. He has cherished always a warm regard for his old comrades-in-arms, and has long been a conspicuous figure in many veteran organizations, and his eloquent utterances have stirred the surviving heroes of the Civil War on many occasions, notably at the meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Cincinnati in 1871, where he delivered the annual address, still remembered by those who heard it as a masterpiece of oratory.

Noble, Lizabeth Halsted, founder of the Humanity Club of St. Louis, and a woman who left a marked impress upon the history of the city, was born in Rochester, New York, June 2, 1837, and died in St. Louis in 1894. Her parents were Hatfield and Mercy (Comstock) Halsted, of Quaker ancestry, and they were married according to the rite of that faith. Her father was a physician, who, for many years, conducted a sanitarium—or, as it was called in those days, a "water-cure" establishment—at Rochester, and later at Northampton, Massachusetts. Her mother was a woman of large intelligence and great force of character, who contributed much to the success of her husband's enterprises, managing his business affairs almost entirely herself, and leaving him free to devote himself to professional duties. Lizabeth, who was the third of six daughters, was a bright, humorous, frolicsome girl, with no special predilection for any kind of study, but who kept ahead in all her classes, and had the observant eye that indicates broad intelligence and the power to connect cause and effect. From childhood up human nature appears to have interested her most, and she never wearied of studying those with whom she came in contact. At the same time she was fond of reading, and the study of humanity and books alike contributed to the development of her character. She showed executive capacity early in life, and after the removal of her parents to Northampton, in 1855, she aided materially in making the new venture a success. Her father used to call her "captain," and when he and her mother were absent from home—as often happened during the winter months—she was left in charge of the household. At such times she had the responsibility of directing the housekeeping, looking after the treatment of patients, and sharing the care of the younger sisters—a round of varied duties that she carried out successfully and without being overweighted. In 1860 she visited her sister, Mrs. Henry Strong, then living in Keokuk, Iowa, and there met the partner of her brother-in-law, John W. Noble, who had fairly established himself in the practice of law. Four years later, while Colonel Noble was serving as a soldier in the Civil War, they were married during a furlough, and their bridal trip was taken to the front of the Union armies. After the war General and Mrs. Noble settled in St. Louis, and made their home here continuously until Mrs. Noble's death, except during the four years of President Harrison's administration, which they spent in the national capital, while General Noble was serving as Secretary of the Interior. Their first child, a daughter, was born in 1865, and their second, a son, in 1867, but both died in infancy, and the chief sorrow of Mrs. Noble's life was that no children

brightened her home. It was a quiet, harmonious center, nevertheless, and later became notable among the homes of St. Louis as a source of intellectual activity. In her drawing-room Dr. William T. Harris, Dr. R. A. Holland, Mr. Denton Snider and Mr. Thomas Davidson led classes and took part in the discussion of such subjects as Immortality, Freedom, The Functions of the Church, and of Homer's, Dante's, Goethe's and Browning's works. She was the first to put such leadership on a proper basis, believing always, and in all ways, that reciprocity is the true relation. At the same time she was generous and philanthropic, eager to help others to help themselves, and to better conditions that press unduly upon the weak. It was this feeling and the humane instinct inherent in her nature that caused her to become the founder of the Humanity Club, which has for its motto: "Nothing human is alien to me." Its purpose was and is to bring about needed reforms in the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the city, and the work which the club has accomplished is a splendid monument to the memory of a noble woman. She believed that women are not exempt from civic duties by the fact that they have no political power, and that they have a well defined place in public life; hence she approved of women's clubs, and of their efforts to inform themselves on all questions of public import. She was a member of the Wednesday Club of this city, and also of a woman's club in Washington, and, while not a member of any woman's rights society, the first large entertainment which she gave in Washington as the wife of a cabinet minister was a reception to the notable members of the Women's Convention, then in session in that city, a social event which had no previous parallel in official circles. The episode of Washington official life entertained and interested her greatly. She performed the duties incident thereto easily and charmingly, despite the ill health from which she was then suffering, and had suffered nearly all her life, taking the social rank to which she was entitled without embarrassment and conforming to its etiquette with the same exactitude which she afterward rendered to her successor. Her sparkling wit, good humor and originality of thought popularized her in the social circles of the national capital, and her sayings were much relished and often quoted. Her political views were no less clearly defined than those of her distinguished husband, and she was an ardent Republican from the incipiency of that party, although she deplored many of the machine-made abuses that were handcuffed to it. That she was a woman of action, as well as sentiment, was demonstrated during the Civil War, when she and her sister nearest to her in age sent a substitute to the Union Army as an expression of their patriotism. At the same time they offered themselves for service as nurses in the hospitals, but they were not accepted by the government for the reason that they were not considered physically strong enough for the work. When asked in regard to her religion, Mrs. Noble always answered, with reverence: "I am a Christian." Sectarianism, she had none; but her Quaker ancestry and Swedenborgian training were more or less in evidence in her everyday life. Nevertheless she was neither Quaker nor Swedenborgian, but simply and heartily a Christian woman, whose faith was evidenced in her work.

Nohl, Francis, was born in Germany, February 2, 1835, and died in St. Louis, February 10, 1899. His parents, Francis and Louise (Hoffman) Nohl, both died during his infancy, and he was reared and educated under the guidance of his elder brother, Herman Nohl. He immigrated to this country in 1851, and decided to make St. Louis his future home. His first employment here was with the firm of Collins, Kellogg & Kirby, wholesale dry goods merchants, then in business on Main Street. After remaining with this firm four years he went to Cottleville, St. Charles County, Missouri, and was engaged in business there as a retail merchant until 1861. He then came back to St. Louis, and entered the employ, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper, of E. G. Obear & Co., a noted old-time real estate firm, a position which he retained for thirteen years. In 1874 he established himself in business here as a conveyancer of real estate, and continued this business for a quarter of a century thereafter. Many trusts were committed to his care in this connection, and he administered on a very large number of estates with such strict fidelity as to win the confidence and esteem of his many clients. A careful man of affairs, he made good use of means which he accumulated from time to time, and at his death he left a handsome estate to his family. He took an active interest



in military affairs in early life, and was at one time lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia. A member of Meridian Lodge of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, he was a past master of that lodge. He was also a member of the Liederkranz Society, a director of the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and one of the helpful friends of the Provident Association. June 14, 1858, he married Miss Doris Plass, daughter of Frederick Plass, a pioneer German citizen. Those of his family who survive are Mrs. Nohl and their children, Louise Nohl, Charles E. Nohl, Frank O. Nohl, Oscar Nohl, Mrs. Amy Farish, of New Orleans; Elsie Nohl and Edna Nohl.

Nolker, William F., manufacturer, was born December 6, 1840, at Osnabrueck, Province of Hanover, Germany, son of John F. and Anna (Bergman) Nolker. He received a good education in private schools, and, when a little more than sixteen years of age, came to this country, landing in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1857. After spending a short time with relatives in that city he came west as far as Cincinnati, and obtained his first employment in that city at the Western Hotel, which was then under the management of one of his brothers, who had preceded him to the United States. Fortune did not at once smile upon him, and after that he was for a time general utility man in a restaurant, and later a conductor on a street railroad in Cincinnati. He was then appointed messenger in the banking house of Fallis, Young & Co., now the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati, where he received two hundred dollars as compensation for his first year's work. He remained in the employ of the bank until 1863, at which time he had progressed only so far toward the accumulation of a fortune as to be earning a salary of $600 a year. After leaving the bank he became cashier in the wholesale hardware store of E. G. Leonard & Co., and during the time that he was employed by that company saw three months' service in the Civil War as a volunteer soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of Ohio Infantry. In 1865 he was made general manager of the Vulcan Manufacturing Company, which had been established by William H. Shoenberger, of Cincinnati, and occupied that position until 1867, when Mr. Shoenberger retired, leaving him in full control of the business which they had established. Thereafter he continued this business until 1873, evidencing by his success in its conduct and management the fact that he had a genius for planning and carrying on manufacturing operations. In 1873 he disposed of his interest in this connection, and at once established his home and business in St. Louis. For six months after coming here he traveled abroad, and then, returning to St. Louis, he became interested as a partner in the brewery plant which had been previously operated by Brinckwirth & Griesedieck. The reorganized firm became known as Brinckwirth, Griesedieck & Nolker, which continued to be its style until after the death of Mr. Griesedieck, when it became Brinckwirth & Nolker. In 1882 this partnership was succeeded by the Brinckwirth-Nolker Brewing Company, incorporated under the laws of the State, with Mr. Nolker as its president. This corporation thereafter conducted a large and profitable business in the manufacture of beer until 1889, when, in connection with other St. Louis breweries, it was merged into the St. Louis Brewing Association, the largest corporation of its kind in the world. Retaining, after the consolidation, a large interest in the business, Mr. Nolker has since been officially identified with it as treasurer of the corporation, and has proven himself remarkably well fitted for the duties of chief financial officer of an institution conducting a vast business, with numerous and varied ramifications, a position which entails upon him the responsibility of handling millions of dollars annually. In addition to his connection with this enterprise he is a director of the German-American Bank, a director and member of the executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, president of the Gilsonite Roofing & Paving Company, vice-president of the Gilson Asphaltum Company, vice-president of the Lithosite Manufacturing Company, and is also an officer and director in something like twenty other corporations. Occupying to-day a position among the foremost business men of St. Louis in wealth, influence and public-spirited enterprise, he is a fine type of the self-made man, and throughout his entire career has demonstrated the fact that he possessed that kind of genius which Goethe declared, "can always be known by its doing first the duty which is nearest." Mr. Nolker married, June 5, 1873, Miss Louisa Brinckwirth, daughter of Theodore Brinck-

wirth, in his day one of the prominent business men of St. Louis. The children born of their union were Frederick, Laura, Louis, William and Robert Nolker. Mrs. Nolker died in 1883.

Non-Denominational Mission.—A mission founded in St. Louis under the auspices of the "Church of God," at 1210 Park Avenue, in 1895. It occupied what had formerly been a Baptist Church at that location, and for a time the work prospered, but later a lack of interest was manifested, and in the autumn of 1897 the mission ceased to exist.

Non-Sectarian Church.—A church maintained—as its name signifies—independent of any religious denomination. The church which bears this name in St. Louis was established January 1, 1890, and among its founders were Dr. J. J. Lawrence, Dr. R. M. King, Joseph Maxwell, S. T. McCormick, C. A. Battle, J. M. Battle and T. T. Ruby. Its members subscribe to no creed, and submit to no doctrinal tests as a condition precedent to being admitted to church fellowship. To every individual is conceded the right to think for himself, so far as matters of doctrine are concerned, and all that is required of members is that they shall earnestly endeavor to learn and do what is right. Three hundred members were enrolled in this church in 1898, and the congregation worshiped in a handsome edifice located at the corner of Lindell Boulevard and Vandeventer Avenue, with Rev. R. C. Cave as pastor in charge.

Noonan, Robert M., was born in St. Louis, November 9, 1853, and was reared in the city, in which he has spent all the active years of his life. His father, Thomas Noonan, was a native of Ireland, who came to this city in his young manhood and engaged in the wholesale china, glass and queensware trade. The elder Noonan was for many years prior to his death—which occurred in 1860—head of one of the largest houses of its kind in the city, an honored merchant and a useful citizen. His wife, the mother of Robert M. Noonan, was Miss Sarah A. Harmon before her marriage. She survived thirty-five years after the death of her husband, and died in 1895. After graduating from St. Louis University, Robert M. Noonan took a special course of study designed to fit him for business pursuits, and then entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He continued in the employ of that company for nine years, being promoted from one position of trust and responsibility to another, and winning the commendation of his superiors in the railroad service by his faithfulness and efficiency. He left the railroad company's service to enter the employ of the National Bank of Commerce, and for two years held an important position in that eminently successful and widely known banking house. At the end of that time he determined to engage in business on his own account, and associated himself with his brother, Thomas S. Noonan, who had established a real estate agency in St. Louis in 1872. The partnership between the brothers was formed in 1882, and for eight years they were associated together, winning the commendation of clients and the favor of the general public by the business-like management of affairs committed to their care, and enjoying a large share of well-earned prosperity. In 1890 Thomas S. Noonan died, and Robert M. Noonan became his successor as head of the firm and manager of the large business which they had built up. He has since retained that position, constantly adding to his prestige and extending his influence and popularity as a business man. Still a young man, he has accumulated a handsome fortune as a result of his intelligent and well-directed efforts, and those who have been brought into contact with him in social and business circles—many of whom have known him from boyhood up—unite in bearing testimony to the fact that he well deserves the success which he has achieved. Personally he is no less popular than as a business man, and his political associates have frequently solicited him to become a candidate for public official positions, but he has steadily declined all such offers of preferment, and has been content to remain a private in the ranks of the Democratic party, to the faith of which he adheres, as he does to the Catholic Church and the religion of his fathers. He has taken an active interest in local military affairs, and was at one time a member of Company K of the National Guard of St. Louis. Valley Council, No. 468, of the Royal Arcanum, also numbers him among its members. He was married, in 1891, to Miss Maude L. Henry, second daughter of Captain Robert L. Henry, who was a partner in the large dry

goods house of William Barr & Co. prior to his death, which occurred in 1892.

Noonday Club.—This club was organized January 1, 1893, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Edward C. Simmons, J. Clifford Richardson, Rolla Wells, Pierce P. Fruber, Joseph L. Lawrence, Lewis D. Dozier, John R. Lionberger, Robert McK. Jones, John F. Lee. It was incorporated for a period of fifty years for the purpose, as stated in the charter, "of advancing by social intercourse the bodily and mental health of the members, and of obtaining and enjoying a place for friendly intercourse with each other, and for the advancement of the commercial and business interests of the city of St. Louis by the discussion of any questions concerning such interests, and for advancing the information and scientific education of its members, by maintaining a library for the use of said members, with all rights and privileges and franchises and powers by law conferred upon the corporate body." Temporary officers were elected as follows: E. C. Simmons, president; Lewis D. Dozier, secretary; Robert McK. Jones, treasurer. Later permanent officers were elected, with I. W. Morton, president; J. C. Richardson, first vice-president; W. L. Huse, second vice-president; H. N. Davis, third vice-president; Wm. H. Thompson, treasurer; W. C. McCreery, secretary, and the following board of directors, styled as "Board of Governors": H. N. Davis, L. D. Dozier, W. L. Huse, W. N. Kohm, I. W. Morton, Chas. Nagel, J. C. Richardson, Ellis Wainwright.

The first meeting of the club, duly incorporated, was on February 2, 1893, in the Security Building. By-laws were adopted providing that all citizens of St. Louis, of good moral character, could become members on being proposed by two members and paying the initiation fee of $50; also for annual election of officers, holding of regular meetings on the last Saturday of each month; the annual meeting of the club on the third Saturday of December, and giving the board of governors general power and supervision over all the property and affairs of the club. All discussions at any meeting were limited to matters affecting the commercial interests of the city or club, and in no case allowing any religious or political questions to be debated. The club is now one of the strongest commercial and social organizations in the city, and has richly furnished apartments on the 10th and 11th floors of the Security Building, corner of Locust and Fourth Streets. On the tenth floor are located the reception hall, secretary's office, reading rooms, billiard and dining halls, buffet and smoking rooms. On the eleventh floor are situated the culinary department, store rooms and servants' quarters. The club now has a membership of some three hundred and fifty.

North American Saengerbund.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Normile, James C., lawyer, was born in 1848, was reared in the East, and graduated from Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, and studied law in Columbia Law School of Washington, D. C. While in Washington he enjoyed the advantage of an intimate association with the elder Thomas Ewing, who was one of the great lawyers of his day. During this time he was witness to some of the most stirring scenes in American history, and also had the experience of serving for a time in the Union Army. He came to St. Louis in 1869, and first attracted the attention of the public as counsel for the defense in a murder trial, which gave him immediate renown as an advocate. He was soon afterward elected circuit attorney, and bent all his splendid energies to the task of making the best possible record in that office. Later he was elected judge of the criminal court, and proved himself an able and conscientious judicial officer. He had a sensitive nature, however, and attacks made upon him by one of the city papers caused him to commit suicide on the 9th of August, 1892.

North Broadway Settlement, a branch of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten, established at 1225 North Broadway, St. Louis, in 1897. It is conducted for the benefit of the poor children of that portion of the city, and is one of the worthy charities which have sprung into existence under the auspices of the good ladies who have done so much to better social and moral conditions through the Isabel Crow Kindergarten and kindred agencies.

North St. Louis, a town site then adjacent to St. Louis, laid out by William T. Christy, William Chambers, and Thomas

Wright in 1816. This town extended from the river to Twelfth Street, and embraced the territory which is now between Madison and Montgomery Streets. In the dedication by Messrs. Chambers, Christy and Wright, they gave a market square, school park, and church sites. This territory was made a part of the city by an expansion of the limits in 1841.

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Oath, Test.—The test oath of loyalty, prescribed in the Missouri Constitution of 1865, was as follows:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will to the best of my ability protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me."

The third section of the second article referred to was in this language:

"III. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the government of this State, or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance, or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever, in any manner, adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods, letters or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies, or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word, manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or car-

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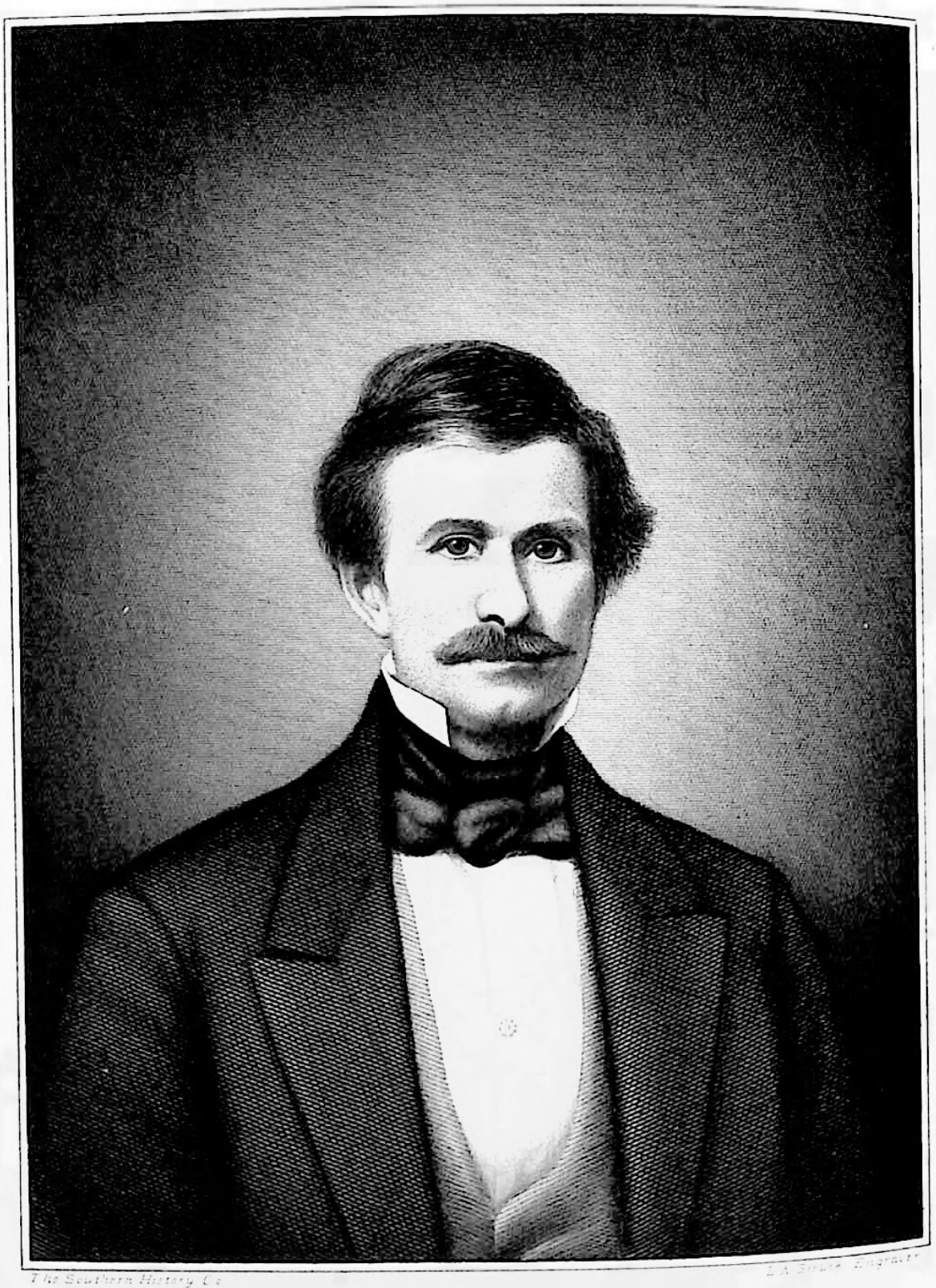

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Josiah H. Obear

rying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies, or has ever been a member of, or connected with, any order, society, or organization inimical to the government of the United States, or to the government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or has left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for, or draft into, the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion, or having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their territories, or held office in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this State any office of honor, trust or profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such person, shall be considered as taken in such sense."

The seventh section provided that within sixty days after the constitution was declared adopted, as it was on the 4th of July, 1865, every person holding any office of honor, trust or profit, State or municipal, should take and subscribe said oath, and in case of refusal, such position should become vacant and be filled according to the law governing the case. Section 9 was as follows:

"IX. No person shall assume the duties of any State, county, city, town, or other office to which he may be appointed, otherwise than by a vote of the people; nor shall any person, after the expiration of sixty days after this constitution takes effect, be permitted to practice as an attorney or counselor at law; nor, after that time, shall any person be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder, or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect, or denomination, to teach, or preach, or solemnize marriages, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed such oath."

The constitution prescribed that after January 1, 1871, the General Assembly might wholly suspend or repeal sections 3 and 6, and also section 5, which related to taking the voter's oath at the time of registration, but after January 1, 1875, the Legislature might, in its discretion, wholly suspend or repeal all the test oath of loyalty clauses. But at the general election in November, 1870, the constitution of 1865 was amended so as to abolish all the disqualifying clauses. Section 9, as to ministers, was declared void by the United States Supreme Court in Cummings v. the State, thus reversing the decision of the State courts. By the reasoning in this case, the whole section was held to be invalid. The voter's oath, contested in the case of Blair v. Ridgley, was held binding by both State and United States Supreme Courts.

Obear, Josiah H., was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1817, the eldest child of Josiah A. Obear and Martha Harrigan. His

father was of Norman French descent, being the eldest son of William Obear, whose grandfather, Henri d' Aubert, immigrated to America in 1670, from Rouen, France. John Obear, son of Henri d' Aubert, changed the family name to conform with the English pronunciation in 1708. He was a vessel-owner and engaged in the shipping business, as was also his son William Obear. Upon his death he left each of his sons a vessel. George, William and Samuel were lost at sea. John P. Obear studied law, and was mayor of Boston. Josiah A. Obear engaged in the leather business in Salem, Massachusetts, and in the latter part of his life was superintendent of the Weathersfield penitentiary, Connecticut. He died in Boston, 1836, and was buried by the Boston Veterans, in which he held the rank of captain. Martha Harrigan, his wife, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was of Irish descent.

Josiah H. Obear received such education as the schools of Salem, Massachuestts, afforded, and at the age of twelve years removed to Boston, and was apprenticed as clerk in a store. At the age of eighteen he was employed by Mr. Peck to take charge of his store in East Macon, Georgia, a trading post with the Indians. He was so popular with Chief "Bushyhead" and the Cherokee tribe that Mr. Peck gave him an interest in the store, and he was known as "Snake Eyes" by the Indians. Upon the removal of the Indians he opened a store in Columbia, South Carolina, which he shortly afterward disposed of to superintend the construction of the first telegraph line from New York to Savannah, Georgia, making the trip twice over the route on horseback. In 1841 he sailed from Savannah to Havre, France, for a pleasure tour of the Continent. He visited all the principal European capitals, Greece, Egypt, Palestine and parts of Arabia. In 1844 he opened a cotton broker's business at Savannah, Georgia, established a warehouse and undertook marketing the entire crop for planters. This venture proved immensely profitable, and he was on the road to great wealth, when fire destroyed his warehouse and contents November, 1848. On the evening following the fire he went to a party and danced all night, and left the next day on horseback for St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of introducing a new bridge to railroad engineers. Arriving in St. Louis, January, 1849, and after unsuccessful attempts to secure an adoption of his bridge, Mr. Obear secured a contract for the erection of a suspension bridge between Westport and Independence, Missouri, which bridge is still standing (1898). Being quick to perceive points of vantage, and equally as quick to take advantage of them, he engaged in the real estate business, 1850, under the firm name of "Dolman & Obear." The times were propitious for success in that line. Speculation in town lots and lands was ripening. Real estate was the investment for the capitalist. Land values were rising because of the steady stream of emigration, and a great demand for lands ensued. Mr. Obear was well adapted by nature for a business of exchanges. He systematized the business in such a manner as to afford the greatest convenience for bringing buyer and seller together, and his consummate tact in conducting negotiations for sales gave satisfaction to both parties when trades were concluded. This was the secret of his success.

In 1851 Mr. Dolman withdrew from the firm, and Wm. F. Kent became associated with him under the style of "Kent & Obear." In this year subdivisions were laid out and the series of "great auction sales" of town lots was begun, which were continued during ensuing years. It was as a real estate auctioneer that Mr. Obear attracted wide attention. Being of distinguished appearance, and having a personality essentially his own, of a positive character, a fluent talker, and possessing a commanding voice pleasing to the ear, aided by courtly manners, he was able to handle large gatherings of people with rare skill. His influence was such as to disseminate a furore of enthusiasm among his hearers and to hold a crowd intact as by a charm.

After the death of Mr. Kent, in 1853, the business was conducted alone by J. H. Obear. It had grown to such proportions that in order to meet its demands agencies were established in St. Paul, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and New York, and the name of "Obear, the land agent," became as much a household word throughout the Mississippi Valley as in St. Louis. He was interested as silent partner in many manufacturing and commercial enterprises; first president of the Fifth Street Railroad; first lieutenant of the Missouri National Guard, Captain George W. West, commanding. Mr. Obear was a life-long Democrat. His religion was that of Humanity, which he practiced with a zeal worthy of a religious bigot, in

the care of his mother, brothers and sisters, and with all with whom he came in contact. He was of a generous and impulsive nature. No deserving person ever appealed to him without securing the most he was able to give. His popularity was proverbial.

In 1856 he married Miss Maria J. Bryan, eldest child of Dr. John Gano Bryan and Eveline McIlvaine, a lady noted for her beauty and amiable disposition. Three children were the result of this union—Bryan, Charles M., and Eugenia, the two latter dying before they reached their majority.

The activity and excitement of eight years in business life, together with speaking in the open air as an auctioneer, began to undermine a naturally delicate constitution. In 1858 it was thought advisable for Mr. Obear to take a trip across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Returning in 1859, he spent the winter of that year in Cuba, in hopes of restoring his health. Despite all attempts to regain his health, he gradually declined, and in December, 1860, died, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Obermoeller, John Henry, manufacturer, was born in the city of Witten, Germany, April 28, 1829, and died in St. Louis October 27, 1897. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Reutter) Obermoeller, both of whom spent their entire lives in Germany. The son received a good education in German schools, corresponding to the public schools of this country, and in his young manhood entered the army in accordance with German military requirements. After serving two years in the German army, he came to the United States, arriving in this country in 1854. Dependent upon his own resources, and not having at that time the means to engage in business on his own account, he found employment at various kinds of work in St. Louis—he having established his home in this city—during several years thereafter. With industry he coupled the frugality characteristic of the German people, and as a result of these years of hard work he had, in 1861, accumulated capital enough to enable him to establish himself in business. In that year he engaged in the grocery trade as junior member of the firm of Knepper & Obermoeller, and continued to be identified with that branch of merchandising until 1864, although during a considerable part of this period he was helping to fight the battles in behalf of the Union in Missouri. Early in 1861 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E of the Home Guards, organized in St. Louis, and was in active service in that company until the close of the three months' term for which it had been enlisted. He was then commissioned captain of Company B, of the Fifth Infantry Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps, and served gallantly in that regiment until mustered out late in the fall of 1863. A year later he disposed of his interest in the grocery house in which he had been a partner and embarked in the distilling business as junior member of the firm of Rollmann & Obermoeller. The partnership thus organized continued in existence for twenty-five years thereafter, and the business which Mr. Obermoeller and his partner conducted together proved exceedingly remunerative. In 1889, on account of failing health, he disposed of his distilling interests and retired from active business with a comfortable fortune, which he had built up through his own efforts, and which entitled him to a place among the successful, self-made men of St. Louis. His entire attention during his active life was given to business pursuits, and he took no prominent part in political campaigns or public affairs. He was known, however, as a Republican, always interested in the success of his party, and always ready to contribute his share toward the advancement of its interests. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, and his charitable and kindly disposition made him the sincere and helpful friend of the Protestant Orphans' Home and other charitable institutions. Like so many of his countrymen, he had a marked fondness for music, and was a member of various musical societies, to the success of which he contributed in numerous ways. He married, in 1857, Miss Anna Mary Buller, of Baltimore, Maryland. The children born of this marriage were John H., Mamie Louisa, Edward H., Charles W., Olinda Christina, and Frederick W. Obermoeller, who survive their father, and, together with Mrs. Obermoeller, are still residents of St. Louis.

Obernier, Peter, banker, was born in Westphalia, Germany, December 19, 1825, and died in St. Louis June 12, 1896. His parents were Joseph and Catherine (Gilmeister) Obernier, and his father was a German jurist of local prominence. The son was educated at

the gymnasium of his native town, and after quitting school he was for a time an employe of a large mercantile establishment. Afterward he was employed in connection with the construction of one of the pioneer railways of Germany until 1849, in which year, accompanied by his mother, three brothers and a sister, he came to the United States. Coming at once to St. Louis, the family established their home here, and Peter Obernier soon obtained employment in a retail grocery store. After being thus employed for a year he engaged in the grocery trade on his own account, his place of business being at the corner of Thirteenth and Pine Streets. He continued in this branch of merchandising until 1864, when he sold his grocery store and became bookkeeper of the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, organized at that time. He was connected with this banking house until 1873, when he became first cashier of the Northwestern Savings Bank, which he helped to organize. He continued to hold the position of cashier of this bank, of which he was also a director and large stockholder, until his death, and was known as a thoroughly capable and efficient banker, and also as one whose integrity was never questioned. Successful in the accumulation of fortune, he made generous use of his means in aid of educational, religious and charitable enterprises, and in surrounding himself and family with all that makes life enjoyable. He had a passionate fondness for flowers and other beauties of nature, and in 1895 purchased property at the corner of Algernon and Adelaide Avenues, and adjoining O'Fallon Park, on which he laid out one of the handsomest gardens in the city adjacent to his spacious residence. Much of his time thereafter until his death was devoted to the cultivation of flowering and foliage plants, and, his wife having similar tastes, has continued the work which he began, since his death. Mr. Obernier was a member of the Catholic Church, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order. December 21, 1854, he married Miss Frances Gerder, of St. Louis. Their surviving children are Emil A. Obernier, Edward H. Obernier, Robert A. Obernier, who has succeeded his father as cashier of the Northwestern Savings Bank; Jennie E. Obernier, and Joseph Obernier.

Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.—This society, one of the adjuncts of the medical profession in St. Louis, was founded in 1877. At the meetings, which are held on the third Thursday in each month, except July and August, at the dwellings of the members, papers are read, followed by discussions and verbal reports of cases. Dr. T. L. Papin and Dr. W. H. Ford were president and vice-president, respectively, in 1898.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of.—This great fraternal organization was introduced into St. Louis in 1834, when Travelers' Rest Lodge, No. 1, was organized, the first lodge west of the Mississippi River, a charter for which was granted in August of that year, but it was not instituted until June, 1835, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable person to open it. It required weeks at that time to make the journey from Baltimore to the then frontier town of St. Louis, whose population did not exceed 7,000, and it was not until nearly a year later that Samuel L. Miller, a member of a lodge in Baltimore, being about to move to Alton, Illinois, accepted the commission to institute the lodge, which was done June 3, 1835. From seven members this lodge grew to 115 in one year, but the second year the growth was less rapid.

Wildey Lodge, No. 2, was instituted June 12, 1838, by Thomas Wildey, the founder of the order, in person. The next day the Grand Lodge of Missouri was instituted, John Dawson, being elected the first grand master. The Grand Lodge was incorporated in 1843 by the General Assembly of Missouri.

In 1839 Germania Lodge, No. 3, was organized in St. Louis, and Far West, No. 4, at Boonville.

The fourth lodge in St. Louis, and the fifth in the State, was instituted August 21, 1841, and named St. Louis, No. 5. It remains today one of the foremost lodges of the order, both in point of number and material wealth, not only in this city and State, but in the West.

The first lodge room in St. Louis was on the east side of Main Street, between Olive and Locust. It was changed from there to various locations in the district bounded by Washington Avenue and Chestnut Street, and Main and Fourth Streets. These places were but temporary and but little adapted for the purpose desired, but it was the best that could be secured.

In 1843 the seventh lodge in Missouri was chartered—Covenant, No. 7—at Warsaw

During this year the order in St. Louis purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, and proceeded to the erection of a hall, which was intended to be the permanent home of the lodges. The corner-stone was laid on the anniversary of the order, April 26, 1845, and the hall was dedicated to the uses of Odd Fellowship October 27, 1846. This enterprise was undertaken when the membership of the order in St. Louis numbered but about 250, but the wisdom of its promoters was at once apparent, as it became a source of revenue, which increased with years and added materially to the lodge treasuries, and enabled them to more liberally respond to the many appeals which were constantly being made, not only by their own and sojourning members, but the various charities which abound in our city. This building was partially destroyed by fire on March 31, 1863, in which many valuable records and most of the paraphernalia of the lodges was also consumed. It was rebuilt with some improvements, and again occupied for meeting purposes in July, 1864, and continuously until the hall at Ninth and Olive Streets was completed, in 1888, when this building was sold.

The need of a structure better calculated for the accommodation of the lodges and encampments, and one more centrally located, was early recognized. In 1855 the subject was brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge, but it was not until 1869 that definite action was taken, and in 1871 a committee previously appointed reported the purchase of a lot on the southeast corner of Ninth and Olive Streets, which was added to ten years later by the purchase of an additional strip on Ninth Street, making the front on Olive Street 127 1-2 feet by 116.8 feet on Ninth Street.

On this lot was erected, in 1887-8, at a cost of over $700,000, the magnificent Odd Fellows' Temple, the pride of the order in the city and State. The corner-stone was laid in November, 1886, the ceremonies being conducted by the late Gerard B. Allen, who officiated in a similar capacity at the original hall on Fourth and Locust Streets, more than forty years before. The officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge presided at the dedication of the building, in May, 1888.

By 1845, the end of the first decade of the order in Missouri, the one lodge had increased to fourteen, and the five original members to 666. During the next ten years the lodges had increased to eighty-five, and the membership aggregated 3,696. The growth during the first twenty years was steady and healthy, and the most sanguine expectations had been more than realized.

In 1847 a number of members withdrew from the lodges, meeting in the central part of the city, to establish Laclede, No. 22, to meet in the western section, this being the first departure from the down-town district. It was followed in the same year by the organization of a lodge in the southern and one in the northern part of the city, until now every section has one or more lodges meeting therein. The major portion, however, hold meetings at the present time in the halls at Ninth and Olive.

In 1856 the Odd Fellows in St. Louis purchased a large lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery, about three hundred feet in diameter, for the burial of deceased sojourning members, who might die in this city while visiting it. A restriction was made, soon after its purchase, limiting the interments to those named, to prevent its being too rapidly filled with graves. The lot is under the supervision of a joint general relief committee, composed of one member from each lodge of the city of St. Louis, whose duty it is to attend the brethren from abroad who are taken sick while in the city, and bury them should they die.

The lodges of South St. Louis purchased a tract of land in that section in 1881, and laid it out for a cemetery, which was appropriately set apart and dedicated to that use by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Interment therein is not restricted to members of the order.

The order continued to prosper with unabated progress until 1861, when the Civil War began. At the end of 1860 there had been organized 148 lodges, with a membership of 4,880, an increase of sixty-three lodges and nearly 1,200 members in five years. There was quite a check in the growth of the order during the four years of the war, a number of lodges having ceased to exist, and the membership diminished in consequence of the conditions then prevailing. With the close of the war and the return of prosperity, the order again began to increase and prosper, and in the last fifteen years has nearly doubled its membership. In fact, its progress from 1835 to 1898, embracing a period of sixty-three years, has been steady and uninterrupted, except the disastrous period of the Civil War.

The report of the grand secretary, made to the Grand Lodge at its session in May, 1898, gave the number of working lodges at 526, with a membership of 27,111. During the previous fiscal year there had been paid for relief $74,937.98. The investments of the lodges amount to $882,958.50, while the total assets aggregate $985,190.87.

During the order's existence in Missouri there has been disbursed for relief of members $824,692.68; to widowed families, $373,448.61; for education of orphans, $173,119.91; for burying the dead, $235,883.53, while for special relief extended to persons having no legal claim on its bounties, there has been paid $72,222.47, making a grand total of $1,677,367.20. When it is remembered that a similar history can be written about the order in every State, its widespread beneficence can be better appreciated, and that the order is an agency for great good can not be gainsaid.

When Odd Fellowship was first introduced in Missouri there was but one other secret society in existence, hence it attracted to its standard men from every walk in life, and the rosters of the earlier and older lodges contain the names of many leading citizens—merchants, business men, lawyers, clergymen, legislators, educators, professional men, as well as men from the humbler walks of life. This is true even at the present day. The system governing the order being more in unison with the system of our government, was more popular with the masses of the people. The numerous orders of a character and with a purpose similar to the Odd Fellows, organized in later years, of necessity drew from the older institutions, and in great part explains the lack of increase in the same ratio as in the early years of its existence.

St. Louis has ever been a leading factor in the affairs of the order in Missouri, as is attested by the number of its members who have been elevated to its head. There have been fifty-nine grand masters since the order was instituted in this State, of which thirty-two were, at the time of election, members of a lodge in this city. The first nineteen, from 1838 to 1856, were St. Louisans. They included such well known citizens as W. S. Stewart, who was the first to represent Missouri in the Sovereign Grand Lodge; W. H. Remington, who devised the system—still in vogue, though somewhat modified—of relief for sick and destitute visiting and sojourning members from other States; Gerard B. Allen, a prominent and honored citizen, whose name is identified with the history of St. Louis from the early "forties" until his death, in 1887. He was the only one who ever filled the position twice, being unanimously elected in 1861, when the order was threatened with disruption, and who by his wise counsel conciliated the discordant elements and restored harmony among the membership. Elihu H. Shepard was one of the earliest and most popular educators of Missouri, who died greatly esteemed by all. Isaac M. Veitch, a leading citizen, well known in insurance circles, who had several times filled the position of grand secretary, and was grand sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge during one of the most trying periods in its history, of which event mention will be made later; Isaiah Forbes, one of the pioneer dentists in the West, and the first in St. Louis; C. C. Archer, for a time grand secretary, and at the time of his death grand scribe of the Grand Encampment of Missouri.

James R. Lackland, one of the leading jurists, and a prominent member of the bar, filled the office in 1859, followed the next year by Ira Stanbery, then a prosperous merchant here, and who died in July, 1897. W. H. Thompson, president of the Bank of Commerce, occupied the chair in 1864, followed the next year by E. M. Sloan, who is completing the thirty-first year of service in the office of grand secretary. C. G. Mauro and H. H. Bodeman were well known citizens, who filled the chair in 1866 and 1868, respectively. E. Wilkerson, president of the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company, served in 1878, and M. C. Libby, than whom no more zealous devotee to the principles of Odd Fellowship ever breathed, in 1872; James A. Gregory, a retired merchant and capitalist, in 1879; W. H. Woodward, president of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, in 1881; Andrew Redheffer, a leading art dealer and a connoisseur, in 1887, while the last who filled the office from the St. Louis members was T. T. Parson, the regalia and society goods dealer, in 1893.

There are in St. Louis to-day thirty subordinate lodges, two encampments, three Rebekah lodges, and three cantons of the Patriarchs Militant, with a membership of over 3,000.

The sessions of the Grand Lodge had been held in this city continuously until 1888, when the fiftieth annual session was held in Kansas

Jno. O. Tallon

City. Since then a half dozen prominent cities have been selected for the meetings, St. Joseph having entertained the body twice, while the session of 1899 will be held in Kansas City, for the second time in its history.

The Grand Encampment, like the Grand Lodge, had held its meetings in St. Louis, until within the last few years a nomadic spirit has come over the members, and the grand bodies move annually from one city to another, but in the end they will come back, as all members recognize St. Louis as the headquarters, and the permanent office of the grand secretary is located here.

Besides the prominence St. Louis members have attained in the Grand Lodge of this State, the Sovereign Grand Lodge has honored this jurisdiction by elevating one of its members to the highest office in its gift, that of grand sire; and that, too, at a time when the best judgment was necessary to avoid giving offense to those who were present at its session for the first time for a number of years.

Isaac McKendree Veitch was the member thus honored, and the time was 1865, after the close of the Civil War. The incidents of the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in that year mark an epoch in the history of Odd Fellowship, which, for pathos and an exhibition of genuine fraternal feeling, have been rarely equaled and never surpassed.

The events which made it such must be understood to be appreciated. For four years the roll of Grand Lodges had been called annually, but with no response from those south of Mason and Dixon's line. Peace had been restored. The country was again united. Many members in the South had lost their all, and the property of the order in many sections had been annihilated. Hence, while the order from the Southern States was not represented, neither were the annual dues from the various grand bodies forwarded. Such was the state of affairs at the close of the war. In June of 1865 Grand Sire Veitch issued a circular, since become historic and memorable, in which he declared the unbroken unity of the order, and urged and invited all grand bodies from States in which the order had become disorganized to elect duly qualified representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which would meet that year in Baltimore, assuring all that a fraternal greeting awaited them upon the occasion of the annual session.

Assured by the kindly tone of the grand sire's circular, yet with a full knowledge of the financial condition and delinquency of the grand bodies they represented, it was with misgivings that some of the members made the journey to Baltimore. But the cordiality of their welcome assured them that the fraternal spirit could not be crushed. In the spirit of that generosity which teaches that "all mankind are brethren," by unanimous vote the Grand Lodge remitted the dues standing against the Southern grand bodies. As stated by one who was present: "I need not say the vote was unanimous, but you should have heard it. The roof was not lifted, but it rang 'with the sound of many voices.' "

To Past Grand Sire Veitch belongs the undying fame of having been the first, as the head of a grand order, to recognize and proclaim that civil war and political separation could not sever the hearts and hands of those who stood upon the broad platform of a common humanity, no matter what differences had for a time separated them. This practical lesson of toleration was exemplified in his famous proclamation, and in the subsequent action of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in Baltimore, and he has been named by an illustrious biographer the "great pacificator of Odd Fellowship."

At the same session (1865) Grand Sire Veitch dedicated the monument erected by the order at large to the memory of the founder of the order, Thomas Wildey, the corner-stone of which he had laid in person the 26th day of the previous April.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge honored St. Louis by holding the sixty-seventh annual session here, in September, 1891, a compliment much deserved by the members of this city and State, and fully appreciated.

WILLIAM H. WOODWARD.

O'Fallon, John, who has left the impress of his individuality indelibly stamped upon the history of St. Louis, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 17, 1791, and died in St. Louis, December 17, 1865. His father was an educated Irish gentleman of ancient lineage and high social standing in his own country, who served with distinction in the Continental Army under General Washington. He was surgeon-in-chief, so styled, in Barrie's United States Army and Navy, and took the oath of allegiance at Valley Forge. O'Donovan, in his curious and valuable re-

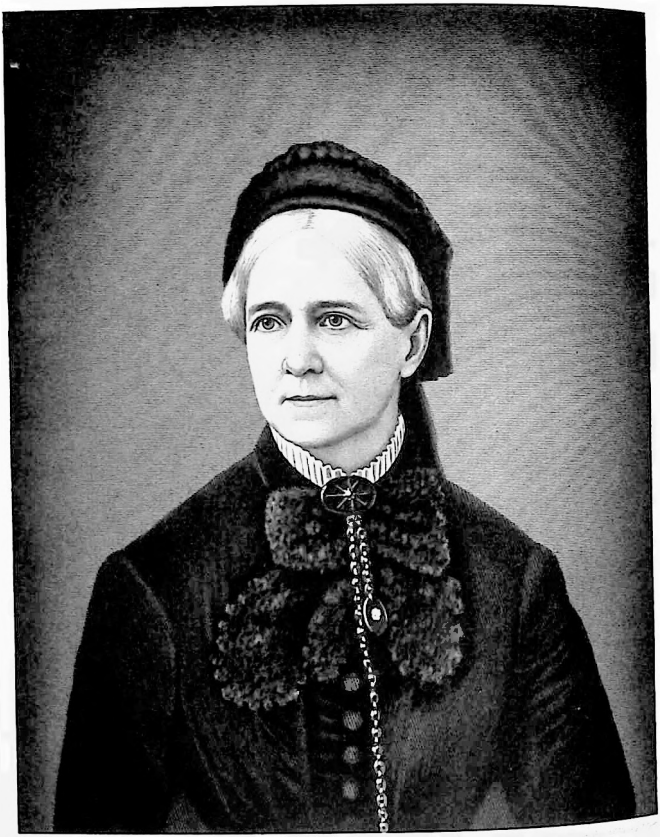
searches into Irish genealogy, traces the O'Fallons back to the memorable battle of Clontarf, fought in the year 1014, at which Brian Boru—ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond and King of Ireland—was slain. Among the chieftains who fought under Brian's standard against the Danes in that contest was Mothla, son of Faolan, chief of the Desii of Munster. Mothla led his father's clan in the fight, and afterward they were called the O'Faelans, or Phelans; later, O'Fallons. Dr. O'Fallon left to his descendants a record of the genealogy of the family, which states that he was the son of William and Anne (Eagan) O'Fallon, of Ballyna House, and that he was descended from Malachi O'Fallon, Prince of the Desies, who, with O'Ryan of Idrone, commanded the Irish in the year 1170, the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and made the attack upon Earl Strongbow on his arrival at Waterford. John O'Fallon was born at the noted old family homestead, known as "Mulberry Grove," near Louisville, which had been the home of his mother, youngest sister of General George Rogers and Governor William Clark. Mrs. O'Fallon, whose maiden name was Frances Clark, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, and went to school in that State with her cousin, Dennis Fitzhugh, whom she afterward married. She survived Dr. O'Fallon, and afterward married Charles M. Thruston, and after his death, Dennis Fitzhugh, of the Virginia family of Fitzhughs. After obtaining the rudiments of an education at his boyhood home, John O'Fallon was sent to the academy at Danville, which later developed into Centre College. In 1810 he went to Lexington to finish his education, and there studied law under Robert Todd, the father of Mrs. Lincoln. In the fall of the following year he left Lexington with a company of mounted volunteers under Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess to take part in a campaign against the Indians. In this campaign he met General William Henry Harrison, and formed an acquaintance which doubtless had much to do with shaping the course of his later life. In the battle of Tippecanoe, in which Harrison defeated the Indians under "The Prophet," brother of Tecumseh, and in which Colonel Daviess was killed, the young soldier, O'Fallon, was severely wounded. Soon after this battle he came to St. Louis, and became associated with his uncle, General William Clark, then Indian agent for Missouri, and afterward Governor of the Territory. General Clark entrusted him with various public errands of consequence, sending him on one occasion up the Illinois River to escort to St. Louis a band of Indians, who were to be taken to Washington, and on another occasion to Louisville and Pittsburg, to convey to St. Louis $20,000 worth of deer skins belonging to the government. He was brought into intimate relationships with Governor Howard, of Missouri, and Governor Edwards, of Illinois, and they, noting his inclination to a military life, applied for a captaincy for him in the United States Army. He did not receive a captain's commission, but on September 12, 1812, received an appointment to the position of ensign in the First United States Infantry Regiment, and was assigned to duty as a member of General Harrison's military family. At about the time he went into active service Hull's surrender of the post of Detroit, and Winchester's defeat by the allied British and Indian forces at the battle of the River Raisin, had given the enemy, by which the American troops were confronted, a distinct advantage, and General Harrison faced great difficulties in the prosecution of the campaign upon which he had entered. Ensign O'Fallon was a participant in the momentous events which followed, going through the siege of Fort Meigs, accompanying Harrison to Detroit, and taking part in the battle of the Thames. Later he spent some time at Newport Barracks and Lexington, and then, returning to the frontier, was in command at Malden until the end of the war. He had been advanced to the grade of second lieutenant in January of 1813, and in May of the same year was made aid-de-camp, and was acting assistant adjutant-general during the siege of Fort Meigs. He was promoted to first lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry in August, 1818, and became captain in the Second United States Rifle Regiment, March, 1814. For a time after the battle of the Thames he was kept out of active service by a serious illness, but in December of the year 1813 he accompanied General Harrison to Washington, and at that time wrote to his friends in Kentucky letters which contain much interesting inside history of the war, so far as General Harrison's operations were concerned. He was not only a member of General Harrison's military family, but was his close and confidential personal friend, and to the end of his life was one of his most ardent

partisans and admirers. After General Harrison resigned his command Captain O'Fallon took active command of a company, and was sent to Fort Mackinaw. Before the war ended he knew that he was one of four captains selected to remain in the peace establishment. He had by this time, however, tired of a soldier's life, and yearned for domestic quiet and retirement. But he preferred not to resign until he had the certainty of an income in civil life. His was a proud nature, and as he was poor in purse, he felt that he could not afford to sacrifice his position and pay as an army officer unless he could be assured of a civil appointment which would give him a comfortable living. He therefore sought an appointment as Indian agent, or factor, and after resigning his commission in the army, in 1818, traded extensively with the Indians, and became a contractor also for army supplies. He made St. Louis his home after his retirement from the army, and in 1821 was elected a member of the first State Legislature of Missouri. He served with honor and usefulness in that body during a period of four years, being a member of the Senate during the last two years of his term of service. From that time forward he was in all respects one of the leading citizens of the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. His business operations were eminently successful, and the large wealth which he accumulated was freely used to build up the city and develop the infant commonwealth. Writing of him eight years before his death, the local historian, Edwards, said: "With a charity unparalleled for its munificence, he has already bestowed more than a million of dollars to advance the cause of education and science, and to relieve the wants of suffering humanity. He gave the ground on which St. Louis University stands, and also the site on which the First Methodist Church stood, on Fourth Street. He gave the five acres of land on which the water works of the city are erected, and endowed the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute with property valued at a hundred thousand dollars. He gave most liberally to Washington University, and built the dispensary and medical college over which Dr. Pope so efficiently presides. He gave fifteen acres of land to the Home of the Friendless, and his private charities are legion. Liberality, so rarely found in the possession of wealth, forms one of the dominant traits of Colonel O'Fallon's character, and he once offered to make the city of St. Louis a present of a hundred acres of land if Peter Lindell, Esq., would do the same, each of the gifts to be laid out as a magnificent park. Colonel O'Fallon was president of the branch of the United States Bank during its existence in St. Louis, and under his superior and honorable management it was wound up with the loss of only one hundred and twenty-five dollars, while tens of thousands of dollars were lost in the various places where other branches were located, in consequence of the frauds committed by the unprincipled officers connected with them. The possession of unbounded wealth, the high and responsible positions which he has filled in the military, civic and business relations of life, have never generated pride and arrogance in his character, or made him forgetful of his duties to his creator and his fellow-beings. Unostentatious in his bearing, he can be approached by all, and his manner possesses much of that freedom and frankness which lend a charm to conversation, and are characteristics of the early settlers of the West." Much more might be quoted from this and other local historians as evidence of the large place which he occupied in the public mind, and in the activities of St. Louis. It is only necessary to say, however, that he was identified with every enterprise which made for the betterment of St. Louis and the development of its tributary country during his long and active career. He was one of the promoters of the Pacific Railroad Company, was the first president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, and also of the North Missouri Railroad Company. He was the first Adjutant-General of the State of Missouri, appointed by Governor McNair, the first Governor of the State, and also held the appointment as visitor and examiner at West Point Military Academy. He was a director in the State Bank of Missouri, and subscribed liberally to the building of the Planters' and Lindell Hotels. John F. Darby, himself an eminent citizen of St. Louis, characterized him as "the noble and generous-hearted John O'Fallon," and said of him: "He possessed one of the most acute and vigorous understandings that any man was ever armed with. His quickness was not accompanied with the least temerity; on the contrary, he was as sure as the slowest of mankind. But his nobleness of heart was far above all the qualities of his mind. He was, beyond all doubt, the most open, candid and

liberal man the city of St. Louis ever produced, the leader in every noble undertaking, and the foremost and largest contributor in every public enterprise. He sprang to every business man's assistance without waiting to be called upon. He has done more to assist the merchants and business men of St. Louis than any man who ever lived in the town." Tributes of this character might be multiplied, but it is only necessary to add that, at his death, a whole city and an entire State mourned his demise. In St. Louis there was a general suspension of business, and many striking demonstrations of the respect, esteem and affection which the people of the city cherished for him. At his obsequies the mayor, members of the council and city officers, members of the Chamber of Commerce, professors and students of the St. Louis Medical College, directors of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, many public bodies, and a vast multitude of sorrowing citizens followed his remains to their last resting place. From early manhood until his death he was much in public life, and enjoyed the acquaintance and personal friendship of many of the great men of his time. His intimacy with General Harrison has already been referred to, and it may be said further that General Harrison's feeling toward him was expressed in the sentence: "Whenever O'Fallon is on duty I can sleep sound and secure." Later, when he became President, he offered him the position of Secretary of War. Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, General Albert Sidney Johnston, General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, Edward Bates, General Atkinson, General Winfield Scott, General Jessup, Colonel I. A. Hamilton, General Anderson, Senator Lewis F. Linn, and General U. S. Grant were also numbered among his friends, and their letters to him are cherished by his descendants as a portion of his voluminous and interesting correspondence. General Zachary Taylor was his schoolmate, and the following letter written by him is of interest in this connection:

"LOUISVILLE, KY., October 25, 1818.

"Dear Captain: I reached St. Louis the last of September on my way to this place, and was greatly disappointed in not meeting you there. I was several days longer on the way than I calculated on, owing to the low state of the water—which prevented my reaching St. Louis before your departure for the Yellowstone, as you had set out only a few days previous to my arrival. I should have written to you from that place, but learned on my arrival there that my wife was very much indisposed, which I know will be sufficient apology for my not doing so. I remained only long enough in St. Louis to procure a horse, and reached home in less than seven days, and was so fortunate as to find Mrs. Taylor nearly recovered, and my children, relatives and friends in good health. I have been with them near a month, and after so long a separation I have given myself up entirely to pleasure. I have seen all your relatives. They are in good health, with the exception of our worthy friend and neighbor, Major Croghan, who is rapidly declining, and I am fearful, unless a change for the better takes place shortly, he can not stand it long. I have visited him several times since my return. The young ladies look quite enchanting. They are both single, nor do I know or hear of their having a single admirer at this time, at which I am much astonished. During each of my visits you were mentioned. You are a great favorite with the whole family, and rest assured, my friend, I did not fail on every occasion to do, so far as I was able, ample justice to your good and amiable qualities; but have no hesitation in saying that I fell very far short of doing them justice. The family informed me that they expected you in this winter, and in that case, if you do not succeed, it will, so far as I am capable of judging, be your own fault. In my opinion you undervalue yourself if you think for a moment—if you ever think so—that you are not a full match for any woman in Kentucky. I find very few changes in the matrimonial way among our acquaintances, with the exception of the three Miss Boothes; a number of deaths have taken place, which has greatly changed the neighborhood in this quarter. In the course of two years Louisville has greatly improved, and property has risen of every kind beyond my conception. Town property and lands in the vicinity of Louisville, in my opinion, rate much beyond their real value. I approve of your leaving the army. I think your prospects for acquiring wealth flattering, and I sincerely wish they may come up to your most sanguine wishes. General Macomb visited us shortly before I left the Bay. He was quite astonished at the order in which he found the troops at that place. He appeared very much disposed to



Caroline O'Callon

reconcile all differences. I treated him politely, but we parted as we met. He ordered me to this place to superintend the recruiting for the Third Regiment, which duty I shall be employed on, I expect, for at least twelve months, at the expiration of which time I contemplate retiring to civil life. Colonel Croghan is expected at his father's on his way from New York to New Orleans in the course of three or four weeks. The doctor has lately gone to Philadelphia. J. Gwathmey and E. Anderson are to be married in a few days. Wishing you every success and happiness through life, I remain,

"Truly your friend,

"Z. TAYLOR.

"P. S.—Let me hear from you as often as convenient. "Z. T."

Colonel O'Fallon married, first, in 1821, a Miss Stokes, sister of William Stokes, a rich Englishman, who came to St. Louis in 1819. After her death, and in 1827, he married Miss Ruth Caroline Schutz, who was born in Baltimore, and who was closely related to some of the leading families of Maryland. On the maternal side her mother was Ruth Owings; her grandmother, Miss Lawrence, and her great-grandmother, Susanah Howard, who lived to the great age of ninety-seven, a sister of Governor Howard, United States Senator from Maryland. Mrs. O'Fallon survived her husband, departing this life in this city, September 24, 1898, in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

O'Fallon, Caroline Schutz, benefactress, was born in 1804 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in St. Louis, September 24, 1898. She came of an old Maryland family of "gentlefolk," and some of her ancestors were closely related to English families of noble lineage. Her great-grandmother, Susanah Howard, was first cousin to the Countess Delaware, wife of Earl Delaware, first Colonial Governor and Captain-General of Virginia, in whose honor the State of Delaware was afterward named. She was reared in Maryland, carefully educated, and in her young womanhood was noted for both her beauty and her accomplishments. In 1824 she accompanied her parents and a party of enterprising and adventurous spirits, who had determined to seek homes in the West, to St. Louis. Their journey thither was one which had romantic, as well as perilous, accompaniments. From Wheeling, Virginia, they drifted down the Ohio River to Louisville, Kentucky, in a boat of their own making. At Louisville they abandoned this primitive craft and took passage on a boat called the "Calhoun" for St. Louis. Among those who came aboard this boat at Louisville were General William Clark and his family, with whom Miss Schutz and her parents became well acquainted on the voyage to St. Louis. They arrived here on a bright and beautiful day, and when they landed at the wharf General Clark was greeted by a handsome young man, of military bearing, whom he introduced to Miss Schutz as his nephew, Captain O'Fallon. Captain—or, as he became known later, Colonel—O'Fallon was the first person she met in St. Louis, and each appears to have had a warm admiration for the other from the beginning of their acquaintance. Three years later they were married, and Mrs. O'Fallon entered upon a brilliant and useful career as the wife of a man who was numbered among the first citizens of Missouri until the day of his death. No woman could have been better fitted to grace the sphere in which she moved thereafter. Her husband soon became a man of large wealth, and a public benefactor of boundless liberality. Throughout his life she was in full sympathy with his aims and purposes, and cooperated with him cordially in his charitable and benevolent work. After his death her benefactions from her own ample fortune were many in number and admirable in their character. Deeply sympathetic, it was her custom to be continuously on the watch for opportunities to relieve suffering and distress. When a case of destitution was called to her attention it was her custom to call a trusted messenger, whom she sent to supply what was needed, telling him to leave no name with the recipients of her charity. She was similarly unostentatious in everything, and not even the members of her own family will ever know the extent of her bounty. Throughout her long life she was a benefactress of the Methodist Church, to which she belonged, and many ministers of that church were educated and fitted for their holy offices under her auspices and through her generosity. A queenly woman in early life, she grew old gracefully, and her old age was rarely beautiful. Although she lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years, her mind was unclouded even during

her last illness. She was conversant, at all times, with current events, read the newspapers every day, and was a most charming conversationalist. Her nature was poetic, and her sentiments often found expression in verse, printed from time to time, but circulated only among her friends. She had rare gifts of mind and person, and combined with these a sweetness of spirit and graciousness of bearing which causes her memory to linger like heavenly incense with those who knew her. At her death she was mourned alike by the young and old, who had known what it was to live in the sunshine of her presence, and letters of condolence came to her family from all parts of the country. Among these letters was one written to Mrs. O'Fallon's son by the widow of General U. S. Grant, of which the following is a copy:

"FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
"NEW YORK, October 2, 1898.

"*Mr. John J. O'Fallon:*

"My Dear John: Knowing how lovingly fond your dear mother was of you, and knowing how loyal you were always in your devotion to your dear mother, I write to you to express my sorrowful sympathy, and through you to her family all. Your mother, Caroline O'Fallon, was the beautiful angel of my childhood; so many acts of kindness, so many kind words of hers fill my heart's memory. Do you know your dear mother brought me my beautiful wedding gown? and with such sweet, kind words—they still linger with me.

"Believe me, with sincere and affectionate regard for her family, I am always,

"Your friend,

"JULIA DENT GRANT"

O'Fallon Park is situated on the Bellefontaine Road, in the northern part of the city. The land formerly belonged to the estate of Colonel John O'Fallon, and was purchased in 1875 under authority of a legislative act passed that year, for the sum of $259,065.33. The park comprises an area of 158.32 acres. It is commandingly situated, overlooking the river, with an extensive view. Among its natural attractions are many large forest trees, which were carefully preserved by Colonel O'Fallon. At the southeast corner of the park, near Florissant Avenue, is a lake 900 feet long, with an extreme width of 390 feet, and covering a water surface of six and one-half acres. Up to the close of the fiscal year, ending in April, 1896, the expenditure for improvements and maintenance had been $274,376.13. The total expenditures on account of this park, including cost of purchase, aggregate $533,441.46.

O'Fallon Pleasure Club.—A club organized in 1892, at 5217 Twenty-first Street, with twelve members, the limit being twenty. Its members are all young men. It has no benefit feature, and is intended only for recreation, games and social enjoyment. It has a clubhouse at 5214 North Twenty-second Street.

O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute.—An institution founded in 1855 by John How, Giles F. Filley, Girard B. Allen and others under the auspices of Washington University, its object being to educate members of the industrial classes with reference to fitting them for their pursuits in life. A library and reading rooms were established, and were soon supplemented by free evening schools, which were opened to apprentices, journeymen, clerks and other young men who could not attend school during the day. The first officers of the institution were John How, president; Girard B. Allen, vice-president; A. M. Anderson, librarian and secretary, and John Cavender, treasurer. Colonel John O'Fallon presented to it two blocks of land, and it also secured an endowment of $45,000. The Benton Public School building was granted by the public school directors for the use of the Polytechnic evening school, with lights and fire, free of charge. A building was later erected for its occupancy at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, into which the institute moved in 1867. It was named O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute in recognition of the generous gift of Colonel O'Fallon. In 1868 Washington University transferred to the public school board of St. Louis, for the sum of $280,000, the Polytechnic Institute building and grounds, the library and a bequest of $100,000 made by Henry Ames to the library of the Polytechnic Institute.

Ofenstein, Adam, was born September 16, 1826, in Bavaria, Germany, son of Michael A. and Eva (Sidingen) Ofenstein. His father was a prosperous brewer, who passed all the years of his life in Bavaria, and died there at

Henry O'Hara

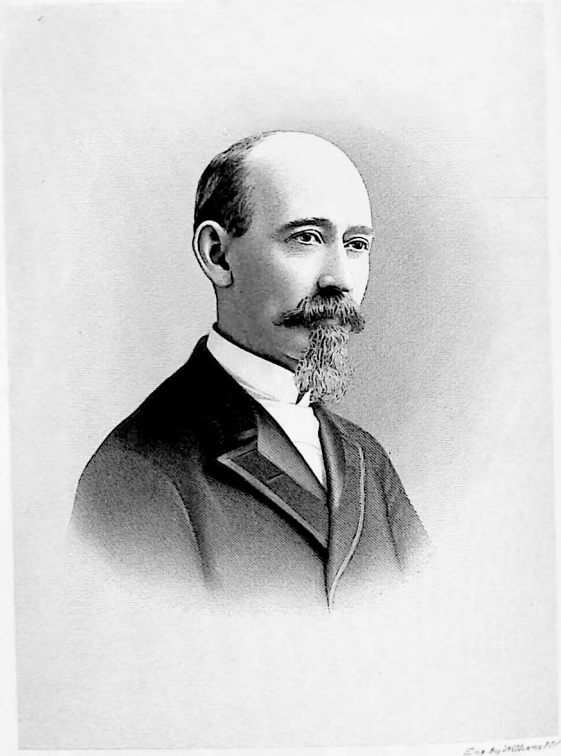
eighty-four years of age. After obtaining a moderately good education in the schools of his native town, Adam Ofenstein served a three years' apprenticeship to the baker's trade, and worked as a journeyman baker until 1848. He then entered the German Army to perform the military duties required of him under the laws of that country, after which, in 1852, he came to the United States. He came to St. Louis in the company of Joseph Uhrig, the proprietor of "Uhrig's Cave," by whom he was employed for some time prior to 1853. In that year he established himself in the bakery business at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Market Streets, and followed that occupation until 1859, when he opened a hotel at the corner of Eighteenth and Wash Streets. Early in the year 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company A of the Fourth Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri, in which he served until mustered out on the 18th of August following. On the 7th of September, 1861, he was mustered into the United States military service as sergeant of Company H of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry. In July of 1862 he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company K of the Thirtieth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Leo Rassieur, present judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis, being captain of that company. Beginning with the capture of Camp Jackson, in which he participated, he was in active service as a Union soldier throughout the war, serving under Generals Lyon, Sherman and Grant, and participating in many hard fought battles, among them being the engagements at Arkansas Post, Vidalia, Chickasaw Bayou and Jackson, Mississippi. At the siege of Vicksburg he had command of the pioneer corps of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under General Steele, and in every capacity in which he was called upon to serve he discharged his duty as a soldier faithfully and efficiently. After the war he returned to St. Louis and embarked in business, and in 1872 became the owner of the popular resort known as "Ofenstein's Grove," at 5868 Easton Avenue. He is a member and past commander of General Lyon Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as an aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of that organization. He is a member also of the Masonic order, the American Legion of Honor, the Knights of Honor, the Order of Odd Fellows, the order of Druids, West St. Louis Turnverein and Humboldt Turnverein, West St. Louis Liederkranz, Social Singing Society, and Society of the Blue and the Gray. November 24, 1853, he married Miss Walburga Klingler, of St. Louis, a native of Germany. Their children are William Ofenstein, Ida Ofenstein, Mrs. Harry Webb, Mrs. Barney Griesedieck, Adam P. Ofenstein, Charles F. Ofenstein, Mrs. Edward Felder, Ernest B. Ofenstein and August G. Ofenstein.

Office Men's Club.—This club was organized in St. Louis April 13, 1883, by thirteen gentlemen, who were present at the first meeting called to consider the matter. It was started as a business club, and restricted to cashiers and those connected with business establishments. The first president was Manning Treadway, cashier of the old Greeley & Burnham Grocery Company. The first meeting place was on Third Street, nearly opposite to Woodward & Tiernan's printing house. Several years later the club removed to the Spellbrink Building, on Washington Avenue and Eighth Street. It grew rapidly, and its next removal was to 3022 Olive Street, in the building now occupied by the Jefferson Club, in 1888. It remained there until 1895, when it removed to 2727 Olive Street, its present quarters. In 1888 the club changed its plan and popularized its methods by establishing various departments for social recreation and amusement. Billiard and pool tables were put in, and a bowling alley was connected with the clubrooms. In 1898 there were 420 members, representing all classes of business and professional men.

O'Hara, Henry, railroad president, was born sixteen miles from Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, June 4, 1844. At the age of eleven years he broke away from home and home ties to find a life of activity, where there was abundant opportunity for the ambitious youth; so he struck out boldly for the new world. Finding a new home among friends at New Utrecht, on Long Island, New York, he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. Dependent as he was mainly on his own resources from early childhood, he managed to obtain a rudimentary education, which constituted the basis of a broad self-education in later years. When he was sixteen years old the war had not yet broken out, still the land

was filled with its dark forebodings. Notwithstanding this he determined to try his fortunes in the Southland. Being physically a strongly developed lad, he was soon able to obtain employment with the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad as a fireman. And in this capacity he began his career as a railroad man. He never felt that any honest toil was too humble to enlist his attention when seeking employment, and when once engaged he gave his whole energies to his labors. He was employed as a trainman when the Civil War broke out, and quit that employment—notwithstanding the fact that he was only eighteen years of age—to enter the Confederate military service, joining the artillery under General Dahlgren, from whose command he was soon transferred to that of General Gardner. Courage and devotion to duty soon gained for him promotion to the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Decatur, Alabama, fought in 1864, he was so severely wounded that the amputation of one of his limbs became necessary. Subsequent amputations had to be performed, and his recovery was slow and painful, but his remarkable fortitude was shown by his return to the service after a time, wearing an artificial limb in the place of the one he had lost. Thus he served the cause to which he had pledged his fealty until the war ended, and then, philosophically turning his back upon the past, he addressed himself to the duties of civil life. With the small means which he could command he engaged in the lumber business at Brookhaven, Mississippi, and this venture proved a success. He made a study of the character of the Southern timber and the uses to which lumber manufactured therefrom was best adapted, and one of his earliest discoveries was that Southern long-leaf pine is peculiarly well adapted to the construction of railway cars. He not only made the discovery, but succeeded in impressing the fact upon car builders and railway men, and in this connection built up a supply business of large proportions. In 1874 he removed to St. Louis, and this city continued to be his business headquarters and place of residence until the end of his life, although his operations in various fields of enterprise extended throughout a wide expanse of territory. Two years later he accepted an important position with the car service of the Cairo Short Line Railroad, and within a few years he had become widely known throughout the West in railway circles. In 1890 he organized, and was made president of, the Union Refrigerator Transit Company, and in 1891 president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, thus becoming the chief official of the system popularly known as the "Bluff Line." At the same time he was president of the Lansburg Brake Company. But even these varied interests did not employ all his time, his energetic spirit finding a new field of activity in car building on a colossal scale. He at one time had as many as six car factories at work, building cars for which he had contracted. He supplied the Hicks Car Company with 3,000 cars, and the Union Refrigerator Company with a like number. His business sagacity and remarkable executive ability were fully demonstrated in all of these vast responsibilities. In 1882 he was married to Eliza P. Nowland, at Sandoval, Illinois. Six children were born to them, five of whom are still living: Beulah, Gertrude, Henry, Benjamin Harrison and Oneida. Owing to the immensity of his business interests the financial panic of 1893 caused him great mental worry. In 1895 failing health compelled him to seek recreation and rest in travel, and at the end of a trip abroad, he returned to St. Louis somewhat improved, but the strain which had been put upon him had been too great, and a reaction came which caused his death April 30, 1897. He was a splendid specimen of the American self-made man. From an obscure fireman in 1861, he rose to be one of the best-known men in railway transportation circles in the United States in 1897, and this wonderful success was entirely due to his own efforts. His faithfulness to every duty may well be emulated by every young man who would be successful and useful. But above all, his great love and fidelity to his family and his home marked Henry O'Hara as a worthy and universally respected citizen.

Ohio Society.—A society composed of residents of St. Louis who were born in Ohio, and the object of which is to promote friendly relations among those who feel a pardonable pride in their native State. It was organized at the Planters' Hotel, January 30, 1897, at a meeting held pursuant to a call issued by J. A. Lowry, Charles H. Flach, John E. Cartwright, G. W. Weyer, J. W. Jacob, and W. J. Lynch. Its first officers were William S. Simpson, president; Charles H. Flach, first vice-president; G. W. Weyer, second vice-



The Southern History Co

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W. A. B. Clark

president; J. W. Jacob, third vice-president; W. J. Lynch, secretary; Charles A. Stix, treasurer; John A. Gilliam, J. E. Cartwright, R. J. Delano, J. A. Lowry, and Albert Merrell, directors. The society was incorporated April 9, 1897, and held its first annual dinner at the Planters' Hotel April 30th of that year. At the beginning of the year 1898 it had eighty-seven members.

Old Beanery, a restaurant and eating house on Chestnut Street, which was at one time the favorite resort of a brilliant coterie of newspaper men, Eugene Field, H. M. Stanley, and Stanley Waterloo having been among the frequenters of the place.

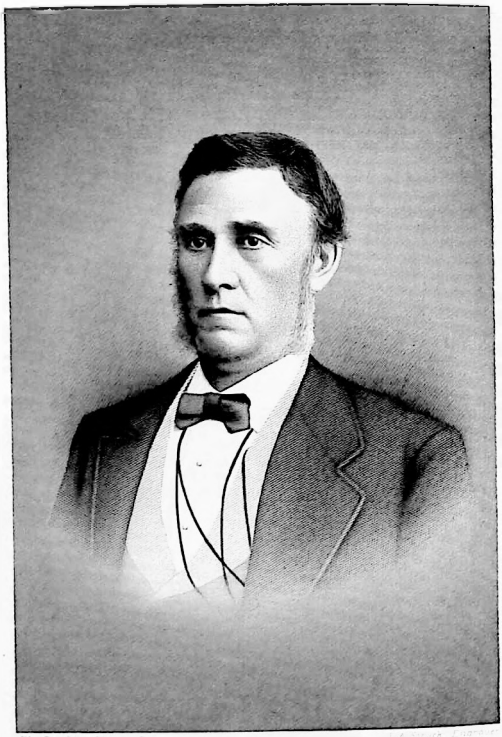
Old Book Stores.—St. Louis has had some famous "old book" stores, and some peculiarly interesting characters have been engaged in this trade. Robert Hutton established himself in business as a dealer in second-hand books on Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, in 1841. Afterward he had a store on Pine Street, and the business proved so profitable that after some years he returned to England with a comfortable fortune. Louis H. Wiggins established an old book store at the corner of Broadway and Morgan Street in 1846. In 1859 he retired from the book business, and died later on a farm near O'Fallon, Illinois. Peter Smith was in his day a noted old-book buyer and seller. His stand was next to the old Liberty Engine House, and he began business in 1848. After accumulating a fortune of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, he became very dissipated, and finally committed suicide by jumping into the river. John Cochran had an old-book store on Third Street, between Locust and Olive Streets, and did a profitable business for years. He then retired and returned to his early home in England. Peter Collins was also a collector and seller of old and rare books, and did business for several years on Third Street, between Olive and Locust Streets. John Parker, who had been a sailor in early life, was also a book dealer of this class. He was known to the collectors of rare books throughout a wide extent of territory, and many orders came to him from a distance. "Scotch Jack," whose right name was John Russell, kept an old book store at one time on Broadway, north of Carr Street. Fortune did not favor him, and he ended the struggle by drowning himself in the river.

Old Stone Mill.—See "Landmarks in Old St. Louis."

Oliver, Alfred H. B., merchant, was born in Newton County, Missouri, February 27, 1848, and died in St. Louis, March 2, 1898. His parents were Alfred and Eugenia (Barling) Oliver, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother of the State of Maryland. His father, who had guided a caravan of gold-seekers to California, died while recrossing the plains in 1849, and the responsibility of caring for nine children thus left fatherless devolved upon his mother. The circumstances of the family made it necessary for him to contribute as much as possible to the keeping up of the household while he was still a boy, and his educational advantages were necessarily curtailed to some extent on this account. Nevertheless, he attended with reasonable regularity the public schools of Newton County, later was for a time a student at Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri, and completed the education which made him a capable and successful business man at Jones' Commercial College of St. Louis. His earliest experience in merchandising was gained at Fulton, Missouri, where he clerked two or three years in a hardware house. He came to St. Louis in 1869 for the purpose of attending the commercial college, and after his graduation from that institution, he went to Belleville, Illinois, where he was employed for three years thereafter as secretary of the Belleville Nail Company. He then returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of W. H. Chick & Co., coffee brokers, and subsequently was connected for some time with the firm of Gould & Ostrander, dealers in plumbers' supplies. On the 12th of November, 1886, he transferred his services to the Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, and finding there congenial employment and full appreciation of his capabilities, he progressed from one position of trust and responsibility to another until he became, the second year, secretary of the corporation and the credit man of the institution. He thus became prominent in a business way, and was prominent also, for many years, in religious and fraternal circles. He was a member of Cook Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the time of his death, and

for many years prior thereto he had been an earnest Bible student and a faithful worker in the Sunday-school. He was also one of those most actively interested in promoting the success of the Provident Association of St. Louis, and the method of making collections and conducting the financial affairs of that institution, which has proven so much of a success, originated with him. He was one of the promoters of the St. Louis Exposition, suggesting a plan of advertising which contributed largely to its success. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1890, being initiated in Occidental Lodge of St. Louis, and his rise in Masonry was phenomenally rapid. Within six months he took all the degrees from Entered Apprentice to Knight Templar, and soon became so proficient in the ritual, and so well informed generally concerning matters pertaining to Masonry that he was appointed senior deacon of his lodge, and the principal sojourner in his chapter before the end of the year. In June of 1891 he received the degrees conferred by St. Louis Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason, and in 1892 was junior warden of his lodge, and captain of the host in his chapter. In 1893 he was made worshipful master of his lodge, and king by his chapter. In 1894 he was elected excellent high priest by his chapter, and in 1895 was appointed warden of St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar. In 1896 he was appointed district deputy grand lecturer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri, and in 1897 was appointed captain of the guard in the council, elected senior warden in his commandery, and reappointed district deputy grand lecturer for the city chapters. In 1898 he was elected illustrious principal conductor of the work in the council, and generalissimo in the commandery. He was known throughout the State of Missouri as a brilliant and thoroughly well informed Mason, and was greatly beloved by those with whom he was brought into contact in this connection. All the different bodies with which he was thus identified adopted resolutions bearing testimony to their high regard for him at his death, all participated in the solemn and impressive ceremonies incident to his burial, and St. Louis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, prepared and published a memorial of his life and work. The closing paragraph of this memorial says of him: "Excellent Companion Alfred H. B. Oliver was distinctly a self-made man. His individuality was conspicuous. His devotion to the principles of Masonry was unquestionable and unalterable. He was ever ready to impart knowledge to his less informed brethren, even at the expense of personal loss and discomfort. His heart was filled with charity toward all mankind, and his purse was always open to relieve the necessities of a brother in distress. He was slow to give offense, yet eager to make amends even for a fancied wrong. His generosity was faultless, his fidelity to duty unswerving, and his actions ever prompted by exalted motives. Although endowed with a superior intellect, he was never forgetful of that precept of Masonry which teaches that we meet upon the level and part upon the square. He sometimes erred, for he was human, yet no man more freely confessed his shortcomings, or accepted admonition with a more contrite heart. His kindly nature and fervent friendship endeared him to his business associates, as well as to his brethren. His genial, buoyant disposition gave joy to his fireside and pleasure to his host of friends." April 17, 1872, Mr. Oliver married Miss Martha J. Ralls, daughter of James and Isabella Ralls, of Ralls' Ridge, Randolph County, Illinois. Her parents, the father born in Virginia, and the mother in Kentucky, settled in Illinois in 1830, and her father was extensively engaged during his life in farming, stock-raising, merchandising, and manufacturing in that State. Prior to his removal to Illinois, he lived for a time in Missouri, and Ralls County was named in his honor. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Ralls Oliver, four years old at the time of his father's death, is the only survivor.

Omnibus Lines.—The immense growth of American cities in the latter half of the nineteenth century has made the subject of intramural transit one of the greatest interest. It was the working of railroads in concentrating business and population at great centers, and drawing to them trade from distant regions, that provoked this enormous growth and made rapid movement in cities a question of supreme concern. How supreme it was may be estimated by imagining St. Louis, with its nineteen miles of river front, sixty-odd square miles of area, and over six hundred thousand population, suddenly deprived of its admirable system of railways and electric



Joseph O. Hall

cars, and remitted to the rude conveyances of 1840. The system of intramural transit which St. Louis possesses, and which makes it possible for a business man to traverse the three or four miles between his residence and his office in twenty or thirty minutes, and the workman to start from his boarding-house and reach his shop, several miles away, in time to begin the day's labor in the morning, is not a thing devised, mapped and fashioned by some far-seeing mind which had all the conditions and possibilities of the problem at hand. It is a development from a very humble beginning. That beginning was an old army ambulance, which fell overboard from a ferry-boat into the river, and which Erastus Wells, an energetic and active-minded young man, bought, "sight unseen," for ten dollars. He fished it, with the harness, out of the river, bought a pair of "plug" horses, harnessed them to the ambulance, and one morning drove it up Broadway, through a district known in that day as "Shake Rag," to the northern limits of the city. It was not an attractive outfit, and the prophets of the time did not see in it the promise of what would grow out of it; but it had the merit of being regular and reliable, starting from its down-town stand at certain times, and making trips steadily through the day and into the night—and this was something to commend it to public favor. It proved a successful venture, and led from one thing to another, first to the omnibus, then to the railroad horse-car, and last to the electric street car. And the enterprising young man kept pace, in his fortunes, with the progress of this rapid transit beginning. He became owner of several omnibus lines, which were successively transformed into horse-car lines; was chosen repeatedly to the city council, and served five terms in Congress, and was respected as one of the most upright and estimable citizens of St. Louis. The chief thoroughfares in those omnibus days were Market Street, Fourth Street, Broadway, and Franklin Avenue, and lines were first established on these streets, the system gradually extending on other streets and to such points as the necessities of the public indicated. The Market Street line extended to the Wedge House, in the neighborhood of Twenty-first Street; another line extended down Fifth Street to the arsenal; and still another out Franklin Avenue to Twentieth Street, Luther Case, Robert McO'Blennis, and John C. Vogel being associated with Mr. Wells in the conduct of the lines. The regular fare was five cents, but six tickets were sold for a quarter. The first omnibuses—called "busses," for short—were brought from the East, the best coming from Troy, New York; but, after a time, Theodore Salorgne established a large factory for making them at Eighth and St Charles Streets, and the St. Louis vehicles were considered equal in all respects to those of Eastern make. The omnibus had but one door, and that in the rear, and the passengers mounted to it by two steps. Connected with the door was a leather strap, which passed along under the roof of the vehicle inside to the driver's seat outside. It could be opened only by the driver slackening this strap, and when it needed to be closed the driver did it with a bang. Passengers handed their fares through a little opening in the top to the driver, who was collector and treasurer, as well as driver, and who was expected to make change for passengers in payment of their fare, keep his horses going, and, with a long whip, keep the boys off the step in the rear, all at the same time—a task whose complications and aggravations are responsible for the tradition of those days that an omnibus driver was never known to be either romantic or amiable. The cry, "cut behind," intended to warn the 'bus driver that there was a boy to be dislodged from the rear step, was part of the omnibus system, and if it is no longer heard on the street, it is because it served its purpose and passed away with the hard, jolting, rattling, yellow vehicle with which it was associated. The first street railway in St. Louis was on Olive Street, built by Erastus Wells, who, sixteen years before, had made the start in the matter of travel inside the city with the second-hand army ambulance, and the opening of it was July 4, 1859. It was a great event—far greater, in comparative significance and dignity, than the subsequent introduction of electric cars. (See also "Street Railways.")

O'Neil, Joseph, was born near Roscrea, in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 10, 1817, and came to this country at the age of twelve years, in company with his widowed mother, several brothers, and two sisters. Shortly after their arrival they located in the then small town of Utica, New York, in the Mohawk Valley. After remaining some eight years in Utica, moved by the tide of westward

emigration, and making but a short stay in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, the advance guard of the family, consisting of elder brothers and sisters, found themselves, in the year 1837, located in the thriving French village of St. Louis, then, as now, the metropolis of Missouri. Joseph O'Neil, the subject of our biography, did not reach here until 1839. With little but his knowledge of house-building to stand him in lieu of capital, the young emigrant's indomitable energy soon manifested itself. As monuments to his enterprise, many buildings, both public and private, are at this day standing to attest the fact that in things material, as well as in the upbuilding of character, the subject of our writing builded well. A few years found Joseph O'Neil prominent in the political and financial affairs of the growing town. Always an earnest Democrat, he was early called to the State Senate, where he actively participated in much important legislation, being one of the framers of the bill which made possible the westward extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He also rendered efficient service to the mechanics of our State by causing the lien laws to be remodeled, to their great advantage and protection. Shortly after his second term in the Senate, and just previous to the beginning of the war, Mr. O'Neil was nominated for the mayoralty of St. Louis, but was defeated in the race for that office by O. D. Filley. With the exception of the office of presiding justice of the county court, which he held early in the "seventies," this about comprises the history of his direct connection with politics, although he always took more than an ordinary interest in the Democratic party, and bestowed his advice and contributed money with equal freedom. Mr. O'Neil's debut as a banker and financier was made about the year 1857, when he became a director of the State Savings Institution, of which John How was then president. It was at this time, or very shortly thereafter, that, having become attorney de facto for the Most Reverend Archbishop Kenrick, and thereby placed in absolute control of his grace's material affairs, Mr. O'Neil undertook to mend the revenues, reduce the large real estate holdings, and, in general, shape up the affairs of the diocese. With this end in view, and acting under the approval of his grace, the archbishop, he organized the Central Savings Bank, through which all the business of liquidation was carried on, and most gratifying results obtained. The banking institution, under Mr. O'Neil's administration, rapidly attained success, until dissensions arose on questions of financial policy, and, disapproving certain methods of his associates, he tendered his resignation and withdrew. The after history and failure of the Central proved the soundness of his views. After a very short delay Joseph O'Neil, in company with others, organized the Citizens' Savings Bank, which, in its incipiency, met with more than an ordinary degree of success until the trying times of '73 and the months of financial depression following thereafter. A small book could not contain the anecdotes of how "O'Neil's bank" weathered the storm, but eventually the clouds passed, and he lived to enjoy in a great measure the return of his former prosperity and the peaceful sense of having been staunch to his duty in his hour of trial. In 1891, heeding the admonition of his approaching end, Mr O'Neil sold a large portion of his interest in the bank and turned over the management to younger, if not more skillful, hands. It may be well to say here, in parenthesis, the business having since been liquidated, that no depositor ever lost one dollar for having placed his faith in Joseph O'Neil and the Citizens' Bank.

Our subject's career gives evidence that he was cast in no ordinary mold. Jointly with other prominent St. Louisans, Mr. O'Neil originated the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and was one of its first directors. He compiled, while presiding judge of the county court, the data which led up to the Scheme and Charter, under which occurred the separation of the city from the county. At this time he also earnestly advocated and brought to issue the purchase by the city of that land now known as Forest Park. Amid the press of great affairs, he found ample time to devote to charity. Having aided, more than forty-five years ago, to organize the orphan board, he remained its president for several years. In 1845 he attended the first [illegible] meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society as a charter member, and therein served officially in various capacities for nearly fifty years, having remained its treasurer until a very short time preceding his death, which occurred March 17, 1893.

To those not intimate with Mr. O'Neil, who knew him only as a man of business, it may come as a revelation to be told that through

his character ran a broad vein of sentiment, and, without fear of contradiction, we may assert that among his associates not one had anything approaching his keen sense of the beautiful in poetry or prose. All of Moore's choicest selections, nearly all of Burns', many of Byron's and Mrs. Hemans', he could recite as from the book. His taste for poetry and literature, while undoubtedly natural, was largely aided early in life by his home surroundings in Utica, where, while yet a boy, and all were young, he joined a debating society, among whose members were Horatio Seymour and Francis T. Kernan, both afterward prominent in the history of our country.

It would not be well or just to end this article without some reference to Joseph O'Neil's love for

"The land that cradled his birth"

In that name no appeal was ever made in vain, truth to tell, contrary to that deliberate prudence which governed him in all things else. When asked in the name of Erin, he gave first and considered afterward; and yet, be it said, whether well bestowed or ill, he made no after comment. Indeed, such was this love that we have often been led to wonder whether, at the close, the feeling dominant in his silent heart was not a longing to rest in the far-off land where nestles

"That vale in whose bosom
The bright waters meet."

O'Neill, John J., congressman, was born June 25, 1846, in St. Louis, of Irish parents. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and began life as a salesman in Hubble's dry goods house. Later he embarked in the sale of gold pens in a room at the corner of Third and Olive Streets, and was thus engaged when he began to figure in public life. In 1872, he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives as a Democratic member, and was re-elect in 1874 and in 1876. In 1878 he was nom.. ..ed for Congress by the Workingmen's party, but declined the nomination, and, being admitted to the bar by the Missouri Supreme Court the same year, he began the practice of law. In 1879 he was elected a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, and re-elected a member of that body in 1881. In 1882 he received the Democratic congressional nomination in his district, and was elected, and subsequently was elected also to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses. He received the nomination in his district for member of the Fifty-third Congress, and, although defeated on the face of the returns by Charles F. Joy, he contested the election and won his seat. At the end of this term of service he retired from public life and practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1898.

Open-Door Mission.—A mission enterprise was carried on under this name at 1614 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, between the years 1896 and 1898 by Mesdames Veatch and De Barry. The mission house was closed and its work suspended in April of 1898.

Oratorio Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Order of Columbia.—This order was organized in St. Louis July 14, 1897. It is a beneficiary order, paying sick benefits and death benefits. The founders of this order were members of the United Order of Hope, who withdrew from that organization. In 1898 there were five lodges in St. Louis, named respectively, Harmony, St. Louis, Pride of St. Louis, Cimbria, and Einigkeit. The order had then a membership of 375 altogether, one-half being females. The Supreme Lodge meets in January of each year. It is exclusively a St. Louis institution and was chartered under the laws of Missouri.

Order of Foreign Wars.—This order, founded in New York, has for its object the perpetuation of the names and services of those commissioned officers who served either in the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, or the late war with Spain. It has commanderies in a number of States and the District of Columbia. The Missouri Commandery of the order was organized at the Planters' Hotel, December 27, 1898, D. M. Frost, president; Alfred Q. Kennett, secretary.

O'Reilly, Count Alexander, who established Spanish domination in the Province of Louisiana and brought the French inhabitants to a realization of the fact that they must give full allegiance to the Spanish government, was a native of Ireland, born about the year 1730. He entered the Spanish service in his

young manhood as sub-lieutenant in a Hibernian regiment, and rose rapidly in rank. At thirty-four years of age, he was in command of the Spanish forces at Havana, with the rank of major-general. In 1767 he was appointed Governor of Louisiana, as successor to Ulloa, and adopted rigorous measures to enforce the Spanish rule. He accomplished his purpose, but made many enemies in the Province, and was recalled in 1769. He was in command of the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees at the time of his death, which occurred in 1794.

O'Reilly, Patrick Sarsfield, physician, was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, December 26, 1844, son of M. J. and Mary (Smith) O'Reilly. He comes of distinguished lineage, having descended from a long line of noble ancestors, many of whom have stamped their impress upon Irish, French, Austrian, and Spanish history. Law, medicine, and the priesthood of the Catholic Church have been professions in which representatives of the family attained special distinction, and in various ways they have evidenced a vigorous intellectuality. Dr. O'Reilly's grandfather, who lived about the time of the American Revolution, spent much time traveling in this country during that period, and rendered valuable assistance to the colonists in their efforts to establish their independence. Dr. O'Reilly received his first instruction under the paternal roof, his teacher being a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. King by name, who was a tutor in his father's family for many years. Dr. O'Reilly came to St. Louis with his father shortly after the death of his mother, and as a youth was left in charge of his brother, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, who had then established himself in the practice of his profession in this city, and who is now one of the most eminent of Western physicians. Shortly after his coming to St. Louis, Dr. Patrick S. O'Reilly matriculated in St. Louis University, and after being graduated from that institution, began the study of medicine. After obtaining his doctor's degree he studied for some months in New York City under the eminent Professor Draper, and from thence went to Dublin and London, where he continued his medical studies under the most advantageous auspices. This was followed by a series of observations in the Paris hospitals, where he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Marion Sims, who showed him much consideration and secured for him much pleasant social recognition, being instrumental in having sent to the young student cards of invitation to notable receptions given by the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenia at the Palace of the Tuileries. After leaving Paris he visited the medical schools and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, and then went to Rome, where he was presented to Pope Pius IX, after which he traveled through Greece, Turkey, Spain and Portugal, all the time giving special attention to different phases and developments of medical science. Returning to this city with a very superior general and professional education, he began the practice of medicine on the eve of the Civil War. Coming of a chivalrous stock, he could not resist the call to arms and the impulse to render the best service in his power to his country, and he offered himself to the government as a private soldier. The authorities, however, wisely determined to avail themselves of his professional skill, and he was placed in charge of a medical department, with field and regimental hospitals under his control. At times he found it difficult to content himself with the discharge of mere hospital duties, and whenever it was possible for him to do so, he went to the front, and, on numerous occasions, his conduct was so gallant as to win the special commendation of corps commanders. On one occasion he was shot through his right leg, his horse being killed under him, and on three different occasions he was highly complimented by the surgeon-general of the United States for his efficient work. Returning to St. Louis at the close of the war, he resumed the civil practice of medicine, and was at once elected coroner of St. Louis city and county for the years 1865-6. He was at that time the youngest man who had ever filled an elective office in St. Louis; had both a taste and a genius for politics, and took a lively interest in the political movements of that period. He was an ardent supporter of the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the "Drake Constitution," and later became a conspicuous figure in the Irish-American movement which resulted in the Fenian invasion of Canada. Withdrawing from politics after a time, however, he has since devoted himself to his profession, in which he has achieved well-merited distinction, and he is well known also as the inventor of various surgical appliances, among them being the Patella splint, used throughout this country and Europe. His career has been an

eventful one, and one which has brought him into contact with many of the most distinguished men of his generation, among whom have been Lincoln, Douglas, Grant, Greeley, Seward, Sherman, McPherson, John A. Logan, Benjamin F. Butler, Blaine, Duke Alexis of Russia, President Grevy of France, the Duke of Hamilton, Bradlaugh, D'Israeli, and the Prince of Wales. He is vice-president of the Missouri Historical Society, and vice-president also of the society of Knights of St. Patrick. In 1874 Dr. O'Reilly married Miss Lillawiski Maria Campbell, eldest daughter of Dr. George Campbell, of New Orleans. She died within a few years after her marriage, universally regretted by the society leaders of both the Mound and the Crescent cities. In 1890 he married, for his second wife, Miss Loutie Gordon, daughter of Martin and Louise Bringier, of Louisiana. Mrs. O'Reilly's grandmother was a sister of Bishop Dubourg, first Bishop of New Orleans, and afterward first Bishop of St. Louis. Her grandfather Gordon had the good fortune, at one time, to save the life of General Andrew Jackson. They were stopping at the same tavern in Tennessee one night, when Mr. Gordon overheard two men planning an attack on the general, the purpose of which he defeated by his timely appearance and assistance on the following day. General Jackson and Mr. Gordon were warm friends thereafter, and when Jackson became President he made Gordon superintendent of the mint at New Orleans. Mrs. O'Reilly is a cultivated and intelligent lady, and one of the recognized leaders of society in St. Louis. They have two children—Martin Gordon O'Reilly and Dubourg de St. Colomb O'Reilly.

O'Reilly, Thomas, physician, was born February 11, 1827, in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland. He belongs to a very old Irish family, which passed through the vicissitudes of fortune incidental to the Cromwellian Wars, retaining their social respectability by the sacrifice of vast estate. Enjoying the best educational advantages in early youth, Dr. O'Reilly evidenced his precocity by reading and translating from the Latin Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Horace, Livy, and Cicero before he was twelve years of age. He had also read at that age the New Testament, Lucian, Homer, and Xenophon in Greek, and had mastered the sciences of algebra and geometry. With these educational attainments he felt that he was ready to begin the study of medicine, and presented himself before the court of examiners of Apothecary's Hall of Dublin, Ireland, and passed the examination with credit before he was thirteen years of age. After passing this examination he obtained a position in a drug store, where he laid the foundation of his medical studies by gaining a thorough and practical knowledge of drugs, their composition and uses. After serving some time in this capacity, he became assistant to the celebrated Dr. John Francis Purcell, of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, under whom he had a most beneficial experience. Dr. Purcell accompanied the Earl of Bissborough to Dublin when that nobleman was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Dr. O'Reilly followed them. In Dublin he continued his medical studies at Meath Hospital, where he was made assistant clinical clerk, and later chief clinical clerk under the celebrated Dr. Stokes, and served Sir Philips Crampton. At the same time he was a student also in the Original School of Medicine. During his term of service in the hospital occurred the four years of famine in Ireland, beginning with 1845. Destitution, poverty and death were everywhere, and all the hospitals in Ireland were veritable charnel-houses. At this time the French government sent a commission of medical men to Ireland to make researches concerning typhus and typhoid fevers, and report to the French Academy of Medicine. Dr. O'Reilly was appointed anatomist to this commission, but almost immediately after they entered upon their work each of the commissioners was prostrated by typhoid fever, and the work of the commission was brought to a sudden termination. In 1848 Dr. O'Reilly was one of the Dublin students who, fired by the French Revolution, sought to arouse the Irish patriots and induce them to throw off the British yoke, and he temporarily abandoned his studies with that object in view. When, however, it became evident that there could be no successful uprising of the Irish people against their oppressors, he resumed his studies and was graduated from the College of Surgeons of London in 1849. Soon afterward he sailed for America, and while in midocean cholera developed on the ship on which he was a passenger. Six persons died within eight hours of the appearance of the disease, and within ten days one hundred and twenty-five of the steerage passen-

gers had been attacked by it. During this terrible ordeal Dr. O'Reilly was unceasing in his efforts to mitigate the pestilence, to lessen suffering and save lives. Fortunately, when the ship entered the gulf stream the sickness ceased as suddenly as it had broken out, and there was not a case of cholera on board when the vessel landed at New York. Appreciating his services, the grateful passengers presented him with a well-filled purse and a flattering address of thanks, and the newspaper mention which he received in this connection would have given him much prestige had he been inclined to begin practicing in New York. He had determined, however, to come to the region of which his famous relative, Count Alexander O'Reilly had been Governor, under Spanish domination, and which was then known as Louisiana. He penetrated this region, a part of which had become the State of Missouri, as far as St. Louis, but upon his arrival here found himself without friends and without money. The result was that he began practicing medicine here, and has since become one of the most famous practitioners who have ever served the public and honored this profession in St. Louis. His practice has long been one of the largest demanding the attention of any Western physician, and few professional men have placed the public under greater obligations to them than has he. At the beginning of the Civil War he was revisiting his native land. Realizing that St. Louis would be the theater of great events, he hurried home to throw all the weight of his great influence against the secession movement, and this action was prolific of good results. Thereafter until the close of the war he was at the disposal of the government, and was employed in many important missions. Outside of his profession he has been an exceedingly useful citizen of St. Louis. Among the earliest advocates of public park improvements in St. Louis, his personal persuasion had much to do with inducing the late Henry T. Shaw to donate to the city Tower Grove Park, and he was one of the first commissioners appointed to lay out Forest Park. While his love of his native land has been intense, and he has been prominent among the Irish-Americans who have labored unremittingly to obtain home rule for Ireland, he is none the less an American, thoroughly in love with the government and institutions of our country. Some of his contributions to the medical press have attracted much attention, and among these have been one entitled "Beneficial Influence of Tobacco as an Antidote for Strychnine Poisoning;" another entitled "The Influence of Rest and Recreation as a Cure for Nervous Prostration." A paper prepared by him on "Hygiene" has also received wide commendation from his professional brethren and the general public.

Orpheus Singing Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Orr, William Campbell, merchant, born January 1, 1824, near Ashley, Pike County, Missouri, died in St. Louis, Missouri, April 2, 1888. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Campbell) Orr, were both of Scotch descent, and were, respectively, natives of Caswell County, North Carolina, and Franklin County, Kentucky. His father and brothers, who were all farmers, emigrated to Pike County, Missouri, in 1816, and stood high among the pioneers of that region. His mother was a direct descendant of Alexander Campbell, founder of the religious sect known as Campbellites. Educated at a private school near his father's home in Pike County, he was known as an apt scholar, and at the age of fifteen began teaching school himself. Afterward he became a clerk in a country store at Ashley. He then took up the study of medicine for a year at Bowling Green, Missouri, but abandoned it as not being congenial, and took a position in a general merchandise store at Louisiana, Missouri, which position he gave up to become a clerk on the steamer "Edward Bates," which position he kept until the boat was destroyed by fire. He then came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the old dry goods firm of Woods, Christy & Co., and in his capacity as salesman traveled to a considerable extent throughout the West. In the early "fifties" he engaged in business on his own account, forming the wholesale boot and shoe firm of Dickson, Orr & Co., which was later succeeded by that of Dickson, Orr & Carr, who went out of business in the first year of the Civil War, their capital being swept away by the general demoralization of the Southern trade. Shortly after, starting anew, he formed a partnership with Mr. John R. Lionberger under the name of John R. Lionberger & Co., and was so successful that in 1866 he was able, in company with Mr. D. B.

Lindsley, to purchase the interest of Mr. Lionberger, and form the wholesale boot and shoe house of Orr & Lindsley, which continued in business successfully until 1885, when it was incorporated as the Orr & Lindsley Shoe Company, of which he was president until his death. His financial ability and business sagacity were attested by the success of his business enterprises throughout, and his strict integrity by the high regard in which he was held by his fellow merchants, employes, and the trade generally throughout the country. A quiet and unassuming man, he was of great strength of character, firm in his convictions and in his determination to do what he believed to be right under any and all conditions. Always courteous and cordial in his intercourse with others, his life was in his home, and he took no active part in public affairs. He was known among his more intimate friends and associates as a member of the Democratic party, but always exercised his right as a good citizen to cast his ballot and use his influence in behalf of what he believed to be right and for the best interests of the public, irrespective of party. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church from the time he became a resident of St. Louis until his death. As a Mason he was affiliated with the Polar Star Lodge. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Anderson, daughter of Kemp P. and Mary (Willis) Anderson, of Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri. Five daughters and one son survive him. His widow, in 1899, still resides at the old homestead on Compton Hill.

Orrick, John Cromwell, who was known as one of the ablest members of the Missouri bar, was born October 25, 1840, at St. Charles, Missouri, son of John and Urilla (Stonetraker) Orrick. His father, who was a Virginian, of good family and closely related also to the Pendletons and other noted families of the Old Dominion, came to Missouri in 1834, and became prominent not only as a man of affairs, but as one of the old-time Whig politicians of this State. After being prepared for a college course at Avondale Academy, John C. Orrick entered St. Charles College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1859. He then went to Harvard Law School, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated at the end of a full course of study, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in 1861. Returning to his old home at St. Charles, he began practicing law in the office of Thomas W. Cunningham, a prominent member of the bar of that city, but like a large majority of the chivalrous young Missourians of that period, found it impossible to continue peaceful pursuits while burning issues were being determined by the arbitrament of the sword. He was an uncompromising Unionist in sentiment, and when it became apparent that national supremacy must be maintained by force of arms, he organized a company of volunteers for service in the Union Army, which was placed under command of Colonel Arnold Krekel. He was commissioned a captain of volunteers, and for two years thereafter was in active service, his company being a part of the command of General Lewis Merrill. Resigning his commission in 1863, he was appointed counsel for the North Missouri Railway Company, later incorporated into the Wabash system, and held that position for nine years thereafter. He was also appointed district attorney for the Nineteenth Judicial District of Missouri by Governor Gamble, in 1863, to fill a vacancy, and the following year was elected to that office for a full term. In 1866 he resigned the district attorneyship to become a candidate for the Legislature, as the representative of St. Charles County. He was elected, at once took a prominent position among the people's representatives in the lower branch of the Legislature, and being reelected to a second term, was made speaker of the House in 1868, being at the time the youngest man who had ever achieved that distinction. Broadened by several years of experience at the bar, and by his experience as a legislator, Mr. Orrick came to St. Louis in 1871, and identified himself with the bar of this city, retaining, at the same time, a professional connection with Colonel Benjamin Emmons, of St. Charles, with whom he had for some time previously been associated as a partner. Three years after he came to St. Louis this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Orrick became the law partner of General John W. Noble, the firm thus constituted taking rank at once as one of the ablest in the State. For fourteen years these two distinguished members of the bar practiced together, and during those years they represented at various times interests of vast magnitude in cases tried in the State and Federal courts of Missouri, the higher courts of other States

and the United States Supreme Court. At the beginning of the year 1888 General Noble and Mr. Orrick dissolved their partnership, Mr. Orrick continuing his practice alone. He married, in 1869, Miss Penelope Allen, daughter of Honorable Beverly Allen, of St. Louis, and has three children, Allen Cromwell Orrick, Christine Orrick and Florence King Orrick.

Ortes, Elizabeth, a venerable old lady, who died in St. Louis in 1867, aged one hundred and three years, and whose long life was a connecting link between the St. Louis of Laclede's time and the St. Louis of modern times. She was not born in St. Louis, but at Fort Vincennes, Indiana, September 27, 1764—the very year the post of St. Louis was established by Laclede and the Chouteaus, the young man, Jean B. Ortes, who was to be her husband, being one of the party of settlers who came with Laclede to mark the site of the trading post, and to share the fortunes of the settlement. Her father was Antoine Barada, a French soldier, who had served under St. Ange de Bellerive, the first Lieutenant-Governor and commandant at St. Louis. He came to St. Louis with his family in 1768, when his daughter, Elizabeth, was only four years old. Ten years later, 1778, this daughter was married, at the age of fourteen years, to Jean B. Ortes, a native of Bion, France, the home of Laclede. He came to New Orleans with Laclede, and when Laclede came up the Mississippi to found St. Louis, Ortes came with him. He was a carpenter, and assisted to build many of the primitive dwellings at the post. He built the first log church, on the square on which the old Cathedral, its successor, now stands. He died in 1813, aged seventy-five years. His widow, the subject of this sketch, survived him fifty-four years, being known through this long period by the name of Veuve Ortes. When she died, in 1867, she was of the same age as St. Louis. Her faculties were clear and bright to the last, and her stories of persons and incidents in the early times of St. Louis, were for many years the entertainment of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She was a married woman when the Indian attack and massacre of 1780 occurred, and she had a vivid recollection of the excitement and terror it inspired. She was forty years old when the cession took place in 1804, and recollected distinctly the ceremony of hauling down the French flag and the raising of the Stars and Stripes, with the sorrow of the inhabitants at the change. She lived cotemporary with Laclede in St. Louis for nine years, and often saw him and well remembered him, for she was thirteen years old when he died. She had often seen St. Ange de Bellerive, the first Lieutenant-Governor and commandant, and told how he died, in the house of Madame Chouteau, where he lived. Her descendants are among the most estimable citizens of St. Louis.

Orthwein, Charles F., who was long one of the most conspicuous figures in the grain trade of the Southwest, was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, January 28, 1839, and died in St. Louis, December 28, 1898. His mother died when he was very young, and he was reared and educated under the guidance of his father, a man of sterling worth, who sought to inculcate into the minds of his children the best and most exalted principles of Christian morality. The elder Orthwein felt that the best gift he could bestow upon his children was a good education, and his son, Charles, was liberally educated in the best State schools of South Germany for non-professionals. He came to this country with his father, brothers and sisters in 1854, and coming westward from the Atlantic Coast by rail as far as Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence by river, the family debarked at St. Louis, but stopped here only a short time before proceeding to Logan County, Illinois, where they established their home. There, as a boy, he knew Abraham Lincoln, who appeared frequently in the courts of that county, and who, in his kind, fatherly way, interested himself in the capable and energetic youth, giving him at different times advice and encouragement, which were of great value to him. While in Illinois he gained some knowledge of the business of merchandising in a country store, but, boy as he was, the field was not commensurate with his ambition, and at the end of a year and a half he came to St. Louis. He soon obtained employment here with the wholesale grocery and commission firm of Ed Eggers & Co., and in this establishment obtained his commercial schooling. At about the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Eggers, the head of this house, died, and its affairs were wound up. This threw Mr. Orthwein out of employment, and although he had at the time but lit

Chas. F. Ostrander

tle means, he resolved to unite with Gustave Haenschen—who had been an employe of Eggers & Co.—in an effort to succeed to a share of the business of the old firm. The result was the formation of the grain commission firm of Haenschen & Orthwein, which began business when the country was in the throes of war, and when the commercial interests of St. Louis were almost paralyzed by the cutting off of its Southern trade. It was not an auspicious time for the inauguration of a new enterprise of this character, but Mr. Orthwein and his partner were resourceful, and had that keenness of perception which enabled them to discover where their opportunities lay. With the Southern trade cut off from the city, business must be obtained from some other territory, and Mr. Orthwein, looking hopefully to the West and Northwest, started out to turn the tide of this trade toward St. Louis. His partner was able to control a large share of the trade of Northeast Missouri, and he himself, by the exercise of rare tact and good judgment, and through the most energetic action, brought to St. Louis, in the course of a few years, much of the rapidly growing grain trade of the upper Mississippi country and the Northwest, thus rendering to the city a service of inestimable value, while advancing his own interests. The prosperity which attended their ventures enabled them to expand rapidly the field of their operations, and to Mr. Orthwein's intrepidity and energy the city of St. Louis is indebted for many enterprises which have been of incalculable benefit to the commerce of the city. When steamboat men hesitated to assume the risk of carrying such cargoes, he, at his own risk, dispatched towboats and barges to the upper Mississippi country, and brought grain to St. Louis from a territory which had prior to that been controlled by Chicago and Milwaukee, in such quantities as had never before been seen in the city. Railroad transportation facilities were at that time very limited in the Southwest, and he was quick to perceive that if St. Louis wished to become a grain market of consequence she must open up an export trade, carrying grain to the sea by way of New Orleans in bulk. In pursuance of this idea, as early as 1866, he chartered the steamer "Mohawk" and five barges, which were sent up the Mississippi River, and came back loaded with grain. There was still, however, an insuperable obstacle to the building up of an export grain trade from this region, and this was the fact that sea-going vessels of deep draft could not enter the harbor below New Orleans. He had demonstrated that St. Louis could be made a great grain receiving emporium, but an outlet for this grain must be found if the trade of the city in this commodity was to become a thing of great magnitude. With wonderful zeal, but with soberness of judgment and fixedness of purpose, he set about trying to stimulate enterprise in this direction. Before assemblages, in committees, on 'Change, and wherever the seed was likely to fall upon good soil, he proclaimed the imperative necessity of building up an export trade from St. Louis by way of the Mississippi and Gulf route. Railroads, he declared, must break bulk here, and a regular and steady market must be created at St Louis which would be able to compete with seaport towns in European markets by means of all-water shipments from this point. The proposition was not new, but it had time and again been dismissed as an impracticable scheme. It was said that grain could not be transported to the Gulf without suffering deleterious effects. An object lesson was needed to demonstrate that these arguments against the project were fallacious. Mr. Orthwein gave the object lesson by dispatching the first shipment of wheat—about 12,000 bushels—to New Orleans, where, after some delay and at large expense, a vessel was secured, which landed it in New York in perfect condition. This conclusively proved that grain could be transported by way of New Orleans without any danger of its being heated and spoiled in the course of the voyage, and exposed the fallacy of the principal argument against the enterprise. This operation was repeated by the firm of Haenschen & Orthwein at such times and in such manner as to remove the last vestige of doubt as to the efficiency of this shipping route for grain, and thus was given a great stimulus to the project for deepening the channel of the Mississippi River at its mouth. Financially, these ventures entailed loss upon Mr. Orthwein and his associates, but the truth which they demonstrated opened the way for enterprises which greatly benefited St. Louis. St. Louis then joined New Orleans in her appeals to the National government for such improvement of the river at its mouth as would enable sea-going vessels to enter it and receive the cargoes sent down the Mississippi. To the appeal of St. Louis

and New Orleans the grain-producing regions of the Northwest, seeing that they were to be greatly benefited by the proposed improvement, added theirs, and the result was the construction of the Eads "jetties." Long before the final completion of this work a great impetus had been given to the commerce of St. Louis as a result. St. Louis became an independent export grain market, and all circumstances hastened to conform themselves to the new order of things. Elevators were built, both stationary and floating, adapted to the augmented requirements, and the business of carrying on the grain trade in all its forms gradually became thoroughly systematized. Mr. Orthwein was a pioneer in all these movements, which, since 1878, have given to St. Louis an annual export grain trade of from twelve to fifteen millions of bushels by way of the jetties route, 75 to 80 per cent of which was shipped by the firm of which Mr. Orthwein was a member. His entire business career was devoted to this branch of commerce, and he was successively member of the firms of Haenschen & Orthwein, Orthwein & Mersmann, Orthwein Bros., and Charles F. Orthwein & Sons. In the conduct of a business of vast magnitude, he showed himself to be possessed of constructive genius of a high order and rare executive ability. He established extensive connections in Europe, and not being able to meet the demands which came from these sources by river shipments, he induced the Illinois Central Railroad Company to spend several million dollars in the perfecting of terminal facilities at New Orleans, and other railroads following the example of this corporation later, gave him the advantages of both rail and river transportation in filling the orders of his European patrons. In order to transport Kansas and Nebraska corn and other products direct to New Orleans and Galveston, he established a branch house in Kansas City, which has since been in charge of his son. All grain from Western points exported by the firm, of which Mr. Orthwein was a member at the time of his death, goes either to Galveston or New Orleans, where other branch houses are maintained. He was a potent factor in the extension of the American corn trade in Europe, and during the short season of two or three months in each year, exported over twelve million bushels of this grain. Mentally, he was a man richly endowed, not only with the genius of a merchant and financier, but in many respects. He was a man of broad views and liberal culture, keeping in touch at all times with the best elements of society, and with all that makes for the social and moral betterment of mankind. Loving the language, literature, traditions and customs of his fatherland, he was at the same time a typical American in enterprise and in his love of American government and institutions. He was munificently liberal in his contributions to charities, educational enterprises, and institutions designed to promote love of music and the fine arts, and whatever was designed to advance culture in St. Louis appealed always to his sympathies and his purse. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange at one time, and at other times held every office of distinction in that body, and was also a director in various banks and other leading institutions of St. Louis. In 1866 he married Miss Caroline Nuelsen, the accomplished daughter of J. C. Nuelsen, a prominent merchant of St. Louis. The mother of Mrs. Orthwein was a daughter of Captain Von Creuzbauer and Baroness Hornegg, of South Germany. Mr. Orthwein's domestic life was an ideal one, and of a family of six sons and three daughters born to him, eight children survive. Three of the sons are now actively engaged in the conduct of the extensive business which their father founded.

Orthwein, William D., famous as a Western grain merchant, was born February 9, 1841, in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and first came to this country with his father and brother in 1855. Before coming here he had laid the foundation of a thorough education in the schools of Germany, and after remaining a short time at the new family homestead in Logan County, Illinois, he returned to his native land to complete the course of study upon which he had previously entered. After devoting five years more to his educational equipment for the business of life, he returned to the United States in 1860. For eighteen months thereafter he was employed in a clerical capacity in a merchandising establishment at Lincoln, Illinois, and then came to St. Louis in 1862, and His residence in this city dates from the earliest business experience which he gained here was as bookkeeper for the grain commission firm of Haenschen & Orthwein, of which his brother, Charles F. Orthwein, was junior member. He was closely identi-

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fied with all the operations of this firm until 1870, and when his brother became head of the firm of Orthwein & Mersmann, he continued to be connected with that firm until 1879. During this time enterprises set on foot by the house with which he was connected did much toward revolutionizing the grain trade of the West and Southwest. They made the first all-water shipments of bulk grain from St. Louis, and demonstrated conclusively that export grain shipments could be made from this city by way of New Orleans. From the beginning of its existence this house was one which did not fear to propose innovations in the grain trade which looked into and planned for the future. From the time he came to St. Louis to identify himself with this trade, William D. Orthwein lived in an atmosphere of progression, and as part and parcel of a thoroughly well-organized mercantile enterprise he contributed his share toward inaugurating movements which largely increased the commerce of St. Louis and greatly benefited the grain-producing regions of the entire West. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Orthwein Bros., which continued in existence for fourteen years thereafter, the partnership being dissolved in 1893. Among all the great dealers in the farm products of the Mississippi Valley, men whose operations amounted to many millions of dollars annually, whose operations extend throughout the richest agricultural region in the world, and whose influence is felt far and wide, there have been few men better known to the public than the members of this firm. After the severance of the partnership relations between the brothers, William D. Orthwein formed the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, with his sons, Frederick C. and Walter E. Orthwein, as his associates. Since then he has continued to do a large grain business under this name, and at the same time he has been prominently identified with many other enterprises. Besides being president of the grain company above named, he is president of the St. Louis Victoria Flour Mills Company, vice-president of the Manufacturers' Railway Company, a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, director of the Kinloch Telephone Company, and director of the Union Casualty Company. In the business world in which he has figured so prominently his name has been a synonym for honesty and integrity of purpose, and in all the other relations of life he has been the public-spirited, high-minded citizen and courteous gentleman. In his young manhood, and before he had become a citizen of the United States, he saw service in the Union Army during the Civil War, having been on duty in the quartermaster's department of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps from July, 1863, until May of 1864, when ill-health compelled him to leave the army. He has served as a director of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and as a member of the board of managers of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. In club circles he is known as a member of the Union, St. Louis, and Jockey Clubs. June 9, 1870, he married Miss Emily H. Thuemler. Their children are Fred C., Walter E., Edgar L., William R., Percy J., Alice S., Nellie F. and Mildred Orthwein.

Osteopathy.—That system of medical practice based upon the theory that every pathological condition not caused by specific poison can be traced to some mechanical disorder in the human machinery, and that such disorders may be remedied by mechanical treatment, without the use of drugs. This theory was first promulgated in 1875 by Dr. Andrew T. Still, an ex-army surgeon, who was then a resident of Baldwin, Kansas. In 1894 this idea became the corner-stone of a legally chartered institution known as the American School of Osteopathy, which was located at Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri. At the beginning of the year 1898 this school had 326 students enrolled, representing twenty-seven States of the Union and one Canadian province, and practice in accordance with its methods had been recognized in four States. Osteopathy was introduced into St. Louis in 1895, and in 1897 Dr. J. O. Hatten, who had been an associate and contemporary of Dr. Andrew T. Still in his researches and experiments, first began the regular practice of osteopathy in this city.

O'Toole, Phelim.—The name of Phelim O'Toole is associated with one of the most daring acts of heroism ever known in this or any other country. O'Toole belonged to Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3 of the St. Louis Fire Department, and the service where he most displayed his noble courage, directed by intelligent self-possession, was at the burning of the Southern Hotel, in the early morning

of April 8, 1877. There were more than fifty lives in imminent peril, of which all but seventeen were saved. The height of the ladder was eighty-five feet, but being a clumsy contrivance it was used with great difficulty. However, many persons were rescued from the Walnut Street side, where they had awaited with unspeakable anxiety the slow movements of the apparatus. It was supposed that all that could be done was accomplished, when a terrific cry came from the Fourth Street front. A number of serving girls, whose exit had been cut off by the flames, appeared at a window nearly one hundred feet from the ground, shouting for help. The Skinner truck was at once wheeled to that side, but the wide pavement and the high curbing, with the fact that the ladder could not reach the wall by several feet, made the situation one of tragic despair. In this awful moment, O'Toole, with a long and strong rope over his shoulders, mounted the ladder to the top round, threw the rope into the window, and, directing that it be fastened firmly to a bedstead against the wall, swung off and climbed hand over hand into the apartment. Had the fastening been insecure, O'Toole must have been dashed to instant death. By this time the girls, six in number, were almost suffocated with smoke, but obeying O'Toole's instructions, they were all safely let down, one end of the rope being passed under the arms of each, separately, the brave fireman himself descending last. The act was witnessed by hundreds of people in the street, who could scarcely restrain themselves in their demonstrations of admiration and joy amidst scenes so strange and pathetic. Soon after, a guest appeared at another window and was taken down. A few minutes later the whole eastern wall crumbled and fell. Johanna Halpin, one of the rescued, in her testimony before the coroner, said O'Toole "came up the ladder like a monkey and dropped into the window like an angel from God." He was as brave on every occasion as at the Southern Hotel calamity. One time, when the court-house dome was on fire, he clambered to the top cornice, where, supported by a rope held by companions above, he cut through the roof and extinguished the flames. At a fire in Armory Block, where two firemen perished, wrapping a rope about his waist, he reached an upper story with a Pompier ladder, opened the iron shutters by using the ladder as a crow-bar, secured a hold and mounted to the roof, where he hoisted a line of hose and helped save the building. Numerous incidents of this nature made ordinary heroism commonplace in the fire department. Among his trophies was a prize medal won at a firemen's tournament in Chicago. O'Toole's death in the line of duty would have surprised no one acquainted with his intrepidity, but fate reserved for him no such heroic end as he deserved. He lost his life at a small fire by the explosion of a portable extinguisher in a miserable back cellar. This occurred July 6, 1884. The event caused a profound and mournful general sensation. Newspapers paid eloquent tribute to the dead. His modest home at 210 North Seventh Street was thronged with sorrowing people, among them some of the women whom he had rescued from the flames. The several engine-houses were draped with the emblems of grief. The Board of Underwriters and many fraternal societies passed suitable resolutions. At the funeral guards of honor were present from each of the city fire companies, and there were delegations from the fire departments of other cities. The remains were conveyed to the Cathedral, on Walnut Street, attended by military, police, and civic escorts and an immense concourse. In many of the pulpits the following Sabbath tender references were made to the event of the week. A public subscription, amounting to $5,000, was taken up for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased.

Phelim O'Toole was born in County Down, Ireland, in the year 1848. When a youth he chose a seafaring life, and was many years before the mast. He came to St. Louis in 1866, and made and repaired tarpaulins as a business. He was five feet ten inches in height, weighed 160 pounds, and bore himself like an athlete. He was married, and was father of a daughter six years of age and a son some years older at the time of his death. He was as affectionate and tender as he was brave, and was fond of home, which his cheery presence warmed and brightened.

Ottofy, L. Frank, lawyer, was born September 5, 1861, in Budapest, Hungary, son of Leopold and Louise (Lauffer) Ottofy. His early education was obtained in the schools of Hungary, which he attended until he was twelve years of age. Coming then to this country, he completed his academic education in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and St.

Louis. In 1877 he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Fisher & Rowell, and later also studied with Messrs. Ferriss & Estes, both widely known law firms, the senior members of each of which firms were afterward elected to the circuit bench of St. Louis, positions which they now occupy. He completed his preparation for the bar at the St. Louis Law School, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. June 16, 1882, three months before he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and has since practiced his profession successfully in this city. Studious, methodical and painstaking, as well as quick in his perceptions and action, he has gained a position of prominence among the younger members of the bar by virtue of his merits and abilities, and not as a result of any fortuitous circumstances. He has been somewhat prominent in Masonic circles, and is affiliated with Occidental Lodge of Master Masons, St. Louis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, Occidental Chapter of the Eastern Star, St. Aldemar Commandery of Knights Templar, and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. During the year 1896 he served as high priest of St. Louis Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Mercantile Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. October 20, 1891, Mr. Ottofy married Mrs. Sarah Baker Sitlington, of Columbia, Missouri. Their children are Bessie, James Carlisle, and Frank Baker Ottofy.

Ousting Ordinance, an ordinance adopted by the State Convention which met to revise the Constitution of Missouri in January of 1865. This ordinance, which was not incorporated into the constitution, but was adopted separate and apart from it, provided for a vacating of certain civil offices in the State, to the number of more than eight hundred in all. Under this ordinance the three supreme judges, twenty circuit judges, one hundred and fourteen circuit clerks, one hundred and fourteen sheriffs, one hundred and fourteen attorneys, and three hundred and forty-two county justices, in the State outside of St. Louis, were ordered to vacate the offices which they then held. In St. Louis County, seven county justices, three circuit court judges, one land court judge, one law commissioner, one criminal court judge, and one judge of the probate court vacated their offices. There were also vacated the offices of clerk of the county court, clerk of the criminal court, clerk of the common pleas court, clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the land court, sheriff, recorder, circuit attorney, and assistant circuit attorney.

Outten, Warren Bell, physician, was born December 3, 1844, at Lexington, Kentucky, son of Warren and Mary J. (Morris) Outten, both natives of Fayette County, Kentucky. Coming to St. Louis in childhood, he was educated at the Christian Brothers' College and City University, and then studied medicine, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1866. Soon after his graduation from the medical school, he was made prosector to the chair of surgery in Humboldt Medical College, and in 1867 became assistant demonstrator in St. Louis Medical College. He obtained some of his earliest experience as a practitioner as acting assistant surgeon in the military service at St. Louis, being detailed to attend troops suffering from cholera, and acting in that capacity until December of 1866. Continuing his practice, and, in connection therewith, his educational work, he was elected professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. In 1876 he was appointed supervising surgeon for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, and, acting for that corporation, established in 1881 a line of hospitals on that railway. In 1884 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Iron Mountain road and the Wabash Railroad east, and established hospitals on the Wabash line at Springfield and Danville, Illinois. He was made chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific system in 1885, and rebuilt the Fort Worth Hospital, at Fort Worth, Texas, and also established hospitals at Marshall and Palestine, Texas. He may be said to have been the father of the railway hospital system of the middle West, as he was the first surgeon to suggest the establishment of such hospitals in this region. When this suggestion was made by him, the only railway hospital in existence was on the Central Pacific Railway, and he established the second railway hospital in the United States at Washington, Missouri. Since he became connected with the medical department of Western railway service, he has established nine hospitals in all, at which have been

treated, as the records show, over forty thousand surgical cases and nearly three hundred thousand medical cases. As a railway surgeon, Dr. Outten is widely known throughout the United States, and few members of his profession have attained greater celebrity or more thoroughly merited distinction. In 1886 he was elected professor of the principles and practice of surgery and dean of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and occupies an eminent position among the medical educators of the country. He has also contributed much to the literature of his profession, and is the author of "Medico-Legal Aspects of Railway Surgery," in Witthaus & Becker's "Medical Jurisprudence," and of numerous monographs and special papers. He is at the present time (1898) editor of "The Railway Surgeon," and author of "Man's Inherited Martyrdom; or, A Fitful Study of Degeneration," now in process of publication. He married, in 1877, Miss Mary F. Burnet, of St. Louis County.

Overall, John Henry, lawyer, was born March 26, 1845, in St. Charles County, Missouri, son of Major Wilson L. and Eliza A. (Williams) Overall. His father was a native of Tennessee, but came to Missouri in his young manhood, and in territorial days joined the forces which went out from Missouri to participate in the War of 1812. His mother, who died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1880, was a woman of brilliant talents, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman in America to become a newspaper editor. After graduating from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, in the class of 1865, John H. Overall came to St. Louis, where he broadened his knowledge of business methods by a course of study at Henderson & Stewart Commercial College. After that he went to Jefferson City, where he began reading law, under the preceptorship of Honorable E. L. Edwards. He continued his law studies later in the office of Henry & Williams, of Macon, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He then entered the law department of Harvard University, and received the degree of bachelor of laws from that institution in 1867. Returning to St. Louis, he spent four months studying court procedure and fitting himself for the active practice of his profession. At the end of that time he opened an office in Macon City, Missouri, and less than a year later was elected circuit attorney of the Second Judicial District of Missouri. He held this office until 1872, when he resigned to accept the position of dean of the law department of the State University at Columbia. After organizing the law school and starting it on a prosperous career, ill health compelled him to resign his deanship, and Judge Philemon Bliss became his successor. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, and succeeded Fidelio C. Sharp as a partner of the late Colonel James O. Broadhead, one of the most eminent of Missouri lawyers. This partnership was dissolved in 1878, and Mr. Overall became a member of the firm of Overall & Judson. Later he was for five years a member of the firm of Hough, Overall & Judson, and since then has practiced without partners. As a member of the St. Louis bar, he has been identified with much important litigation in Western courts, and has earned a prominent position among Western lawyers by his ability as a practitioner. In 1889 Governor David R. Francis appointed him vice-president of the Board of Police Commissioners, and he was the chief executive officer of that board during Governor Francis' administration, his colleagues being Charles H. Turner, Geo. H. Small and David W. Caruth. His administration of police affairs was characterized by efficiency, fairness and strict discipline, and at no time in the history of the city has the police department shown better results. Mr. Overall married, in 1874, Miss Mary Rollins, daughter of Major James S. Rollins, of Columbia, Missouri, and the children born to them have been Florence, John, Adele, and Sidney Overall.

Overbeck, Joseph L., was born January 19, 1856, in St. Louis, son of Christian H. and Frances Overbeck. Both of his parents were natives of Germany, but came to St. Louis in early life, the father in 1840, at the age of ten years, and the mother in 1842, at the age of eight years. From the time he was five years of age until he was eighteen he lived with an uncle in Franklin County, Missouri, and grew up on a farm, obtaining his education in the public schools of that region. When he was eighteen years old he returned to St. Louis, and for two years thereafter was employed in the city postoffice. He then went to Texas, and spent two years in that State, where he had some experience as a cowboy and in cotton-raising. Returning to St. Louis

at the end of that time, he obtained a position in the office of the city collector, and was connected with that department of the city government for four years thereafter. A change in the political complexion of the city administration then terminated his connection with the city collector's office, and soon afterward he entered the employ of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company as a salesman. He remained with this firm two years and a half; was next engaged three years with the Price Baking Powder Company, of Chicago, in the same capacity, and then accepted a position with the C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Company, which he held for five years. This last position he resigned in 1895 to accept the office of superintendent of the city poor-house, to which he was appointed by Mayor Walbridge, and which he still retains. He has always been an active and influential Republican, and has participated in the management of numerous political campaigns. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Royal Arcanum. April 5, 1881, he married Miss Nannie V. Bockrath, and has two children.

Overland Mail.—The overland mail was a mail carried by stage across the plains and Rocky Mountains between what was then the Western frontier and the Pacific coast. The Western frontier was the western border of Missouri and Arkansas. Almost within sight of this line buffalo grazed, and a little beyond were the villages of the Indians, who were sometimes hostile. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 had attracted a considerable population to the Pacific slope, and developed a constant intercourse overland—emigrant trains, freighting trains, drawn by oxen, with detachments of United States troops moving, frequently, for the protection of the trains, or on service between the forts established here and there along the most traveled routes. But it took a train from four to six months to reach California from St. Joseph or Independence, at that time the favorite starting points, and, of course, no mails were sent by this slow process. The mail service between "the States" and the Pacific coast was through New York and New Orleans to the Isthmus of Panama, across that isthmus, and thence up the coast by steamer to San Francisco. At [illegible] time it was felt that there ought to be some other method of intercourse between different sections of the country than by this route, which led through a foreign land, and therefore, in 1858, the government established the first overland mail through the agency of John Butterfield. Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and San Francisco, California, were the two points between which it was conducted; but it was continued from Fort Smith up through Southwest Missouri to Tipton, at that time the western terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and from Tipton the mail was brought by that road to St. Louis, which was the real distributing point. The first stage carrying the mail left San Francisco September 16, 1858, and the mail reached St. Louis on the 10th of October following, the trip being made in twenty-four days, twenty hours and thirty-five minutes. The route was what was, at that time, called the Southern route—from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 462 miles, in eighty hours; thence to Fort Yuma, 282 miles, in seventy-two hours and twenty minutes; thence to Tucson, 280 miles, in seventy-one hours twenty minutes; thence to Franklin, 360 miles, in eighty-two hours; thence to Colbert's Ferry, on Red River, 282 1-2 miles, in sixty-five hours twenty-five minutes; thence to Fort Smith, 192 miles, in thirty-eight hours; thence to Tipton, 318 1-2 miles, in forty-eight hours fifty-five minutes; thence to St. Louis, 160 miles, in eleven hours forty minutes—the entire distance being 2,765 miles. The time consumed in the journey, nearly twenty-five days, seems long, measured by the rate at which the same distance is traversed in this day by railroad; but it was considered something of a feat in 1858. Butterfield, who had been chiefly instrumental in inaugurating the enterprise, met the first mail at the end of the overland route proper and came in with it over the Missouri Pacific Railroad. At the Pacific depot he was met by a large delegation of prominent citizens of St. Louis, and, after responding to an address of welcome delivered by Honorable John F. Darby, was escorted to the postoffice, where a ceremonious delivery was made of the first mail carried overland from California to the East. As the Pacific Railroad was extended west, the distance and time were gradually shortened, and the overland mail did good service for several years. When the Pacific Railroads were commenced from Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, on this side, and at San Francisco on the other, every com-

pleted section of these roads diminished the importance of the mail, and when the last rail was laid on the Union Pacific, giving unbroken connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, it passed out of existence and became a mere recollection.

Overstolz, Henry Clemens, who achieved distinction as mayor of St. Louis, and also as a man of affairs, was born in the city of Munster, Province of Westphalia, Prussia, July 4, 1822, and died in St. Louis November 29, 1887. He was a direct descendant of a Roman Superbus—translated or Germanized Overstolz, and of the oldest patrician family of Cologne, and one renowned for its prowess in war and its prominence in civil life. Members of this family were merchant princes of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the name is held in high esteem in their native city of Cologne. In the year 1268, Mathias von Overstolz, a knightly prince, and one of the most celebrated of his name, headed a successful resistance to the assaults of the forces of the archbishop, who had often endeavored to deprive the free city of its charter. He lost his life in this struggle, and the grateful citizens erected to his memory a statue, which is still to be seen in their city hall, and to which the late Henry Overstolz, of St. Louis, bore a striking resemblance. Johann von Overstolz, a brother of Mathias, was the mayor of Cologne in the year 1275. Gerhard von Overstolz, son of Mathias, fell in the battle of Worringen, in 1287, for a patriotic cause similar to that espoused by his father. It had been the hereditary right of the patricians to have the chief magistrate of Cologne selected from among their number, and for opposing the forcible abrogation of this right, the landed estates of the Overstolz house were confiscated, and they, together with fifteen other patrician families, were banished from the city, and most of them fled to Westphalia. Although legal steps were early instituted for the restoration of their property by the Overstolz claimants, the question remains undetermined and the records of the German courts are still encumbered with the proceedings of this celebrated suit. The Overstolz family donated the first half of Cologne Cathedral, this fact being attested by authentic records. That they were held in the greatest esteem in the old city of Cologne is evidenced by the fact that the city purchased the ancient family mansion, and takes pride in preserving it, as nearly as possible in its original condition, as a mark of respect to its former illustrious occupants. The father of Henry Overstolz was William Overstolz, who was born in Duisburg, Westphalia, in 1780, and died in St. Louis in 1853. His mother, whose maiden name was Therese Duse, was born in Paderborn, Westphalia, in 1790, and died in St. Louis in 1862. Henry Overstolz resided in his native town until the year 1836, and to the end of his life retained vivid recollections of his boyhood days, spent near the historic home of his ancestors. After completing a course at the celebrated Gymnasium of Munster, he came to America in company with his father and mother, who settled in St. Clair County, Illinois, about seven miles from St. Louis. He came to St. Louis, and, in 1846, when he was twenty-four years of age, opened here a general merchandising establishment. He was phenomenally successful in this business, from which he retired in 1853 to become interested in various lumber manufacturing enterprises, and also in the sale of lumber in this city and elsewhere. In 1867 he retired from this business with a handsome fortune, and thereafter until his death was prominently identified with the banking and insurance interests of the city. In 1860 he organized the Tenth Ward Savings Institution, which later became the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis, of which he was president. Still later, he was president of the Citizens' Bank, and was known as a sagacious and able financier. He was also for many years president of one of the leading fire insurance companies of St. Louis. Mr. Overstolz's public life began in 1847, in which year he was elected a member of the city council. He retained his membership of that body until 1853, when he was elected comptroller of the city. He was re-elected to that office the following year, and received a third nomination, but was defeated, as a result of the "Know-Nothing," or American party, movement, which swept over the city at that time. It is worthy of remark that he was the first German ever elected to a city office in St. Louis, and when, in the autumn of 1856, he was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, a body with great powers and responsibilities, he was also the first German to be elevated to a State office in Missouri. He served on this board during the full term of four years, in the course of which he rendered valuable services to the

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city and State. In 1871 he was again elected to the city council, and was subsequently chosen president of that body. His firmness and tact, his great experience in public matters, and his unsurpassed knowledge of men made his influence felt to such a marked degree among his colleagues and associates in public and private life that, in 1872, he was re-elected to the council, and in 1873 again became its presiding officer. In 1875 he became a candidate for mayor of St. Louis on a non-partisan ticket, but his opponent, Mayor Barret, was declared elected. Mr. Barret's death a few months after his installation as mayor rendered a new election necessary, and again Mr. Overstolz went before the people as an independent candidate against Mr. Britton. Britton was declared elected, but Mr. Overstolz contested the election, and, after an exciting legal controversy, which lasted nearly a year, he established his title to the mayoralty, and was duly inaugurated February 9, 1876. He served during the remainder of the term for which he was elected, and, in 1877, was re-elected under the provisions of the new charter, which fixed the term of the mayor at four years. During these four years he applied himself with untiring energy to the work of inaugurating a complete change of the government of the city and county. The adoption of the charter marked a new departure in the career of St. Louis. It was a radical severance of the city and county governments, and the emancipation of local questions from the control of the State Legislature. Under it the citizens of St Louis enjoy to-day the privileges so jealously guarded by the free cities of continental Europe. On the other hand, it introduced a new and untried system of local self-government, and it devolved on Mayor Overstolz to bring order out of chaos and to set the machinery running in harmonious accord with the conflicting elements always present at such a revolution. How well he succeeded is a matter of history. During this period, and until the separation was satisfactorily accomplished, Mr. Overstolz possessed an irresponsible power that, in the hands of many another man, would have been abused, but he wielded it carefully and loyally for the public good alone. At length he succeeded in carrying out the wishes of the people and in ridding them of the objectionable features of which they had so long complained under the previous dual government of city and county. His reorganization of the municipal government is a work to which his friends refer with pride, which they regard as the proudest achievement of his public life, and one for which the taxpayers of St. Louis will ever be grateful to him. In an address read before the Missouri Historical Society, Colonel T. T. Gantt, the distinguished lawyer and jurist, eulogized, in the highest terms, his administration of city affairs, saying, among other things: "It was the lot of Mayor Overstolz—and I consider it a piece of rare good fortune—to be elected in 1877 as mayor of the city under the new system. His term of office was four years, a period long enough in which to give a fair trial to his administration. Here again I must be brief, but while I call attention to the great success which has marked him, I think it is proper to say that he has not had during the whole of his voyage the advantage of halcyon weather. In the very first year of his administration the city was visited by the storm which laid waste many parts of our country. The strike of 1877 will not be soon forgotten by those who were in St. Louis during the week following the 21st of July. During that arduous crisis Mr. Overstolz acted as became the chief magistrate of a great city. The emergency was most alarming. He met it courageously, and strove with energy against the disorder which threatened us with ruin. He called to his aid, as was his duty, the citizens of St. Louis. They answered to his call, and with their assistance, without taking a single life, without a trace of that destruction of property and that disgraceful overthrow of lawful authority which marked the history of the strike in other cities, and without invoking the assistance of the Federal arm, the rioters were crushed and order restored in St. Louis in less than twenty-four hours after the Governor of the State, who fearlessly and well discharged his duty on that occasion, had placed a sufficient number of arms at the disposal of the mayor." During his life Mayor Overstolz wrote much on matters of public interest, and all his writings bore evidence of keen discernment and ripe knowledge. His address before the convention held in St. Louis to encourage immigration to Missouri occupied a prominent place among the utterances of

many distinguished men who participated in the deliberations of that body. His home life was indicative of his superior attainments and studious tastes. He had a large and carefully selected library, and he had a valuable gallery of paintings and other works of art. He married Miss Philippine Espenschied, daughter of an old and prominent citizen of St. Louis, who married, some years after his death, Dr. Otto E. Forster, and who is a recognized leader in the social and literary circles of St. Louis.

Owens' Station.—The name by which the present town of Bridgeton, St. Louis County, was known prior to its incorporation in 1843. It was so called because an early fort erected there for protection against the Indians was commanded by one William Owens.

P

Pacific Hotel.—This hotel, situated at the corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets, opposite the Pacific Railroad depot, was opened in June, 1857, and was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 20, 1858. The fire was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock a. m., and when the seventy-five persons sleeping in the building were aroused all the stairways were on fire. Guests were driven to the extremity of leaping from the windows to the ground, and many were killed or injured in this way, while others were burned to death in their rooms. The exact loss of life was never definitely ascertained, but twenty bodies were recovered, and others were supposed to have been consumed in the ruins. A public funeral service was held over the remains of a number of victims who were buried together, at which military and civic societies and an immense throng of people were in attendance. The remains of nine persons who could not be identified were among those given public burial. (See also "Fires.")

Page, Daniel D., merchant, banker and at one time mayor of St. Louis, was born March 5, 1790, in York County, Maine, and died in Washington, D. C., April 29, 1869. He received a plain education, and was then trained to the business of merchandising in a general store at Portland, Maine. From there he went to Boston, where he was engaged for a time in the bakery business, and where he married Deborah Young. In 1818 he came to St. Louis, and began his career here as a grocery merchant and baker. He prospered in a financial way, took a prominent interest in local public affairs, and in 1829 was elected second mayor of St. Louis, succeeding Dr. William Carr Lane. In 1833 he built and put into operation the first steam flouring mill established in this city. In 1848, in company with Henry D. Bacon, he established the banking house of Page & Bacon, which continued in business until 1855, when it was compelled to suspend. He was one of the incorporators of the Boatmen's Saving Institution, and also of the Pacific Railroad, and the banking house of which he was the head aided largely in bringing about the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from Vincennes to St. Louis. He was a man of strictly honest and upright principles, pure in public and in private life. To build up and beautify the city of his adoption was his great ambition, and he is remembered as one of the most useful men who have lived in St. Louis.

Page, Harvey Samuel, was born January 17, 1839, in Brockton (formerly North Bridgewater), Massachusetts, son of Samuel W. and Betsy (Ford) Page. His father, Samuel Wales Page, belonged to the little circle of Boston abolitionists, headed by William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, who were disciples of Benjamin Lundy. He was related by family intermarriage also to Honorable Joseph Wightman, who was mayor of Boston during a period of the greatest excitement caused by the abolition movement. Descended from old Puritan stock, he was a man of high courage and fearlessly championed the principles in which he believed, notwithstanding the odium which attached to such expressions of sentiment in those days. In the maternal line, Harvey S. Page, of St. Louis, is descended directly from John Howland, who was one of the one hundred and one passen-

many distinguished men who participated in the deliberations of that body. His home life was indicative of his superior attainments and studious tastes. He had a large and carefully selected library, and he had a valuable gallery of paintings and other works of art. He married Miss Philippine Espenschied, daughter of an old and prominent citizen of St. Louis, who married, some years after his death, Dr. Otto E. Forster, and who is a recognized leader in the social and literary circles of St. Louis.

Owens' Station.—The name by which the present town of Bridgeton, St. Louis County, was known prior to its incorporation in 1843. It was so called because an early fort erected there for protection against the Indians was commanded by one William Owens.

P

Pacific Hotel.—This hotel, situated at the corner of Seventh and Poplar Streets, opposite the Pacific Railroad depot, was opened in June, 1857, and was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 20, 1858. The fire was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock a. m., and when the seventy-five persons sleeping in the building were aroused all the stairways were on fire. Guests were driven to the extremity of leaping from the windows to the ground, and many were killed or injured in this way, while others were burned to death in their rooms. The exact loss of life was never definitely ascertained, but twenty bodies were recovered, and others were supposed to have been consumed in the ruins. A public funeral service was held over the remains of a number of victims who were buried together, at which military and civic societies and an immense throng of people were in attendance. The remains of nine persons who could not be identified were among those given public burial. (See also "Fires.")

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gers landed from the "Mayflower," and also of the "Widow" Ford, who, with three children, came on the ship "Fortune," following the "Mayflower," to join the Plymouth colony. This "Widow" Ford afterward married Peter Brown, immigrant ancestor of John Brown, historically well known to Americans. Mr. Page's great-grandfather, William Ford, was with General Washington at Valley Forge, and was one of the most interesting and picturesque characters in that little army of patriots. Born and reared a Quaker, he was excommunicated from the Society of Friends on account of his participation in the war, and this was one of the great sorrows of his life, although he had much ill luck in the way of loss of fortune. A letter now in the possession of his descendants in St. Louis bespeaks his earnest devotion to the cause of liberty, his stalwart courage, and his patient endurance and unswerving integrity, and he became the progenitor of a family in which these traits of character have since been conspicuous. Reared in Massachusetts, Mr. Page completed a good English education at the high schools of Roxbury—now called Boston Highlands—and then, like many New England youths of that period, went to sea, shipping on a merchant vessel. Quitting the sea in 1857, he came to St. Louis, and was in business in this city at the beginning of the Civil War. May 8, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of Home Guards, mustered into the three months' service, under command of Colonel B. Gratz Brown. He served four months with this regiment, and on the 19th of September, 1861, re-enlisted in Holman's battalion of sharpshooters, which was detailed as Fremont's infantry bodyguard, and went with him to Springfield, Missouri. On their return to St. Louis the bodyguard was consolidated with other companies from Missouri, and formed the Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry Regiment which went out under command of Colonel Boomer, afterward killed at Vicksburg. Mr. Page was sergeant of Company A of this regiment, and participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, battles of Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and the siege of Vicksburg. Owing to ill health he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in 1863 as orderly sergeant of Company I, Fourth Regiment, and was stationed thereafter at Rock Island Prison and Washington, D. C., until September 19, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service at Washington. He returned then to St. Louis, and shortly afterward engaged in business as a commission merchant, making a specialty of the handling of broom-corn and broom supplies. He was a member of the firm of William Boggs & Co., until Mr. Boggs died, since which time he has continued the business alone. He has been a business man of strict integrity and high character, a worthy citizen in all respects, and a consistent churchman. For many years he served as deacon of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, holding office at different times, and during a residence of some years in Collinsville, Illinois, he was officially identified with the Presbyterian Church of that place. He has long been known as a temperance reformer, and his labors in this field have extended over a period of many years. He was made a member of the Masonic order while residing in Collinsville, and held various official positions in that connection. July 12, 1866, he married Miss Helen S. Ayers, who was a graduate of the St. Louis High School, and class poetess of the Normal Class of 1865. Mrs. Page was the daughter of one of the old residents of St. Louis, Mrs. Lois Ayers, who came here from Vermont in the early days of her married life, and who came of the well known Rust family, to which belonged General John D. and Honorable N. J. Rust, of Maine; Dr. Horatio Rust, philanthropist and scientist, of California; Dr. R. S. Rust, at one time president of Wilberforce University, of Ohio, and Major H. A. Rust, of Chicago.

Pain Court.—The early inhabitants of St. Louis called Carondelet "Vide Poche"—"Empty Pocket"—referring to the poverty of its first settlers. Carondelet retorted by calling St. Louis "Pain Court"—without bread—for which they found justification in the fact that most of the French settlers in St. Louis were traders and trappers, who did not produce a sufficient quantity of grain to supply the local demand, a frequent scarcity of bread being the consequence.

Painters' and Decorators' Association.—The Master Painters' and Decorators' Association of St. Louis is an organization of master painters, having for its object the protection of their vocation, the establishment of rules of measurement, and the main-

tenance of prices. It is governed by a constitution and by-laws adopted in 1892.

Painters and Sculptors, Association of.—See "Art Development in St. Louis."

Paint, Oil and Drug Club.—An association whose objects are to promote cordial relations between those engaged in the manufacture of, and trade in, paint, oil, varnish and drugs and to take measures for the protection of their common interests. Monthly meetings are held, at which the relations and conditions of the trade are discussed. The club was organized in 1886, with J. C. Richardson for president; C. M. Adams, vice-president; Norris B. Gregg, secretary, and O. L. Whitelaw, treasurer.

Pallen, Moses M., physician, was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1810, and died in St. Louis, September 24, 1876. He was reared in the "Old Dominion" and educated at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, from which institution he was graduated with class honors. Subsequently he studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and soon after obtaining his doctor's degree he went south, settling in Vicksburg, Mississippi. There he began the practice of his profession, and continued it seven years, leaving Vicksburg in 1842 to come to St. Louis. Opening an office in this city in that year, he entered upon a highly creditable professional career, and for thirty years thereafter was a successful practitioner, and also a prominent medical educator. For over twenty years, and until within three years of his death, when he resigned, he occupied the chair of obstetrics in St. Louis Medical College, and is remembered as one of the professors of that institution who had the happy faculty of instructing and entertaining, at the same time, those who listened to his lectures and pursued their studies under his preceptorship. During the Mexican War he occupied the position of contracting surgeon at the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and a little later he was health officer of the city during the administration of Mayor Pratt, holding that position during the cholera epidemic of 1849. He was one of the founders of, and an early president of, the St. Louis Academy of Science, and for several years was president of the St. Louis Medical Society. He was a terse and ready writer, and frequently contributed articles to the medical journals and newspapers on subjects of scientific and popular interest. He was all his life a close student and patron of literary, professional and other societies designed to promote culture and scientific attainments. He helped to found the University Club; sought to make it, in a measure, a literary, as well as a social, organization, and was a frequent participant in scientific and other discussions which took place under its auspices. He married Miss Janet Cochran, daughter of William Wallace Cochran, a prominent merchant of Baltimore who was one of the defenders of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812. He was survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters. The sons were Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, S. B. Pallen, E. G. Pallen and James Y. Pallen. His daughters became the wives respectively of Judge Irwin Z. Smith, of St. Louis, and Joseph Alger, of Washington, D. C. His son, MONTROSE ANDERSON PALLEN, was born January 2, 1836, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. When six years old he came with his father's family to St. Louis and he was educated in this city, graduating from the St Louis University in the class of 1855. Two years later he received his doctor's degree from the St. Louis Medical College, and immediately afterward went to Europe, where he continued his studies for a year longer. He returned to St. Louis in 1858, began the practice of his profession at once, and almost immediately impressed himself upon his contemporaries as a physician and surgeon of very superior attainments. When he was about twenty-one years of age he took the first prize for a paper read before the American Medical Association, on "The Ophthalmoscope," and it was he who introduced this instrument to the medical profession of this country. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Confederate military forces, first serving as a surgeon under General Henry A. Wise, and later was chief medical director on the staff of General Earl Van Dorn, serving in Mississippi, Tennessee, and other Southwestern States. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis, where he resumed the practice of his profession, attaining great prominence. In 1874 he was called to New York City to fill the chair of gynecology in the Medical Department of the University

of New York, and continued to reside and practice in New York until his death, which occurred in 1890. He married, in 1857, Miss Ann E. Benoist, one of the daughters of Louis A. Benoist, who, in his day, was one of the most noted bankers in St. Louis, and whose career has been sketched elsewhere in these volumes. One son and one daughter were born of this union. The son, CONDE BENOIST PALLEN, editor and author, was born December 5, 1858, in St. Louis. He was educated at Jesuit schools, first at St. Louis University, and later at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He was graduated from the last named institution in the class of 1880; in 1883, received the degree of master of arts, "in cursu," from the same institution; and the degree of doctor of philosophy, "in cursu," from St. Louis University in 1885. Georgetown College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws in 1896. After his graduation from Georgetown College in 1880 he went to Europe, and for two years thereafter enjoyed the advantages of travel and residence abroad. His intention being to devote himself to literary and philosophical pursuits, he returned to his early home in St. Louis, in 1883, and soon afterward began writing for various magazines. In 1886 he was made editor of "The Catholic World," published in St. Louis, and when this paper was consolidated two years later with the periodical called "Church Progress," he continued in the editorial chair. He held that position until 1896, in which year he resigned it, becoming known, in the meantime, as a talented lecturer, as well as a polished and forcible writer. He has lectured on literary subjects in many of the cities of the United States, and at the Eastern and Western Catholic summer schools. In 1889 he delivered the Centennial Ode at the celebration of the centenary of Georgetown University, and the same year he read papers which attracted much attention on American Catholic literature, at the first Catholic Congress in Baltimore. His literary criticisms have taken high rank among those of American writers, and Lord Alfred Tennyson, England's famous poet laureate, once wrote him a letter stating that his interpretation of "The Idylls of The King," as set forth in an article in "The Catholic World Magazine," of New York, in 1885, met the full approval of the poet. In addition to various magazine articles and monographs, he has published, in book form, in conjunction with Maurice F. Egan, some sonnets, this work having been given to the public in 1885. In 1897 he published a work entitled "The Philosophy of Literature;" in 1898 "New Rubaiyot," and the same year, "Epochs of Literature." He married, in 1886, Miss Georgiana McDougal Adams, daughter of General John Adams, who served in the Confederate Army during the early part of the Civil War and was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

Papin, Joseph, was the first of the name to come to St. Louis. He was one of the third generation of the family born in Canada, the son of Gilles Papin and Marie Francoise Chaperon, and was born at Boucherville about 1710. He was educated as a civil engineer and land surveyor, but was appointed into the commissariat department of the French Army under Louis XV, and for many years prior to the cession of Canada to England held important official positions in that department. In 1740 he married Miss Marguerite Papin, by whom he had one son, Joseph Marie Papin, born at Montreal, November 6, 1741. During his official term, Joseph Papin visited the outlying posts of the French Army on the Canadian frontiers. He was at Fort Chartres and Cahokia when Laclede arrived with his pioneers to establish the settlement of St. Louis, and became interested in the new colony and bought ground in the town. After the English conquest of Canada, he, with many other French citizens, migrated from their native country. He went first to France to make his final official settlements and to bring back his son, Joseph Marie, who had been sent there for his education. After a brief stay he returned with his son, passing through Canada, but proceeding with little delay to St. Louis, where he settled permanently. He died in 1772.

PAPIN, JOSEPH MARIE, born November 6, 1741. In his early youth Joseph Marie was sent to France and placed at a college at Blois, where he received a liberal education, becoming remarkably proficient in various languages, classic as well as modern. He inherited quite a fortune from his father. He was married, in 1779, to Marie Louise, second daughter of Pierre Laclede Ligueste, the founder of St. Louis. He engaged in, and for some time followed, the only business open to

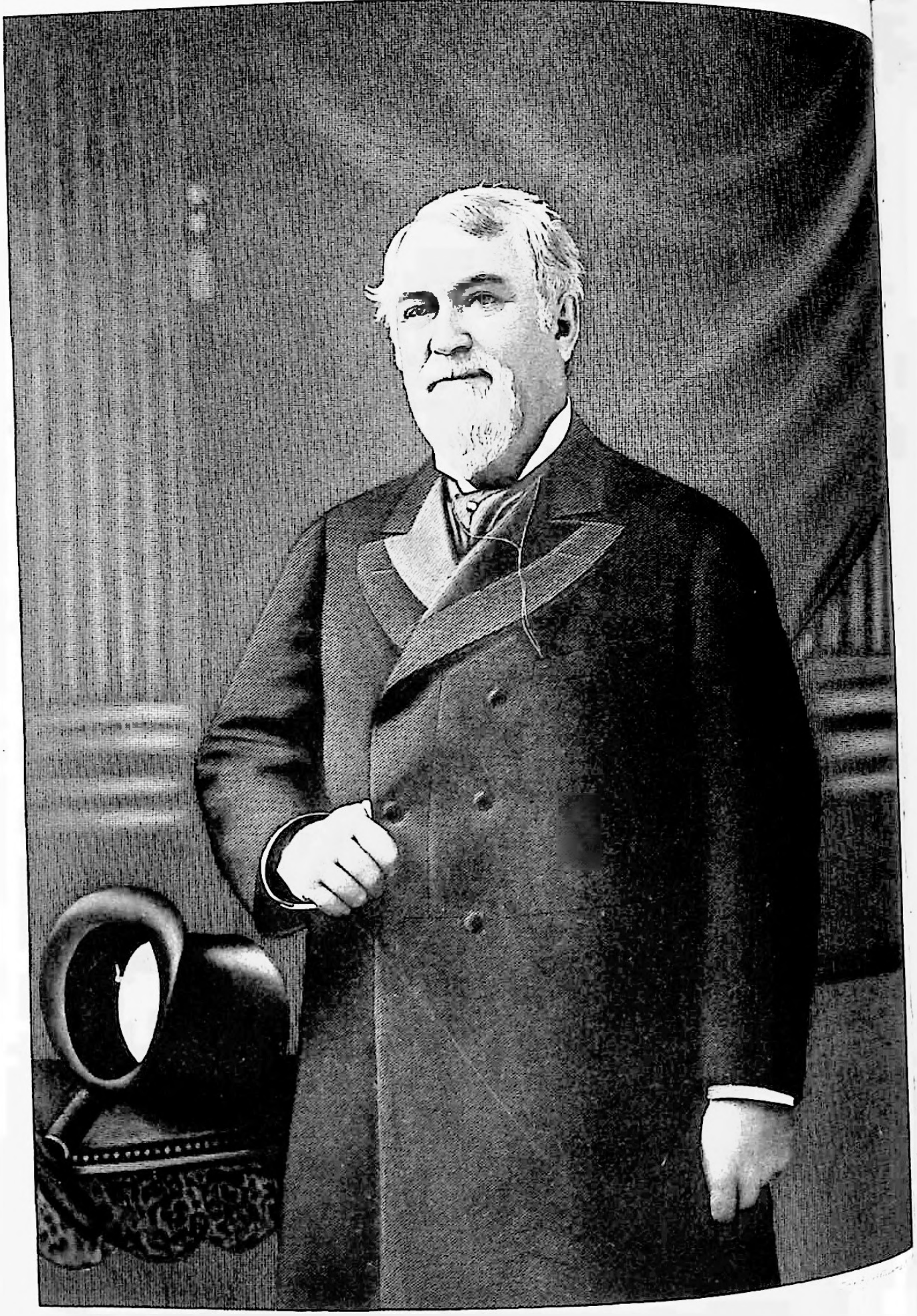
the enterprising settlers of the day—that is, the Indian trade. He carried it on with more or less success for some years, but finally met with a series of reverses, the culmination of which was the loss in the upper Missouri River of a cargo of valuable furs. Up to this time he had occupied his prominent stone dwelling, situated on what is now City Block No. 32, at the northwest corner of Main and Chestnut Streets. It had been the family residence for fifteen years or more. His commercial reverses, however, determined him to leave the town and return to his farm in the vicinity. He disposed of his house to his brother-in-law, Mr. Gratiot. A sketch of the building may now be seen in the rooms of the Historical Society, namely, the Gratiot mansion. His farm lay in the cession of 3,200 arpens which he had received some time before from the acting French Governor, Zenon Trudeau, of the then Spanish territory—the title being placed in his wife, Marie Louise Chouteau Papin. He died in the year 1811, leaving a family of seven sons and several daughters. The greater number of the sons, as almost a matter of course, adopted their father's pursuit, the Indian trade.

PAPIN, JOSEPH, the first son of Joseph Marie Papin, was born in 1780. He started a confectionary store on Main Street, near Vine. The business was carried on there for some years, after which it was removed to a building at the immediate corner of Vine and Third Streets. He attained a good old age, dying in the year 1850.

PAPIN, ALEXANDER, the second son of Joseph M. Papin, was born in 1782, became associated, almost from boyhood, with the American Fur Company. He cast his lot and built a post among the Pawnee tribe, where he managed the fur trade very successfully, drawing his resources from a large scope of Indian territory. He was the father-in-law of the late Larkin Deaver and of Dr. H. Masure. He died at Council Bluffs of cholera, in 1849.

PAPIN, PIERRE MILLICOUR, the fourth son of Joseph M. Papin, was born in 1793. He was sent among the Osage Indians as a mere boy, attached to the agency there of the American Fur Company. Later on he took charge of the post, having a large force of Canadian hunters and woodsmen about him. He passed his entire life among the Indians, visiting St. Louis but seldom. He had, in a manner, grown up with the tribe. His influence among them was unlimited, and no engagement or treaty was made with the United States government that his knowledge and advice did not largely enter into. For all that, however, once he came near falling a victim to a religious fantasy of the head of the tribe, a personal friend, who habitually called him brother, and loved him as such. The chief's only daughter was about to die. He was passionately devoted to her. In the anguish of his heart he promised to send her in big company to the unknown "Happy Land," and as the last breath left the girl's body, the savage took a handful of dirt, besmearing his face, and seizing his tomahawk, went at once to his brother Papin's cabin. At his arrival, it was the misfortune of a poor Canadian engagé named Bertrand, to be sleeping in the room on the floor near the threshold. When the Indian came to the door, Bertrand jumped up, opened it and in the darkness received a cleaving blow through his skull and fell lifeless. The Indian returned to his lodge satisfied that he had fulfilled his paternal duty. Some days following this murder, Mr. Papin met the Indian and asked him, reproachfully, "Why did you want to kill me, my brother?" To which the savage replied: "What better could I do? What more acceptable sacrifice to my loved daughter than the immolation of my only true friend?" In 1849 Mr. Papin paid one of his rare visits to St. Louis, which proved to be his last. He was stricken with cholera and died. His accumulations in the Indian country had been carefully invested for him in St. Louis real estate, which, by will, was divided among his nephews and nieces. A pretty Indian incident, following Mr. Papin's death, may well be added to this brief biography. In 1849 the entire village was returning home after its summer hunt. As usual, they had encamped at a distance from home and had sent couriers forward to learn the news and bring it back. They brought information of Papin's death, whereupon the chief (he who had sought to take his life once years before) ordered a stay of three days more to mourn the deceased friend and protector of the tribe.

PAPIN, HYPPOLITE LEBER and SILVESTRE VILRAY.—Hyppolite L., the third son of Joseph M. Papin, was born in 1787. Silvestre V., his fifth son, was born in 1794. These two brothers engaged in St. Louis in the manufacture mainly of Indian hardware, to wit: cutlery, such as tomahawks, hunting



Theophile Papin

knives, lances, arrow heads, etc.; also large quantities of beaver and otter traps. Their cutlery, as the late Mr. Henry Shaw said, who furnished them the steel and iron, was of remarkable superiority. Captain La Barge, the veteran of the upper Missouri, freighted a number of boxes of this cutlery and steel traps, every year. These goods, he says, were replacing all similar supplies before this period imported from the East. The manufactory, on Pine Street, near Main, was for years one of the unfailing show places in St. Louis for the swarthy vistors from the Indian country, who gazed and lingered wistfully over the array of bright woodsmen's and hunters' cutlery. The use of their goods was spreading far and wide among all the Western tribes, when about the year 1826, Silvestre V., after a short illness, died, in the flower of his youth, at the age of thirty years. His brother, Hyppolite, a few years after determined to close the factory, abandoned the business, and retired to his farm—the tract intersected by Papin, now Marcus Avenue.

PAPIN, PIERRE DIDIER, the sixth son of Joseph M. Papin, was born in 1798. As a boy, he had spent much time with the American Fur Company. When old enough he was sent to the mountains and there, after one or two years, he was invested with the charge of the important post of Fort Laramie, a considerable point for the distribution of Indian supplies and the gathering of furs, and later on a very busy wayside depot of supplies to the white emigrants on the Oregon trail. This employment was his lifetime business. He died at Scott's Bluff, Wyoming, suddenly, while on an excursion from his fort.

PAPIN, THEODORE D'ARTIGNY, was the seventh son of Joseph Marie Papin; born in 1799; married Miss Melanie Duchouquette. He passed several years in the Mexican trade, alternating between Chihuahua and Santa Fe, after which, owing to the awakening values of St. Louis real estate, of which his father-in-law held a considerable amount, and he himself having inherited a number of valuable holdings in the center of the town, he withdrew from his Mexican enterprise and turned to subdividing, selling and building up their common properties. He so passed the remainder of his life, dying of cholera in 1851.

PAPIN, SYLVESTER VILRAY, son of Silvestre V. and Clementine Loisel Papin; born in 1820. It had been the purpose of his family that he should go into the army. He succeeded in obtaining a commission to enter West Point, but when it arrived he was prostrated by illness and did not leave his sick bed until thirteen or fourteen months later. On his entire recovery he began the study of law, which he continued, with intervals of employment as court clerk, until the year 1854, when he embarked in the business of real estate with his younger brother, Theophile, which avocation he pursued for the remainder of his life. He was a man of marked ability, and possessed a rare versatility of talents. There were frequent efforts made to have him adopt a political pursuit, but for the reason of ill health, and a natural taste for a more secluded, studious life, he ever refused the persuasions of his friends. He finally died in California, attended by his wife, and Colonel Don Morrison and Dr. Bryan, old friends, being present.

PAPIN, DR. TIMOTHY L., second son of Silvestre V. and Clementine Loisel Papin; born in 1825; became a student of medicine; went to Paris to complete his studies, and on his return became professor of clinics in St. Louis Hospital, then professor in Missouri Medical College. In despite of the large private practice which he soon acquired, he was a teacher at one institution or the other the greater part of his life. He originated the project of the St. John's Hospital, and with the aid of the late Dr. Moore a building association, with Dr. Papin as president, was organized and the noble St. John's Hospital completed. He was a man of unceasing and large charities, very earnest and direct in his purposes. No man stood higher in his profession; none more esteemed by his large acquaintance, and none more beloved by the poor of the city who were for so many years familiar with his ever ready benefactions.

Papin, Theophile, born in 1827, was the son of Silvestre Vilray and Clementine Loisel Papin; youngest brother of Clementine Carriere and of the late Sylvester Vilray and Timothy L. Papin; was married, first, in 1855, to Julia, daughter of Mr. William Henri, of Prairie-du-Rocher, Illinois. Two children, Theophile and Julie, were born to them, and some years after the death of his first wife, he married Emily, daughter of Mr. William Carlin, of Carrollton, Illinois, by whom he had a son, Edward Vilray, and a daughter, Lucille. The Henri and Carlin families were both of

prominence, socially, and participated largely in the more important political movements during the early days of the State of Illinois.

His boyhood was spent mostly in St. Louis, and after a preliminary schooling at home, he was sent to the Jesuit College, of St. Mary's, in Kentucky. This institution was then one of the most prominent of its kind in the West. It has since been removed to Fordham, New York. For the four years he pursued his academic studies under the care of the learned fathers, the salient features of his character—an indomitable steadfastness of purpose, coupled with a desire for the right which was overcome by no trial of after life—are said to have shone brilliantly, and when he left college he returned to St. Louis well equipped by education for the avocations open to the youth of the day. He has throughout led an uncommonly active, busy life. In 1849 Mr. Papin embraced the journalistic career, becoming connected at various times with the several leading newspapers of the city, as reporter and assistant editor. His first engagement in this direction was with the "St. Louis Reveille," a genial, brilliant and very popular paper of the day, of which Joseph M. Field (better known as "Jo" Field) an accomplished actor at one time, but still more gifted literateur, was editor.

Several years later, matters of concern in real estate developments induced Mr. Papin to abandon his first vocation and embark in the general real estate business. The old farm lands that once surrounded the village of St. Louis were fast increasing in value, and owing to the considerable holding of his own family, their management and development became of first importance. Mr. Papin's energy and methodical habits enabled him to cope successfully with the difficulties of the new calling, and from the beginning, he occupied a prominent position among those engaged in fostering the property interests of the city. To this day he is consulted extensively in matters pertaining to St. Louis realty.

Mr. Papin has frequently been called on by our courts to effect the adjustments of large estates and to apportion important distributions. Also very often to appear as an expert in condemnation proceedings. We may mention particularly that, when the 1,300 acre tract, now known as Forest Park, was selected for its present purpose, Mr. Papin was one of the three appraisers appointed to value the grounds and to make the allotments of payments to the owners. It is interesting in this connection to note that almost the entire tract had been owned formerly by his grandfather, Mr. Joseph M. Papin, one of the first of the name in St. Louis. Years before the park was ever dreamed of, that portion of the Papin farm now included within its limits, was sold for a trifling consideration. When condemned for city use, it brought nearly $800,000. The grandfather little thought that the trading town of 5,000 population would grow into a great city of over 600,000 inhabitants; that the very farm and home where his family of children were born and grew up, several miles distant from the trading town, would be taken for a public park: or, that his own grandson would have an official part in the proceedings for its transfer to the city.

Mr. Papin has held many public positions, and so it happened that during his active middle life it was seldom that he was not engaged in or promoting several different enterprises at the same time. For years he took part in the government of the city, and in 1853, he was chosen a member of the city council. He was re-elected for several terms and served as president of that body during the last one. Later, he was elected to the office of State and county collector, at that time one of the most responsible of the State offices, the collections running then annually from five to six million dollars. His service extended the full term of two years. In 1862 Mr. Papin was commissioned by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue for St. Louis city and county. It was a new office at the time, and a very important one, requiring the employment, throughout his term, of thirty-two deputies and clerks. The duties entailed necessitated much administrative intelligence. Mr. Papin's official reports and personal suggestions for perfecting the local system were highly valued at Washington, and many of his devices of forms are said to have been adopted by the commissioner of internal revenue for the other offices throughout the country. He was recommissioned by President Lincoln, and following his untimely death received a commission from President Andrew Johnson, holding the office altogether for six and one-half years, until his own private business made it necessary for him to retire. During his administration of it, there was collected and passed

through the St. Louis office into the national treasury at Washington over $25,000,000.

In the year 1877 at the request of many influential members of the real estate fraternity, Mr. Papin placed himself at the head of a movement to establish a permanent real estate exchange The enterprise was organized by E. S. Rowse, Judge James F. Farrar, Theophile Papin, Charles Green, Luther M. Conn, Joseph F. Donovan, Wm. C. Wilson, James M. Carpenter, C. Bent Carr, Delos R. Haynes and probably some twenty or twenty-five others, including all the larger real estate firms in the city. A hall was engaged at Sixth and Olive Streets, the site of the present Commercial Building. A spacious open court for auction transactions covered part of the site. Mr. Papin was elected the first president and re-elected for several successive terms. The organization was very successful and many of the largest transactions of the day, both auction and private, transpired within the hall and court of this exchange.

Mr. Papin at one time also served as a director of the Boatmen's Bank, one of the most important financial institutions of the city.

During his more active term of life, there were innumerable enterprises of a public nature in which he participated to a greater or less degree. A matter then of much interest to the city was the location of the first union railway station. Through Mr. Theophile Papin the entire space was secured at reasonable rates—the whole purchase footing up about $1,000,000.

In the early eighties Mr. Papin withdrew from active business and spent the better part of 1881-2, traveling with his family through the British Isles, and the Continent of Europe. His letters of travel, research and observation, published in the "Missouri Republican," attracted unusual attention for their clearness, beauty of style, and interest and value of their subject matter. They were widely read in St. Louis, and freely copied and quoted by the press of the country.

In the numerous local public enterprises which Mr. Papin promoted during the twenty-five years of his active career, he performed his duties, always responsible and sometimes difficult, with an efficiency that his friends recall with pride, and that throws a new honor on the name he bears.

Mr. Papin is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, and the occasional papers from him read at the meetings of the society are charming, and always instructive.

Mr. Papin has the universal sympathy of his friends in the affliction which has overtaken him in his advanced age—his almost total loss of sight. The valuable sketches of the early St. Louis times, contributed in so sprightly and interesting a style to this Encyclopedia, have had to be prepared by him in great measure by unaccustomed dictation.

He has withdrawn for many years from active participation in general business, yet his unimpaired energies and lifelong interests keep him in close touch with the progress of his native city, and his wide information and sympathetic interest in the affairs of his fellow-men, make him one of the most entertaining and genial of companions to those who have the privilege of his friendship.

Paradise Alley.—The alley opening on the north side of Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, which, at one time, was the scene of frequent quarrels and fights between the depraved white and colored people who inhabited it, and which was nicknamed "Paradise Alley," because the neighborhood was anything but a paradise.

Park Commissioner.—This officer has special charge and control of all the public parks and places and squares of the city, excepting such as are by their dedication or other special provision excluded from city control. He is appointed by the mayor and holds office for four years. The first park commissioner was E. C. Krausnick, appointed in 1856, with limited powers. The office was enlarged and vested with greater authority and responsibility by the new charter, in 1877, with Eugene Weigel as incumbent.

Parker, Clarence Fairleigh, railroad manager, was born February 14, 1865, in Charleston, Illinois, son of George W. and Nella Parker. After completing a collegiate education at Washington University, he entered the railway service under the guidance of his father, who was then president of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, commonly known as the "Cairo Short Line." Beginning as a train baggageman, he filled successively the positions of conductor, car accountant, purchasing agent and assistant general manager on that line, until 1895, when

he was appointed general manager of the road. The last named position he held until the line was absorbed by the Illinois Central Railroad System, when he was appointed general agent of the Illinois Central Company, in charge of traffic and transportation at St. Louis. He thus became the representative in St. Louis of one of the greatest of Western railway systems, and he has ably filled that position. In November of 1898 he was also elected president of the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Railway Company, and president of the Crown Coal and Tow Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. In addition to these official connections with railway and transportation interests, he is president of the East St. Louis Relay Depot Association, and also chairman of the executive committee of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at St. Louis and East St. Louis. He is a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company; the Belleville & Carondelet Railroad Company; the St. Louis Southern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railroad Company; these four companies being owners of subsidy lines of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Although one of the youngest railroad men occupying a position of equal prominence in the West, he is recognized as one of the most capable and efficient men connected with the great transportation interests of the Mississippi Valley. February 6, 1889, he married Miss Harriet Yaeger Crangle, daughter of John and Eunice Crangle. Mrs. Parker's father, who was for a number of years prominently identified with the milling interests of St. Louis, and was president of the Anchor Mill Company, died July 27, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one child, a daughter, four years of age, who is named Virginia Parker.

Parker, George Ward, merchant and manufacturer, was born January 22, 1831, in Galena, Illinois, son of Lemon and Rebecca (Knox) Parker, and died in St. Louis, March 29, 1899. The elder Parker came to Illinois from Vermont about the year 1815, and was one of the earliest Eastern immigrants to that State. He was prominent as a financier and man of affairs, and at the time of the birth of George W. Parker he was president of the Galena Lead Company. The breaking out of the Black Hawk War, and the demoralization of trade and business throughout Western Illinois in consequence thereof, caused him to remove to Boone County, Missouri, where he purchased the site of the present town of Rocheport, and laid out the town which became in later years a trading point of considerable importance during the golden era of steamboating on the Missouri River. George W. Parker obtained his early education in the village schools of Rocheport, and was then sent to Bonne Femme Academy, in its day a prominent educational institution located near Columbia, Missouri. His father having died when he was quite young, his education had been continued under the guidance of his mother, a cultivated woman, who belonged to a Virginia family which had settled near Old Franklin, in Missouri, opposite the site of the present city of Boonville, at an early date. Being a precocious boy and naturally fond of books, young Parker was kept at his studies until his health broke down under the strain, and after finishing the Latin and French course at the Academy, he was compelled to quit school and devote a year to rest and recuperation. After that he clerked for a time in a general store, and then removed with the family to St. Louis, this change of residence being due, in a measure, to his anxiety to enter a broader sphere of action than could be found in a country village. In this city he studied bookkeeping under Professor Jonathan Jones, famous a half century since as principal of one of the leading commercial colleges of the West. He returned to Rocheport some time later, and was employed at that place for a year, and then came again to St. Louis, where, in 1851, he entered the employ of Switzer, Platt & Co., a firm which then conducted a large wholesale grocery in the city. Within the next five years he thoroughly learned the grocery business, mastering all the details of the trade, and in 1856, in company with his brother-in-law, Trumbell G. Russell, and his stepfather, Reuben Beeman, he formed the firm of Parker, Russell & Co., and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. This firm built up a large business, which extended throughout Missouri and the adjoining States, and continued to be identified with that branch of the commerce of St. Louis until the year 1866. Mr. Parker and his associates then disposed of their grocery interest and turned their attention to the manufacture of various kinds of fire-clay products, the copartnership originally formed being succeeded in 1871 by

the joint stock company of Parker, Russell & Co. This corporation in turn was succeeded by the Parker-Russell Mining & Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Parker was president, the other officers of the corporation being D. R. Russell, vice-president; C. S. Russell, secretary; T. G. Russell, treasurer, and S. Bent Russell, consulting engineer. It is still engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of goods from fire-clay, and furnishes employment in its various departments to about two hundred men. It is forty-three years since the firm of which the present corporation is the legitimate successor came into existence, and until his death Mr. Parker was a conspicuous figure in business circles, and an honored citizen of St. Louis. His record as a public official also bears testimony to his capability and executive force. In 1876 he was made a member of the board of thirteen free-holders charged with the responsibility of framing the Scheme and Charter, which separated the city of St. Louis from St. Louis County. After the adoption of the charter Mr. Parker was elected to the city council, and served in that body two years, during which he acted as chairman of the committee on public improvements. After an interval of two years he was again elected to the council, and for four years thereafter was president of that body. He was a director and vice-president of the Union National Bank at one time, and later was a director of the Lucas Bank, and still later of the Third National Bank. He served also at different times as a director of various insurance companies and other corporations, and his activities in business circles covered a broad sphere. The artistic element in his nature was evidenced by a passionate fondness for music, and he was for some years secretary and a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Philharmonic Society. In 1854 he married Miss Russella L. Russell, second daughter of James and Lucy B. Russell, and granddaughter of Judge Silas Bent. The family to which Mrs. Parker belongs is closely related to the Russells, Carrs, Allens and other distinguished Missouri families. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Parker are Lemon, Russell, Rebekah, Pauline, Julia and George W. Parker, Jr.

Parker, George Washington, lawyer and railroad manager, was born August 12, 1836, in Springfield, Illinois, son of Major Leonard B. and Elizabeth Fairleigh Parker. His father, Major Leonard Buford Parker, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1786, and removed with his parents to Kentucky in early manhood. There he met and married Elizabeth Fairleigh, daughter of Andrew and Letitia Fairleigh, whose home was near Elizabethtown, in Hardin County. After serving several years as sheriff of Hardin County he removed with his family to Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, and they were among the first settlers of that place. From there they removed, in 1835, to Springfield, Illinois. Major Parker served under General Jackson in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of "Horseshoe Bend," and also in the battle of New Orleans, where he served as a staff officer under General Jackson. He also took part in the Black Hawk War, in which he served as quartermaster of Colonel Alexander's regiment. He died in 1841, after which his widow returned to Kentucky, and in 1844 was married to Miles H. Thomas, of Elizabethtown. She died near the place of her birth, February 3, 1875. George W. Parker's paternal grandfather, Abraham Parker, was a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted in the war for independence, under Captain Matteer, in May of 1778, and later served under Captain Bail, of Colonel Smith's Pennsylvania regiment. He then lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed with his family to Bracken County, Kentucky. He was among the pioneers who helped to wrest that region from savage domination, and was a participant in the battle of "Crooked Bullet." His last place of residence was in Campbell County, Kentucky, where he died, November 30, 1833.

After receiving a rudimentary education at the country schools in the neighborhood of his home in Kentucky, George W. Parker attended the Elizabethtown Seminary, then conducted by the renowned educator, Robert Hewitt, and later by his son, Lafayette Hewitt, assisted by Andrew J. Parker, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Parker learned the printer's trade, in the office of the Elizabethtown "Register," then published by Eliot & Gunter, and then, after attending school again for a time, at Hewitt Seminary, at the instance of influential friends, he purchased the printing plant of the "Register," which had been suspended, and began the publication of the Elizabethtown "Intelli-

gencer." After conducting this paper two years he sold out to advantage and started the "Free Press" at Glasgow, Kentucky. At the end of another year he sold this paper advantageously, and having realized enough money from his newspaper ventures to enable him to fit himself for the profession of his choice, he began the study of law in the office of his cousin, Colonel Thomas B. Fairleigh, of Brandenburg, Kentucky, who was a lawyer of recognized ability. After reading about two years he entered the Law Department of the University of Louisville, from which institution he graduated with class honors in March of 1861. Immediately afterward he removed to Charleston, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession with Judge Eli Wiley, of that place, who was his cousin. They built up an extensive and lucrative practice in Central Illinois, and while residing at Charleston, Mr. Parker served as mayor of that little city. He was also elected to the Illinois Legislature, and served in that body during the session of 1879-80. For a time he was president of the Second National Bank of Charleston, but the demands of his profession caused him to relinquish that position. He was appointed general counsel of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company in 1865, and in 1867 was made vice-president of that company. In 1876 he was made general manager of the company, and the duties of this position caused him to remove to St. Louis. In 1887 he was elected president of the same company, and served in that capacity until the road was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1896. At the date of his appointment as president of the company its main lines extended from Terre Haute to East St. Louis, 189 miles, with a branch to Belleville, fourteen miles. Under his administration the main line was sold to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, for $10,000,000, and the Belleville branch was extended, first, to Du Quoin, Illinois, and later to Paducah, Kentucky, with branches to Eldorado and Carondelet, forming the system long and favorably known as the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line. When the Union Trust Company was formed in St. Louis Mr. Parker was made its first president, but the arduous duties involved in the building up of this important financial institution, combined with his official labors as president and manager of the railroad, overtaxed his strength, and forced him to resign from the Trust Company in 1891. He then went abroad to recuperate, and after a sojourn at Carlsbad and a tour of Europe, he returned and resumed the management of the Cairo Short Line, continuing to give to it his attention until the sale of the road as above mentioned. After this disposition of his railroad interests and responsibilities he sought much needed rest, by making a tour with his family around the Mediterranean. He is now vice-president of the Continental National Bank of St. Louis, and has been connected with that institution for many years, having been identified with it before its organization as a national bank. He is also officially identified with several banks in Illinois. Having faith in the national bank system, he commenced organizing such institutions early in the "sixties," and takes pardonable pride in the fact that all these institutions have been successful banking houses. Mr. Parker was trained politically in the old school of Kentucky Whigs, which followed the leadership of Henry Clay, but the Civil War made him a Republican, and he has been a member of that party ever since. He and all the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When they first came to St. Louis they became communicants of the old Union Methodist Church, located at the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. When that congregation built its new church at the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues Mr. Parker had principal charge of the work of construction, and when this church building was in turn outgrown he went with that branch of the congregation which built the Lindell Avenue Methodist Church, now the finest church edifice in St. Louis. Mr. Parker is a member of various social clubs, of the Masonic order, and of the society of the Sons of the Revolution. October 20, 1863, he married Miss Aronella Ferguson, who was a native and resident of Charleston, Illinois. Mrs. Parker was the only daughter of Dr. Aaron and Susan P. Ferguson, early settlers of Charleston, and granddaughter of Charles Morton, who laid out that town, having moved to Illinois from Kentucky. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, all of whom are living, are Clarence F. Parker, now general agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at St. Louis; Charles M. Parker, vice-president and secretary of the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Company; Letitia Parker, Bessie Par-

ker (now Bessie Parker Toms), and Gertrude Parker.

Parker, James H., was born in the city of Keene, New Hampshire, in 1814, and died in St. Louis August 26, 1888. His parents were James and Martha (Sylvester) Parker, and he was reared and educated in the city in which he was born. As a boy, he learned the trade of cabinet-making—as the art of manufacturing furniture was called in those days—and the earlier years of his business career were given up to that occupation. In 1852 he came west, accompanied by his family, and established his home in St. Louis, where he engaged both in the manufacture and sale of furniture, his factory being the first "machine factory" established in St. Louis. After a time he sold out the business which he had built up in this line to a Cincinnati firm and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and in the sale of that commodity both at wholesale and retail. He operated saw-mills, which were located in the northern part of St. Louis, and during the Civil War he furnished to the government much of the lumber used in the construction of the gunboats placed on the Mississippi River. The firm of which Mr. Parker was a member retired from business in 1871, and from that time until his death he led a quiet life, enjoying a comfortable fortune, accumulated by intelligent effort and thoroughly honorable methods. In 1868 he built a home on Washington Avenue, west of Grand Avenue, his being one of four homes in existence at that time between Grand and Vandeventer Avenues. After living there twenty years, he moved to Bartmer Avenue, and died in the residence which he occupied in this new neighborhood. Mr. Parker married, in 1842, Miss Cherrille Wells, of Sacket Harbor, New York. Their children are Erastus Wells Parker, now living in New Mexico; Mrs. Mary Parker Parsons, of Brooklyn, New York, and Mrs. Cherrille Spencer, who lives at the old home on Bartmer Avenue. A Presbyterian in his religious faith, Mr. Parker was one of the founders of the old North Church of that denomination at Eleventh and Chambers Streets, and he was long one of the ruling elders of that church. He aided also in the advancement of its charitable and educational work, and lived a useful as well as an upright life.

Parks and Squares.—If "God made the country and man made the town," man should also have the credit for instituting that combination of the features of town and country, the public park. In this he imitates or reproduces nature, with the assistance of art, and brings to our city homes all its beauties, in grassy lawns and shady woods. St. Louis, in its early days, taking in the first quarter of the century, had little need for parks. The outskirts of the town adjacent to the prairies and common fields afforded abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation. Groups of women and children, at the proper season, went out and gathered wild strawberries and red plums, which grew in profusion on the banks of the small watercourses, thus enjoying at the same time the pleasures and profit of a country outing. Even as late as 1837 the western limits of the city extended only to Seventh Street. All beyond was the boundless prairie, bespangled in the summer with wild flowers, extending as far as the eye could reach. On the left was Chouteau's pond, which afforded facilities for boating, and within an easy walk was Lucas' grove, covered with large forest trees, affording an agreeable shade to all who strolled out that way. With these advantages of village life and country enjoyment, there was little necessity for parks, yet by the act of Congress of the 13th of June, 1812, granting the common field lots and commons to the town for school purposes, some thoughtful regard for the future resulted in setting apart a small reserve for parks. Hence, as early as 1812 there were carved out of the commons Dakota Park, Gravois Park and Laclede Park. Little or no advantage was taken of these grants until years afterward. Old Carondelet Park was acquired as a part of the ancient St. Louis commons about the same time. Probably the first private gift of the kind was made in 1816 by three citizens—Colonel William Chambers, Major William Christy, and Major Thomas Wright. These men donated land for a church, school and public park. The above named parties in the same year also presented to the city Exchange Square, "to be used as a commons forever." It was located on the river front in North St. Louis, and has been the subject of much litigation. About 1836 Colonel John O'Fallon offered to make the city a present of 100 acres of land if Peter Lindell would do the same, each of the gifts to be donated to park pur-

poses. The offer was not acceded to and the proposition fell through. In 1840 Washington Square was purchased by the city, with the understanding "that it be used as a public square forever." The original square is now a thing of the past. Carr Square was donated to the city in 1842 by William C. Carr, and, after many years, was made a place of resort. In 1844 Lafayette Park was acquired from the old St. Louis commons, the sale of which was authorized by the Legislature in 1831. But the time had not yet come to improve this oldest of parks and make it a place of pleasurable resort to the public. The social and festive life of that day found ample enjoyment in the Vauxhall Gardens and other like more accessible resorts. The parks had to abide their time. It was not until 1857 that the city council made a small appropriation for Lafayette Park, but ten years later, in 1868, money raised by the issue of bonds was adequate to enter on a system of improvements. In 1854 Hyde Park was acquired by purchase, but was used as a beer garden up to and throughout the Civil War. During the war no attention was directed to the improvement of parks. Benton Place was acquired from the city commons, it having been occupied as the old city cemetery and transformed into a park by city ordinance approved in June, 1866. Lyon Park was transferred to the city by the United States War Department in September, 1871. In 1874 a fresh impetus was given to the improvement of our pleasure resorts, and public attention directed thereto, by the purchase of Forest, O'Fallon and Carondelet Parks, each containing a large acreage. The building up of vast tracts of land on the outskirts of the city, and the increase of population, rendered these park acquisitions desirable as recreation spots, and have, as the park commissioner justly asserts, "caused a demand for better and augmented improvements." The following are the names of the parks in charge of the park commissioner: Benton Park, Carondelet Park, Carr Square, Dakota Park, Forest Park, Fountain Park, Gamble Place, Gravois Park, Hyde Park, Jackson Place, Laclede Park, Lyon Park, O'Fallon Park, St. Louis Place, South St. Louis Square, Washington Square, and Kenrick Garden. The following parks are in charge of special commissioners: Compton Hill Reservoir Park, in charge of the water commissioners; Lafayette Park, Missouri Botanical Garden, and Tower Grove Park. The total area covered by the parks of St. Louis is 2,177.31 acres. The total cost of parks in St. Louis, taken from the annual report of the park commissioner, up to the end of the fiscal year 1896, is as follows: Cost of purchase, $1,309,944.04; improvements and maintenance, $3,616,143.81; total cost, $4,926,087.85. (See also sketches of parks, under the headings "Benton Park," "Carondelet Park," etc.)

Parks, Down-Town.—The conversion of Washington and Missouri Parks, one to the use of the City Hall and the other to that of the Exposition, left the city without any of such "breathing places" in the down-town districts. Of recent years there has been much discussion of the wisdom of this policy. In some large cities the authorities have at immense expense undertaken to remedy a similar situation by the condemnation of property that could once have been had at a moderate outlay. John F. Darby, in the first year of his mayoralty, bargained for and conditionally bought the block, then vacant and unimproved, bounded by Fourth, Fifth, St. Charles and Locust Streets, for the low sum of $15,000, now worth probably $2,000,000. He also provisionally bought for $2,000 a strip, then vacant, between Fourth, Fifth, Cerre Streets and Chouteau Avenue; but the board of aldermen rejected both propositions.

Parsons, Charles, banker and financier, was born at Homer, Cortland County, New York, January 24, 1824. He was the third son of Lewis B. and Lucina (Hoar) Parsons. His father was the son of Captain Charles Parsons, an officer of the Revolutionary War, who served for over seven years, from Ticonderoga, Valley Forge and Monmouth (where he was severely wounded) to Yorktown. Colonel Parsons is the sixth in descent from Cornet Joseph Parsons, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1636, who was one of the party whose names are on the deed of cession from the Indians, in that year, of the land in and about Springfield, Massachusetts, and who was also one of the purchasers from the Indians of the present sites of Northampton and Northfield, Massachusetts, and the lands adjacent. For a quarter of a century Cornet Joseph was the leading and wealthiest citizen of Northampton, as also of the entire Connecticut Valley, with the ex-

ception, perhaps, of William Pyncheon, the original grantee from the crown. Colonel Parsons' father was one of the early settlers of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York, a successful merchant and prominent citizen, much interested in public affairs, and especially so in the cause of education, for the advancement of which he left a large share of his estate toward the founding of "Parsons College," a flourishing institution in the State of Iowa.

Colonel Parsons' mother was Lucina Hoar, the seventh in descent from Charles Hoar, sheriff of the "Cittie of Gloster," England, whose widow, Joanna Hoar, immigrated with her children to Massachusetts about 1640, and settled in Concord and the vicinity.

Colonel Parsons received an academical education at Gouverneur and Homer, New York. After spending several years as a clerk in his father's store, in a bank, and as partner in a commercial house in Buffalo, New York, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1851, where he established and continued for years a successful banking business. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered, was made captain, and because of his superior business abilities was placed in charge of army, rail and river transportation at the very important post of St. Louis, a position which he filled with such eminent success that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Near the close of the war he was made cashier of the State Savings Association, now the State Bank St. Louis, of which he was elected president in 1870, making his entire term of service in the bank to the present time thirty-five years. The success of his administration is most conclusively and concisely shown by the fact that for all these years the bank has never failed to make a dividend of at least 5 per cent semi-annually, and for the last twenty-three years one of 8 per cent semi-annually, and in addition has accumulated during these thirty-three years a surplus of more than $1,100,000.

While amassing a reasonable fortune in his long and active business life, Colonel Parsons has disbursed of his income with liberality and a most catholic spirit by aiding charitable, religious and educational institutions, at times in large sums. Colonel Parsons' remarkable success has resulted not more from a natural taste for banking than from his thorough study, accurate knowledge and comprehensive views of the principles governing commercial and financial affairs, combined with the liberal spirit with which he ever meets and treats private and public interests. The high esteem in which he has been held in financial circles is shown by the fact that for twenty-two years he was annually elected president of the St. Louis Clearing House, and was for some years president of the American Bankers' Association, was selected to preside over the World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and that his name has been often mentioned as a suitable candidate for Secretary of the Treasury, and would, it is believed, have been pressed but for Colonel Parsons' own opposition thereto. In 1892, when there was much public excitement in regard to city finances, owing to a large defalcation, Colonel Parsons consented, at the solicitation of many prominent citizens, regardless of party, to accept temporarily the position of city treasurer, which office he resigned as soon as full investigation could be made, the books put in proper condition, and a new treasurer elected. Colonel Parsons has been, and still is, president and director in many railroad and other public or charitable institutions, taking an active part and impressing his own personality thereon. There are few men who are more consulted or whose opinions upon public and financial questions are held in as high esteem. Nor is Colonel Parsons merely a business man. Possessing by nature a refined taste, he has during his active life gathered a large and valuable collection of paintings and other works of art, obtained during repeated visits to Europe and in a trip around the world, made in 1894 and 1895, a very interesting account of which last trip was published in a volume for private circulation, showing close and accurate observation of men and affairs.

In politics Colonel Parsons has been a strong Republican, occupying a prominent position in party councils and contributing liberally for the success thereof. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion.

Colonel Parsons was married, in 1857, to Miss Martha A. Pettus, a member of one of the old and well known families of St. Louis. She died in 1889, leaving no children.

Paschall, Nathaniel, journalist, was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 4, 1802. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed in the

office of "The Missouri Gazette"—afterward "Republican"—with Joseph Charless, the pioneer publisher of Upper Louisiana. In almost the full sense of the term, he was self-educated, yet few colleges turn out graduates of better general information and acquirements than did the old-time printing offices. Before his indentures were out, young Paschall, besides being an expert compositor, had come to be quite ready with his pen and frequently furnished articles for the paper. In 1828 Edward Charless, the then proprietor of "The Republican," associated Mr. Paschall with him, the firm being Charless & Paschall. This connection continued until 1837, when Charless & Paschall sold out to Chambers, Harris & Knapp. It is worthy of note that the junior member of the new concern, George Knapp, entered the office as an apprentice in 1826, and that a warm intimacy grew up between him and Mr. Paschall during the period of eleven years, and which lasted until Mr. Paschall's death. In 1840, in company with Charles G. Ramsey, Mr. Paschall started "The New Era." The next year he reluctantly accepted election to the clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas, the only office he ever held; but being invited to return to "The Republican," he became associate editor of that journal with Colonel Chambers on January 1, 1844. Upon Colonel Chambers' death, ten years later, he succeeded to the chief editorship, and, the following year, to a joint partnership in the firm of George Knapp & Co. Although Mr. Paschall at one time filled a county office, thoroughly understood the requirements of public service in almost any station, and was in all respects competent and suitable for many of the highest, his tastes did not run in that direction. It was only at the editorial desk that he felt entirely at home, and there he was strong and masterful. Though gentle as a girl in his way of life, tender in all his associations, with a heart full of kindness and benevolence, he wrote as though his pen was pushed by a powerful steam engine. His style was simple, few flowers of rhetoric adorning his sentences, but his words went straight to the target with irresistible force. His editorials were never dull, never commonplace. Like the huge and nicely adjusted hammers of a stamping-mill, his ponderous sledge could crush a rib of steel or stop at a mere dent. Men like Benton, Claib. Jackson and "Jim" Green were his superiors in invective, with which they assailed him without stint on the political hustings; but none of them could cope with him in bringing home to the people the salient points of an argument through his chosen medium. It was he who wielded the power that brought the great Benton to the block. Mounting the editorial tripod of "The Republican" on the death, in 1854, of Colonel Chambers, whose able adjutant he had been for ten years, Mr. Paschall found the Whig party, he so long had followed, to be in the throes of dissolution. His colleague, Colonel George Knapp, had every confidence in his judgment, and to Paschall was largely entrusted the political control of the paper. At the first appearance of the Know-Nothing, or American, organization, "The Republican" assailed it. With the Republican party, which was then just budding, it could have nothing in common, and so when Buchanan was nominated for President, in 1856, the old Whig organ of the Mississippi Valley wheeled into the Democratic column, where it, with its successor, "The Republic," has remained ever since. But Paschall could not endure the policy of Buchanan's administration with regard to affairs in Kansas; still less its course toward the "little giant" of Illinois. Paschall had his eyes, too, upon Senator Green, who had supplanted Douglas as chairman of the Senate committee on territories, and who became the leader of the anti-Douglas forces in Missouri. "The Republican" was one of the earliest, as well as the strongest, champions of Douglas for the presidential nomination in 1860, and when that event occurred at Baltimore, Paschall threw his flag to the breeze against all opposition. The same convention that sent delegates to Charleston nominated Claiborne F. Jackson for Governor. Paschall at first was silent as to whether "The Republican" would support him, yet unhesitatingly "kicked over the platform,"—using his own words—but securing some concessions on the subject of internal improvements, finally indorsed the ticket. Jackson, secessionist as he was then at heart, was inclined to support Breckinridge, but Paschall sent him word that if he did not come out for Douglas as the regular nominee, the Douglas men, feeling under no further obligations, would bring out a complete ticket in opposition. This had the desired effect, and Jackson, who had kept his mouth shut as to the national ticket for two months, surrendered. Missouri, the only State in the Union,

cast her full electoral vote for the nominee from Illinois. When Green's turn came there was a little struggle and all was over. He was politically dead.

By nature Mr. Paschall was unobtrusive and modest, even diffident. He was a brainy man and an industrious editor. His knowledge of the character and career of men, particularly men in public life, and his memory of events were remarkable. He was not one to collect about him a bevy of sycophants, and he had little time to spend in social intercourse, but his personal friends were not few, and to them he was steadfast. He was the soul of honor. He had no egotism. No one ever heard him boast of what he had accomplished. Next to his family, his heart was in his good and useful work. In 1864 his physical powers began to break, and then he frequently sought recuperation away from home, but his naturally strong constitution succumbed at length, and he died at his residence in Lucas Place December 12, 1866. A meeting on 'Change was called to voice the sentiments of the people of St. Louis in regard to the general bereavement, at which suitable resolutions were passed. "In all that tended to promote the growth and prosperity of his adopted State," said one of the speakers, "in all that tended to enlighten and elevate the character and promote the interests of its people, to inculcate learning, to strengthen the moral and social condition of his fellow-citizens, Nathaniel Paschall was, during nearly the whole of his active life, an earnest, enlightened and faithful worker."

Mr. Paschall was married, at Springfield, Illinois, to Mrs. Martha E. Edgar, who died in 1859, leaving a family of two sons and four daughters.

Passionist Retreat.—The Retreat was founded in 1884 on a fifty-acre tract of land on Page Avenue, but afterward the place was sold to the Sisters of the Visitation, and the Passionists then founded a house at Normandy, where they attend St. Anne's Church, built by Mrs. Anne L. Hunt. They teach only members of their own order for the ministry. The parent house is at Hoboken, New Jersey.

Pasture.—What in very old times in St. Louis—say, eighty years ago—was called "the pasture," was a tract of prairie land extending from Barn Street, at the top of the hill, as far west and north as where the Exposition Building now stands. Beyond was a forest in which the fox and the wolf were hunted. The pasture afforded excellent grazing for the oxen, which were the chief haulers of those days, and for other cattle and for horses. Mr. Joseph A. Goodfellow, the oldest living inhabitant of St. Louis (1898) states that at one time the land between Fifth and Sixth Streets and Washington and Lucas Avenues was offered to his elder brother for a yoke of oxen and $500.

Patrick, James, for many years conspicuously identified with the river trade of St. Louis, and a wealthy and much esteemed citizen, was born July 17, 1808, at Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, July 14, 1881. His parents were James and Nancy (Knox) Patrick, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came to this country and settled in Birmingham, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. James Patrick spent most of the earlier years of his life in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the schools of that city. He entered upon a business career at an early age, and when eighteen years old, was a contractor for the building of furnaces for rolling-mills and glass-works. He continued in that business until 1835, when he engaged in "keel-boating" from Pittsburg to New Orleans. It was his custom to start in the spring of the year with a boat loaded with iron, glass and general merchandise, which he floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, landing at such points as he chose, to make sales of his goods or trade for other merchandise. Continuing the voyage to New Orleans, he sold the remainder of his goods and the boat in that city, investing the proceeds of his sales in sugar, which was then shipped by steamer to Pittsburg. It required several months to complete a trading trip of this character, and, in the meantime, men in his employ were engaged in building, on the Allegheny River, large coalboats, designed for another kind of trading expedition. In the fall of the year after his return from New Orleans, these boats were loaded with coal and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, Mr. Patrick selling a boat and its cargo at Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis or New Orleans, as suited his purpose best, sometimes disposing of a cargo and boat in each of these cities. This also was a trip which consumed months of time, but the business was

profitable, and Captain Patrick gradually expanded his Western trade and enterprise. About the year 1840 the St. Louis gas works were started, and Captain Patrick began sending coal in barges down the Ohio River, which was transferred to barges suitable for towing at Cairo, and brought from thence to St. Louis to supply the gas works. In this enterprise he was joined by a younger brother, William Patrick, and as St. Louis was then fast building up and gave promise of becoming a large city, the brothers concluded to establish themselves in business in this city, and in pursuance of this plan, started a lumber yard at the corner of Main and Carr Streets, with William Patrick as resident partner and manager. James Patrick remained in the East, purchasing the supplies of lumber for this yard on the Allegheny River, and rafting the lumber down the Ohio to Cairo, where it was loaded into barges to be towed up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. This business expanded so rapidly that in 1848 they found it necessary to purchase a steamer to be used for transporting their lumber from Cairo to St. Louis. James Patrick then perfected arrangements which enabled him to leave the Eastern branch of his business in charge of men who had been in his employ for years, and he removed his family from Pittsburg to St. Louis. He then took personal command of the steamer plying between St. Louis and Cairo, and superintended the transportation of lumber for the St. Louis yards and the Missouri River trade from Cairo to the points of destination. He also engaged in a general freighting and passenger business between St. Louis and Cairo, and to meet the demands of his patrons in the rapdily growing towns between these points, purchased another steamer to be used in this trade. In this trade he and his brother, William Patrick, owned and operated the steamers "Union," "Tobacco Plant," "Whirl Wind" and "Shelby." The opening of the Illinois and Michigan canal had the effect of making it unprofitable to bring lumber from Pittsburg to St. Louis, and the Patrick brothers then sold their line of steamers, and James Patrick went to Chicago to take charge of the business of shipping lumber to the St. Louis yards from that point. His family continued to reside in St. Louis, but Mr. Patrick spent much of his time in Chicago, superintending his business there until 1865. The lumber yard, which he had originally established in St. Louis was removed, in 1846, from Carr and Main Streets, to the corner of Main and Biddle Streets, and he and his brother were also the owners, for several years, of a half interest in a lumber yard, located at Twelfth and Market Streets, which was conducted by the firm of Patrick, Morrison & Co. In 1860 the firm of James & William Patrick also established a lumber yard at the corner of Broadway and Hempstead Street, and continued their business at that place until 1875. As early as 1856 they had also become interested in the planing mill business, purchasing at that time a plant which was located at the corner of Main and Bates Streets, in which they interested with them A. A. Ladd and John Keller, conducting this branch of their business thereafter under the firm name of Ladd, Patrick & Co. This plant was destroyed by fire in 1859, and soon afterward they became the owners of a mill located at Thirteenth and O'Fallon Streets, which they operated later under the name of the Mississippi Planing Mill Company. With this business James Patrick continued to be identified until his death, and as a result of his sagacious operations in various fields of enterprise, he left at that time, a large estate. He was an old-line Whig in his political affiliations during the existence of that party. In the presidential election of 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett, and later became a member of the Republican party, with which he continued to act to the end of his life. From his youth up to 1856 he attended and was a member of the Associated Reform Presbyterian Church. From 1856 to 1872 he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and from 1872 until his death, of the Cumberland Avenue Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1840, Miss Arabella Blackmore, whose father was a native of Maryland, and her mother a native of Virginia. The Blackmores were of English origin, and the family was established in this country about the year 1750. At that date they located in Montgomery County, Maryland, and their farm included a part of the site of the new city of Washington. About the year 1790 the family removed to Wash[illegible]ngton County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Blac[illegible] the brother of Mrs. Patrick, was prominent in [illegible]olitics in the city of Pittsburg, as a member of the Democratic party, and his son, James Blackmore, served as mayor of Pittsburg, having been the only Democrat elected to that office since the

organization of the Republican party. Mrs. Patrick died in St. Louis December 20, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Patrick, William Knox, was born June 12, 1841, in Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, son of James and Arabella (Blackmore) Patrick. His parents removed to St. Louis in 1848, and he was educated in private and public schools of this city, and at Washington University. He entered the university in 1858, and was the first student enrolled when the doors of the university were thrown open in the old building, at Seventeenth and Washington Avenue. Immediately after leaving school in the summer of 1860, he entered the employ of the lumber firm of James & William Patrick, of which his father was senior member, and retained that connection until May of 1861, when he enlisted in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. He was mustered into Company K of the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry as a private soldier, and served as such during the three months for which he had enlisted. In October of 1861 he was commissioned a lieutenant of artillery by General U. S. Grant, and assigned to duty as aid-de-camp to General J. D. Plummer, on whose staff he was until May of 1862. He was then assigned to duty in the office of the assistant adjutant-general under General J. M. Schofield, and served in Southwest Missouri until January of 1863. From that date until July 1, 1864, he was assistant provost-marshal of the Department of Missouri, serving under Colonels Gantt, Dick, Broadhead and Sanderson. In July, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln a paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of major, acting in that capacity until mustered out of the service November 15, 1865. Upon his return to St. Louis he became a member of the firm of Ladd, Patrick & Co., and in 1867 was made secretary of the Mississippi Planing Mill Company. He continued to be interested in this business until 1872, when he became head of the firm of Patrick & Arden, engaged in the sale of furnaces and ranges. He was assistant superintendent of construction of the present United States custom house and postoffice building, and devoted a large share of his time to the duties of that position, while the building was in process of erection. After that he again became connected with the Mississippi Planing Mill Company, in which he was interested until 1885, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business, and has lived outside the city, in St. Louis County. He cast his first vote for the Republican ticket in 1862, having attained his majority in June of that year. He has ever since been a staunch member of the Republican party, and at different times has taken a prominent and active part in political campaigns. From 1867 to 1872 he was a member of the Republican city campaign committee, and acted as secretary of that committee. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen as a representative of the Eleventh Ward of St. Louis in 1869, and re-elected in 1871 and 1873, serving in all six years. It was during this time that the construction of the tunnel, connecting with the Eads bridge, was authorized by the city legislature, and Major Patrick was one of the supporters of that measure. During his term of service in the board of aldermen, that body also authorized the extension of the N. M. railroad, from North Market to Biddle Street; made provision for the sale of the city stock in the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; built the morgue; improved the fire department, and repaved many streets. The wharves, north and south, were also paved; Forest, O'Fallon and Carondelet Parks were established; and many other improvements of lasting benefit to the city were either completed or inaugurated. He served some time as a member of the O'Fallon Park board of directors, and, at the death of Honorable John Sexton, was made president of that board. From February, 1870, to June, 1871, he was State coal oil inspector, and in 1874 was a candidate for member of the County Court of St. Louis County, being defeated for the last named office by a small majority by Honorable M. Heller. Major Patrick is a Presbyterian churchman, and a member of the Compton Avenue Church of that denomination. He became a member of Aurora Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in 1867, and in 1869 was admitted to membership in Bellefontaine Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of General Lyon Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, May 30, 1864, Miss Fannie E. Saltmarsh, daughter of Captain William E. and Katharine Saltmarsh. Mrs. Patrick's father was a steamboat owner, and commanded steamers on the Missouri and upper and lower Mississippi

Rivers. His boat, the "Spread Eagle," accompanied the fleet under command of General Sherman on the Yazoo River expedition in the winter of 1862-3, and while on that expedition, Captain Saltmarsh contracted an illness, from which he died soon after his return home, in January of 1863.

Patrick, William, was born in 1814, in Birmingham, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and died in Denver, Colorado, in 1893. His parents were James and Nancy (Knox) Patrick, and he was reared and educated in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After quitting school he received a thorough business training as a clerk in a Pittsburg commercial establishment, and about the year 1840 embarked in business with his brother, James Patrick. For some years before William came to St. Louis the principal business of the firm was the shipment of coal down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The nature of this enterprise will be found more fully described in the foregoing sketch of James Patrick. In 1844 William Patrick removed to St. Louis, and took charge of the lumber business, which he and his brother then established in this city. For many years he was the head of the firm of W. Patrick & Co., and was also in later years a member of the firms of Patrick, Morrison & Co.; Ladd, Patrick & Co., and James & William Patrick, and last a partner in the Mississippi Planing Mill Company. He was a successful man of affairs, and, in 1874, retired from business, with a comfortable fortune. In 1886 he removed to Denver, Colorado, and died there at the age of seventy-nine years. He held many important public positions. He was for a number of years president of the Lumbermen's and Mechanics' Insurance Company of St. Louis, and was also one of the organizers of the Lindell Railway Company. In July of 1854 he was nominated for member of the Missouri Legislature on the ticket of the Whig party, and in August following was elected by the combined votes of the Whig and American parties. He served one term in the Legislature, with credit to himself and his constituents. From 1857 to 1860 he was a member of the public school board of St. Louis, and in the fall of 1861 was appointed one of the police commissioners of St. Louis by Governor Gamble, his colleagues being John How and John Rigen. He served as a member of the police board under this appointment until January of 1865. In 1871 he was appointed a police commissioner by Governor B. Gratz Brown, and served in that capacity until 1875. In 1877 he was elected city treasurer of St. Louis on the Republican ticket, and held that office for four years, at the end of which time he retired from politics. In his early life he was a Whig, but, naturally, became a Republican at the beginning of the Civil War. Reared a Presbyterian, he was an attendant, but not a member, of that church. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, and was a liberal contributor to the Provident Association, and other charities. In 1850 he became a member of Beacon Lodge, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and affiliated with it until the end of his life. Mr. Patrick was a man whose kindly nature made him equally welcome in business and social circles. His personal popularity was the deserved meed of genial fellowship and affable manners. In 1844 he married Miss Eliza McCall, whose Scotch-Irish parents came to this country about the year 1800, and settled in Birmingham, Pennsylvania. Their children are James M. and Warner Patrick, engaged in mining operations in Colorado; William F. Patrick, a mining engineer of Utah, who married a daughter of Governor William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Edward T. Patrick, a member of the bar of Denver, Colorado; Lucien L. Patrick, mining in British Columbia; Clara, wife of William H. Eddy, of Denver, Colorado; and May, wife of Dr. Wilbur W. Bulette, of Pueblo, Colorado.

Patriotic Sons of America.—An organization which came into existence in the city of Philadelphia in 1847, and which has since spread throughout the United States. Its objects were announced to be "the inculcation of pure American principles, the cultivation of fraternal affection among American freemen, opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the advancement of our free public school system." The order also provided for the care of the sick, the burial of the dead, and the assistance of the needy among its members. During the Civil War nearly all its able-bodied members participated in the great struggle, and its organizations were temporarily broken up, but in 1866 it was

resuscitated and placed on a firm footing, and at the beginning of the year 1898 it numbered 135,000 members, and was represented in nearly all the States and Territories of the Union. The work of this order is divided into three degrees, called, respectively: The red, white and blue degrees. The governing body of the order is the national camp, and State and subordinate camps are minor bodies. The order was instituted in St. Louis on the 9th of December, 1881, the first camp being called Washington Camp, No. 1. In 1882 Washington Camp, No. 2, was organized, but later went out of existence. At that time there existed in St. Louis an order known as the National Americans, and most of the members of that order joined the Patriotic Sons of America. At the present time—1898—Washington Camp, No. 1, which has a membership of about two hundred, is the only camp in St. Louis. It was this order that made the first application to the St. Louis School Board for permission to place the national flag on the school houses. When such permission was obtained, the movement was initiated by a band of one hundred Patriotic Sons, marching, with music, and participating in hoisting the stars and stripes on the school buildings. In this State outside of St. Louis the order has camps at Springfield, Joplin and Kansas City.

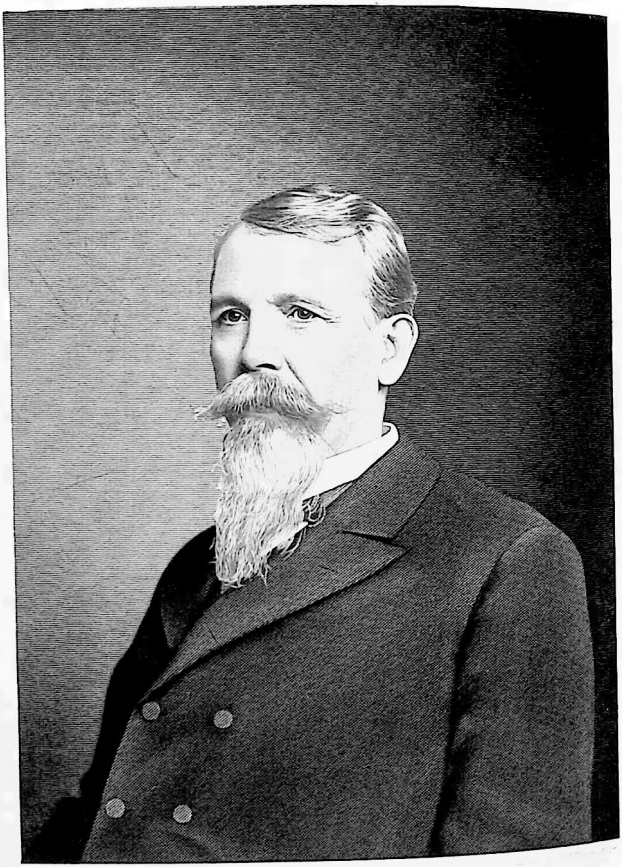
Patriots of America.—A political organization, which came into existence in Chicago, Illinois, December 18, 1895, and which was originated by "Coin" Harvey, who, shortly before this, had attained celebrity as the author of a book entitled "Coin's Financial School." The object and purposes of the Patriots of America were declared to be to familiarize the people with governmental functions and ultimately to secure the adoption of the Swiss system of voting, through which direct expression of the wishes of voters may be given, on all questions of legislation. A branch of this institution was established in St. Louis in 1896, and in 1898 its founders and promoters claimed that it was represented in forty-two States. The first function of this organization which attracted public attention occurred on the second Tuesday in January of 1898, when, in accordance with a decree previously issued, lodges of the Patriots of America held what was termed an election, at which men residing within their jurisdiction and entitled to vote under the Federal Constitution were given an opportunity to express themselves on "several momentous national questions." Such an election was held in St. Louis, the polls being kept open two days. A small number of persons embraced the opportunity to express themselves for or against free coinage of silver, the redemption of paper money in metallic money, the demonetization of both gold and silver, the retirement of the greenbacks, the establishment of postal savings banks, the enactment of a law taxing incomes, and other kindred propositions, and the results were forwarded to Chicago, to be tabulated with other returns of a like nature, as an expression of popular sentiment on these questions.

Pattison, Everett Wilson, lawyer and author, was born February 22, 1839, at Waterville, Maine, son of Rev Dr. Robert E. and Frances (Wilson) Pattison. His father, Dr. Robert Everett Pattison was for a short time, commencing in 1840, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of St. Louis. The elder Pattison was born in Benson, Vermont, August 19, 1800, and died in St. Louis, November 24, 1874. Frances Wilson Pattison, the mother of Everett W. Pattison, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 24, 1802, was married in 1834, and died in Covington, Kentucky, in 1845. Mr. Pattison's great-grandfather, Captain Robert Pattison, immigrated to this country from the North of Ireland, and settled in Vermont. This immigrant ancestor was a participant in the attack by the British on Ticonderoga, where he was in imminent peril, having concealed himself from the Indians in a cavity under a rock, while they searched over and around it to discover his whereabouts. At the battle of Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered, this Captain Pattison commanded a company of militia. The first male child born in Halifax, Vermont, was Rev. William Pattison, grandfather of Everett W. Pattison. This William Pattison became in later years a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, served as a chaplain in the American Army in the War of 1812, and died in New Britain, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-two years. Another of the ancestors of Everett W. Pattison in the paternal line was Dr. Jeremiah Everett, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Pattison's maternal grandfather, James Wilson, was born in Dur-

ham, England, in 1763, and came to this country in 1780. He settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he lived a long and useful life, enjoying the distinction of being postmaster of that city for forty years, and during ten successive presidential administrations. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah White, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Elizabeth Haynes White, and sister of Judge Daniel Appleton White. John White was the son of William and Sarah (Philips) White, and a great-grandson of Rev. Samuel Philips, a distinguished clergyman of Rowley, Massachusetts. Strength of character and intellectual vigor came to Everett W. Pattison as a legitimate inheritance from distinguished ancestors, and he began life under favorable auspices. He was fitted for college at Pierce Academy of Middleborough, Massachusetts, and completed his collegiate course at Waterville College, now Colby University, of Waterville, Maine, of which college his father was at the time president. During the year 1858-9 he was principal of the West Gardiner Academy, of Maine, and then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and studied law in the office of Messrs. Bacon & Aldrich, while teaching in Oread Institute of that city. May 26, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company I, of the Second Massachusetts Infantry Regiment for service in the Civil War. May 28th he was made first sergeant of his company, and February 4, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company E, of the same regiment. August 10, 1862, he was made first lieutenant of Company E, and September 13, 1863, he was promoted to captain of Company F of the same regiment. He served under General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, and afterward in the Army of the Potomac and in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, the campaign on the Rappahannock and the battle of the wilderness in Virginia, the battles of Antietam, Maryland; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Resaca, Georgia; besides many skirmishes and minor actions. During a part of the years 1863 and 1864 he was on the staff of General A. S. Williams, commanding the First Division of the Twelfth (afterwards Twentieth) Army Corps. At the close of the war he came to St. Louis, and in 1865 began the practice of his professsion in this city. He has continued the practice successfully up to the present time, and has attained prominence, both as a practitioner and as the author of various law books. In 1873 he published the "Digest of the Missouri Reports," covering volumes one to forty-nine, inclusive, of the Supreme Court decisions of this State. In 1879 he published a supplement to the above named digest covering volumes fifty to sixty-seven of the Supreme Court decisions, and the first four volumes of the decisions of the Court of Appeals. In 1895 he published a later digest, covering volumes one hundred and one to one hundred and twenty-three of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and volumes forty-two to fifty-eight of the decisions of the Courts of Appeals. In 1899 he published a consolidated digest of all the Missouri Reports, covering volumes one to one hundred and thirty-seven of the Supreme Court decisions, and volumes one to sixty-nine of the Courts of Appeals decisions. This last digest makes a work of four volumes, aggregating over 4,300 pages. In addition to the above he is the author of four articles in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, published in New York, one being on "Mines and Mining," one on "Payments," one on "Powers," and one on "Tender." Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, Illinois, conferred on him the degree of master of arts, in 1866. Captain Pattison married, in 1861, Miss Marcia Scott Whitehouse, who died May 20, 1884, in St. Louis. In 1892 he married Miss Alice Maynard Gould, a granddaughter of the famous apostle of temperance, General Neal Dow, of Maine.

Paul, Rene, pioneer and civil engineer, was born in Santo Domingo, and died in St. Louis, May 20, 1851. He was educated in France, and in his young manhood served in the French Navy, and participated in the memorable conflict of Trafalgar. He soon afterward came to the United States, and in 1809 settled in St. Louis. Thereafter he filled some of the most important offices in the town and city of St. Louis, and for many years he served St. Louis as its city engineer. He made some of the most important surveys of the government in the Indian Territory under circumstances of great difficulty and danger. His wife was the daughter of Colonel Auguste Chouteau.

Paul's Monument.—This imposing name was applied to a dressed limestone col-



Peter J. Pauly Sr.

umn, 4x4 feet, the top surface of which was even with the highest line marked by the flood of 1826. Rene Paul was the city engineer at that time. The column was set in front of the southeast corner of the City Hall on the levee, near Market Street, and was officially declared the base line for subsequent surveys of the city and its additions, as to street grades. The curbstone on the sidewalk is designated as being at zero, and the line is styled the "city directrix." Averaging the sea levels at Washington, Mobile and Philadelphia, the elevation of 413 2-3 feet above the level of the sea corresponds with this city directrix. After the flood of 1844, when the water was seven feet six inches higher than in 1826, a hole was cut in "Paul's Monument," in which to set a monument showing the high water mark of 1844. This last mentioned column bore the following inscription:

HIGH WATER.
June 27, 1844.
SEVEN FEET SIX INCHES
above
The City Directrix.
Thirty-eight Feet, One Inch
above
LOW WATER MARK.

The shaft was destroyed in 1856 by falling walls, caused by fire, but the original base remained for many years after.

Pauly, John, manufacturer, was born November 28, 1836, near Coblentz, on the River Rhine, Germany, and died in St. Louis February 19, 1899. He was the son of Christian and Catherine (Holshier) Pauly, worthy people who were in moderate circumstances in life. Until he was ten years of age he lived in his native town, and had the advantages of attending good schools, similar in character to the public schools of this country. In 1846 he came with his parents to the United States, and with them found a home in St. Louis, where he attended the University until he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's and machinist's trade in the foundry and machine shop operated by Samuel Gaty, who was then the leading manufacturer of St. Louis and operated the largest establishment of its kind in the city. In 1852, upon the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops, he entered the employ of that corporation, and worked in its machine shops until 1856. He then embarked in business with his brother, Peter J. Pauly, operating a steamboat blacksmithing shop at the corner of Main and Wash Streets, the style of the firm being P. J. Pauly & Bro. In 1870 the Paulys turned their attention in another direction, and began making jail and prison building a specialty. Seven years later they removed from the corner of Wash and Main Streets to 2215 De Kalb Street, and there erected a new factory, in 1879. Their enterprise was incorporated in 1885 as the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, and John Pauly became treasurer of this corporation. This position he retained until his death, and contributed his full share toward building up a unique institution, the most famous jail manufactory in the United States. During the Civil War Mr. Pauly served as a member of a company of Home Guards, organized to aid in protecting the city against threatened Confederate invasions, and to preserve order in the city. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and at times he took an active part in local politics. During the years 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the city council. In the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department he was a member of that organization, and in later years was prominent among those who sought to preserve its history, being at the time of his death an active member of the Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society. In religion he was a Catholic. October 10, 1858, he married Miss Margaretta Waldschmidt, daughter of George and Margaret Waldschmidt, of St. Louis. The surviving members of his family are his widow, two daughters and two sons.

Pauly, Peter J., was born near Coblentz, Germany, on the Rhine, May 23, 1832. He had the advantage of the good public schools of his native country until he was fourteen years of age, and his native intelligence and abilities did the rest. His parents came to the United States in 1846, two years before the great German immigration induced by the political tumults of 1848, which brought to our Western States so large and valuable an element of population. His father, Christian Pauly, had the good fortune to choose St. Louis as his home, and when his son, the subject of this sketch, was hired out to learn the machine blacksmith trade, the transaction decided his vocation, and made a starting point in a career, with which he has every

reason to be satisfied, for it has been a career of usefulness and honor, in which he has been able to do good for himself and for others. In 1849, after having acquired some proficiency in his trade, and showing a capacity for it, he was taken into the foundry and machine shop of Samuel Gaty, who was a prominent citizen and manufacturer; his establishment being the largest of the kind in the city. Young Pauly worked there for two years, and at the age of nineteen was recognized as the leading machine blacksmith, receiving the highest wages. In 1852, when the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company had its machine shops completed, Pauly took a position in these shops, being desirous of making a change from steamboat work to railroad work. Here he worked for several years, and only left to take charge of the establishment of L. Jackson, on Biddle and Main Streets. From there he again transferred to the old Gaty establishment. His stay this time was short. Having made up his mind to start in business for himself with his brother, John Pauly, he opened a steamboat blacksmith shop, on the corner of Main and Wash Streets, under the name of P. J. Pauly & Bro. This was in 1856, and the following year this young firm had to encounter the financial panic of 1857. The firm, however, soon became widely known to all the steamboat men. It was a common saying, "Go to the Paulys and you will get the best work and honest weight." In 1870, however, steamboating had been superseded by railroads so much, and the number of boats had been so reduced that the steamboat blacksmith business did not pay, and the Paulys resolved to turn their attention in another direction. Having had occasional inquiries for iron cages for jail work, and thereby having their attention directed to a new field of business, they determined to make jail and prison building a specialty. They patented a number of valuable inventions, which they turned to good account, and the superiority of their work soon gave them a wide and honorable reputation. In 1877 they moved from Wash and Main down to 2215 De Kalb Street, and in 1879 erected a new factory. In 1885 the firm was incorporated under the name of The Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $150,000. The business continued to increase, and the Paulys came to be recognized as the most famous jail builders in the country, their operations extending to all the States of the Union, Canada and Old Mexico, their success being due to the fact that they have always done the best work and given entire satisfaction in every way.

In 1889 Mr. Pauly, requiring a rest from active business management, went to Europe. He visited the World's Fair, at Paris, and also the home of his early boyhood, on the beautiful Rhine, spending several months in renewing relations with the friends of his youth.

Politically, Mr. Pauly has always taken a patriotic interest in public affairs, commencing in 1856, not from a desire to hold office, but believing that every American citizen had a duty to perform to his country. He soon became one of the esteemed and wise counselors in the Democratic party, serving as a member of the city and county central committees for many years, and as a member of the State committee from 1866 to 1872. In 1870 as a member of the State committee he helped to bring about the great political change in Missouri by which some 75,000 Missourians, who had been disfranchised, were again restored to their full rights of citizenship. In the same year Mr. Pauly was elected to the Legislature from a district that had previously given large Republican majorities. As a member of the Legislature he rendered the city and State valuable service, and was held in the highest esteem, and it is due to the energy and popularity of Mr. Pauly that in 1872 the great park bill (Forest Park, O'Fallon Park and South Side Park) passed and became a law.

Mr. Pauly could easily have reached higher public positions had he coveted them, for his abilities, social qualities and personal bearing popularized him everywhere. No man could be more warmly esteemed by his personal friends; his frankness and sincerity are above artifice and trick, and his quick sympathy and manly kindness make him open to appeals from all who are in distress.

Mr. Pauly was married, in 1853, to Miss Catherine Hahn, of St. Louis, and the union, which has been blessed with six children, has been and is still one of great happiness.

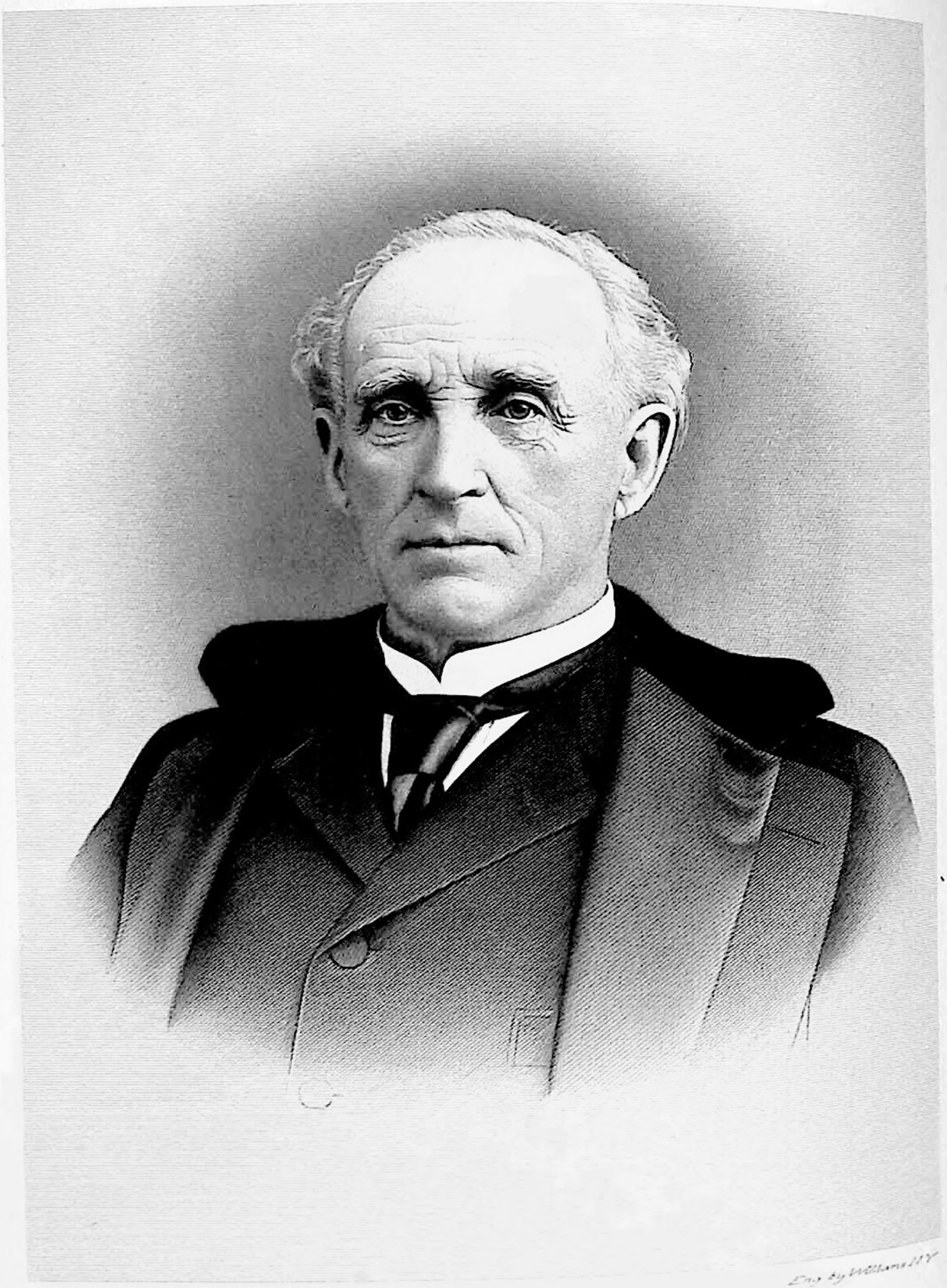
Pauly, Peter J., Jr., is a worthy member of a St. Louis family eminent in architecture and the mechanical arts. His grandfather was Christian Pauly, of Coblenz, Germany, who came to this country in 1846, settling at St. Louis. His father was Peter J. Pauly, Sr., who, beginning his business life

as a blacksmith, afterward engaged in jail construction, and rose to eminence in this country, Canada and Mexico, as a prison builder. He is a native of St. Louis, having been born here October 25, 1854, and resided in St. Louis all his life, with the exception of a period during which he lived in Colorado for the purpose of recovering his health. He was educated at St. Louis University, and began his active business life as an apprentice under George I. Barnett, the famous architect, whose name is associated with so many of the great buildings and works of the period between 1850 and 1880. After three years with Mr. Barnett he went into his father's business, which was growing in importance and extent; but ill-health compelled him to leave St. Louis in 1873, and seek the mountain air and climate of Colorado. This change was followed almost immediately by such an improvement that he sought and found employment in Colorado in his profession of architect. At the end of two years he returned to St. Louis and engaged again in his father's business, following it industriously until the return of the threatening hemorrhages, which had affected him before, compelled him the second time to seek a change to the mountain air of Colorado, his wife and a male attendant accompanying him. The improvement in his health from this change was so marked that he again sought active employment in his profession in Colorado. He, with Mrs Pauly, spent some time in Estes Park as guests of a friend, Mr. James, who kept a tourists' hotel, and while there built for himself a four-room cottage, which afterward came to be known as the "Pauly Cottage." He became attracted to ranch life, and engaged in it, buying out several ranches and stocking them with a herd of choice Hereford cattle, purchased in Iowa. Mr. Pauly was delighted with the wild, free vocation, and soon became a first-rate ranchman. He might have followed it all his life, had it not been for a steady decline in the prices of cattle, which made the business unprofitable, and induced him to return the second time to St. Louis. His health was fully restored, and he re-entered the old profession with renewed energy and spirit, becoming a stockholder in the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company. He was made vice-president, and subsequently became president, and took the active management into his hands. Some idea of the high esteem in which the Paulys are held wherever they are professionally and personally known abroad, as well as at home, may be had when it is stated that in Mexico, where the company has executed many contracts and erected large prisons, the government exacts no bond of them, and leaves the contracts entirely to the honor of the Paulys, whose work speaks for itself, and whose reputation is jealously maintained as a family heirloom. Mr. Pauly inherits the family genius for mechanics and, besides being a proficient architect, has invented and patented a number of valuable appliances, which have come into use in jail building and other vocations. He is also vice-president of the St. Louis Art Metal Company. Mr. Pauly was married, in 1881, to Miss Sara L. Crisy, of Union City, Michigan, a descendant of an ancient New England family, whose grandparents were among the first settlers of the State of Michigan.

Pawpaw Militia.—The Enrolled Missouri Militia was a State organization, but as many enrolled in it "took to the brush," or became guerillas, the Unionists who placed their faith chiefly in the regular United States forces, derisively spoke of them as "Pawpaws."

Paxson, Stephen, Sunday-school missionary and one of the most useful men of his generation, was born November 3, 1808, in New Lisbon, Ohio, and died April 22, 1881, in St. Louis. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Lester) Paxson, and his descent in the paternal line was from an English ancestor, who settled at an early date in the colony of Virginia. His father, who was a Virginian by birth, and his mother, born in Maryland, were married in Virginia, and removed from that State to Ohio. Stephen was one of seven children, half orphaned by the death of their father, when all were young. The condition in life of the mother forced her to seek homes for her children among strangers, and thus it happened that he of whom we write became a member of the household of Harmon Fagan, a farmer to whom he was indentured with the condition that he should be sent to school three months of each year. As a child he thirsted for knowledge, and the sorrow of his home-leaving was alleviated somewhat by bright anticipations of coming school days. The failure to realize these expectations was the first

great trial of his life. He had a serious impediment in his speech, and at the end of his first day in school a harsh teacher sent him home, with a note requesting the people with whom he lived to teach him to talk before sending him to school again. This furnished Farmer Fagan with an excuse for keeping him steadily at work without giving any attention to his education. Thus his life went on until an illness left him a cripple and made a change of occupation necessary. He was then apprenticed to the hatter's trade, which he mastered in due time. In the meantime, he learned to read indifferently and gained some little knowledge of mathematics, which constituted the sum total of his education when he had grown to manhood. He had a poetic nature, however, and, although he was unlearned, he had gathered from primitive sources much of that kind of wisdom which broadens the mind of man quite as much as a knowledge of books, and despite the fact that he still stammered in his speech, and had not recovered entirely from the lameness of his youth, his was an attractive personality. When he had qualified himself to become a journeyman hatter he determined to see something of the country, and, after walking from his home to the Ohio River, he worked his passage down the river, afterward traveling from one place to another in the Western and Southern States, until he reached the State of Tennessee. There he met and married Sarah Pryor, the daughter of a prosperous English planter, and after his marriage, in 1830, he established his home in Virginia. Later, he lived for a time in Alabama, and in 1838 removed to Illinois, settling near Winchester. There he first attended a Sunday-school, which had been established under the auspices of the American Sunday-school Union, being induced to go to this school by his little daughter, who had become a member of it. He had been reared in the Quaker faith, but, after he grew to manhood, had drifted far away from his early teachings, and thought little of things religious, when he was led by a little child into the Sunday-school, and through the Sunday-school into the church. He became an enthusiast in Sunday-school work, and studied with diligence and success to qualify himself to aid in the extension of a great Christianizing agency. He had great executive ability and much practical sense, and to advance the work in which he was so deeply interested summoned the Sunday-school teachers of the county in which he lived to attend a meeting held in Winchester, Illinois, in the spring of 1846, for consultation and the furtherance of an organized effort. This was the first county Sunday-school convention ever held, and the beginning of the system of county, district and State conventions of this character. As a result of his volunteer efforts in this field of religious work, he was, in 1848, appointed missionary by the American Sunday-school Union, and thereafter devoted his life to the work of advancing Sunday-school interests. In the capacity of a missionary he traveled throughout the Western States, organizing Sunday-schools in the communities which he visited, and founding hundreds of these institutions, which are to-day monuments to his memory. A volume has been written and published under the auspices of the American Sunday-school Union, which gives an account of his experiences, and is replete with interesting incidents. In 1868 he was placed in charge of the Sunday-school Book Depository in St. Louis, and from that date until his death he was a resident of this city. In the course of his long and useful life he established over 1,300 Sunday-schools and gathered into them 60,000 children, and throughout the West he was beloved, both for his work's sake and his own sake. He is buried in Bellefontaine cemetery, and the monument which marks his last resting place was erected by the Sunday-school children of Illinois and Missouri. His son, WILLIAM PATTERSON PAXSON, D. D., also a Sunday-school missionary, was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, September 8, 1837, and died in Orange, New Jersey, March 10, 1896. He was reared in the State of Illinois, and under the inspiration of his father's example, became deeply interested in Sunday-school work in his early youth. He began organizing Sunday-schools when he was only fifteen years of age, and accompanied his father on many of his tours through Missouri. He was educated at Illinois College, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and then engaged in evangelical work, devoting himself chiefly to children. He was first made missionary and later superintendent of the Southwestern district of the American Sunday-school Union. His district included the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory, and for many years he managed, with great ability, the affairs of the society in the



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Chas. H. Peck.

Southwest. He made himself familiar with all classes of people, met them in a companionable way, secured their good will and induced them to co-operate with him in his work. He was an effective pulpit orator, and was popular in the Eastern, as well as the Western, States, his sermons to children and young people being particularly impressive. At the time of his death he was visiting the East, and had made many addresses throughout New England and the Middle States, just previous to the ending of his life work. No Sunday-school worker of his generation was more widely known throughout the United States, and none lived a more beautiful or useful life. ALFRED ALLEN PAXSON, lawyer, another of the sons of Stephen and Sarah (Pryor) Paxson, was born at Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, December 10, 1844. He attended the public schools of his native town as a youth, and, in this way, acquired sufficient education to qualify him to teach school. The means which he accumulated as a school teacher defrayed the expenses of a collegiate course of study, upon which he entered in the fall of 1864. Becoming a member of the Freshman class of Illinois College, of Jacksonville, at that time, he was graduated at the head of his class at the end of a four years' classical course. His father had, in the meantime, removed to St. Louis, and immediately after his graduation, the son came to this city. Here he began the study of law, at the same time acting as clerk and bookkeeper for his father, who had charge of the American Sunday-school Book Depository. Thus he studied and worked two years, attending in season the courses of lectures at the Law Department of Washington University. In 1870 he received the degree of bachelor of laws from the university and immediately afterward was admitted to the bar. He began practicing in St. Louis, but in 1873 removed to Texas, this change of location being prompted by health considerations. He practiced his profession in Texas four years, building up an extensive practice, which was in the criminal and civil courts of the State. In this branch of professional work he speedily became recognized as an exceptionally capable practitioner and was appointed district attorney by Judge M. H. Bonner, since a member of the Supreme Court of Texas. He was also prominently identified with educational affairs in that State, and served for a time as county superintendent of public schools. In 1877 he returned to St. Louis, with health restored, and entered upon a successful career as a lawyer in this city. He was engaged in general practice until the spring of 1891, when he was appointed judge of the Second District Police Court, in which capacity he served four years. Since then he has served at different times as a special judge and has commended himself both to the bar and the general public by his ability and integrity in the exercise of judicial functions. October 8, 1873, he married Miss Julia L. Hart, of St. Louis, a daughter of Colonel Harrison E. Hart, who commanded the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry Regiment during a part of the Civil War, and died while in the service of his country in 1863. Their living children are Nellie, Harry, Pryor and Ruth Paxson. Judge Paxson has attained prominence in fraternal circles, as well as at the bar, and is somewhat widely known throughout the city and State as a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Legion of Honor. Politically he has always been identified with the Democratic party, and his religious affiliations are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Paymaster.—An officer of the United States Army, stationed in St. Louis and occupying rooms in the old customhouse. He pays all officers, retired officers and soldiers in the military Department of the Missouri. Formerly the paymaster visited all the posts to make payments at regular intervals. That method has been changed with a view to more safety and economy. Now the paymaster encloses in an envelope the money due each man, the amount having been ascertained as under the old system. These envelopes are forwarded to post or company commandants and delivered to the men entitled to receive them. A large amount of money is annually disbursed from St. Louis through this agency.

Peck, Charles Henry, manufacturer and a promoter of many of the most important industrial and financial enterprises of St. Louis, was born September 21, 1817, in New York City, and died in St. Louis, July 3, 1899. Both his parents were of English descent, and his father, Stephen Peck, closely related to some of the oldest and most influential families of New England, was a native of Connecticut and a descendant of William Peck, who was born in London, England, in 1601,

came to this country in 1637, and was one of the founders of the New Haven colony in 1638. The family name is of very ancient origin, and the coat of arms, worn by its representatives in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is to be found in the British Museum. The father of Charles H. Peck died in New York City when the son was four years of age, and is buried in old St. Paul's churchyard. His mother removed soon after the death of her husband to New Jersey, where her father resided on a large farm. On this farm the son grew up under the care of his mother, and there he obtained a good English education, evincing in his youth much of the vigor and energy which were later characteristic of his operations during a long and active business career. He was reared under favorable auspices, and in the midst of pleasant environments, but as he approached manhood showed a disinclination to confine his activities to the circumscribed limits of a rural community. With the consent of his mother he returned to New York City when he was seventeen years of age, and apprenticed himself to an architect and master builder. He applied himself to his chosen vocation with the zeal and diligence inherent in his nature until he had completed his apprenticeship and mastered the business in all its details. He then conceived the idea of seeking in the West what was regarded in those days as the field of boundless opportunities, trusting to his own efforts, industry and energy to enable him to establish himself in business. In pursuance of this plan he left New York, following the westward lines of travel in those days and going by way of the Hudson River to Albany, thence to Buffalo by canal-boat, and from there by way of the chain of lakes by steamer to Chicago. After stopping a little time in Chicago, he made his way down the Fox and Illinois Rivers in a flat-bottom boat built by himself and his partner, to Peoria, and there took a keel-boat, which landed him at Beardstown, Illinois. From Beardstown he traveled across the country to Alton, and from Alton came by steamer to St. Louis, reaching this city at the end of a long and roundabout journey in the autumn of 1838. He was at that time twenty-one years of age, mentally and physically a vigorous young man, firm in the determination to win his way to position and affluence. St. Louis was not, however, a great city in those days; fortunes were not made rapidly, as now, nor was money accumulated, as a rule, except by earnest effort, and persistent application to business pursuits only moderately remunerative. While it was then, as now, a substantial city, conservatism was a distinguishing characteristic of the business men of St. Louis, and men of enterprise and energy were needed to stimulate commercial and industrial activity. Mr. Peck became one of the pioneers of this class, and from the beginning of his career as a citizen of this city was foremost in encouraging the development of latent resources and the building up of industries in the city and throughout the State. From that time he was engaged in the conduct and management of, or pecuniarily interested in, many of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises of St. Louis. He began his career here as a master builder, without any capital other than a knowledge of his craft and an inborn genius for the conduct of affairs. In the capacity of architect and builder he contributed largely to the improvement and embellishment of the city, erecting many of the finest and largest buildings in the St. Louis of that period. He built most of the government buildings in the old arsenal, now called Lyon Park, and also built the magazines in Jefferson Barracks. The city and country residences of the late Henry Shaw were built under his supervision, and he assisted also in laying out the first outlines of Shaw's Gardens. Of interest in this connection is the historic fact that the first building on which he worked in St. Louis, erected for Daniel D. Page, is still standing. A financier, as well as skilled mechanic, Mr. Peck succeeded in this business as he would have succeeded in any other business, and in due course of time accumulated surplus capital, which enabled him to engage in many important enterprises other than that to which he had first given his attention, and later all his time was given up to manufacturing, mining, banking, railroad and other interests. For many years he was much interested in developing the iron resources of Missouri, and he was one of the originators of an enterprise which has done more to call attention to the mineral wealth of the State than all others. Previous to the Civil War he became president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company, and after the destruction of the works of the company during the war, in company with James H. Lucas and John S. McCune, he purchased ground in Carondelet and estab-

lished there the first furnace built west of the Mississippi River to smelt Missouri iron ores with Illinois coal. The smelting of these ores with the Illinois coal was an experiment, tried successfully by Mr. Peck and his associates, and immediately thereafter, in company with other gentlemen, he built the Vulcan Iron Works and Steel Rail Mill, and became a conspicuous figure among the iron manufacturers of the country. He was a member of the committee which met in Philadelphia in 1876 and organized the Bessemer Steel Association, which became a potent factor in the extension and development of the iron trade. For many years he was prominently identified with railroad interests in an official capacity, and as a stockholder also in various railroad companies. He was a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in the early history of that enterprise, and was one of the guests of the company on the occasion of the memorable Gasconade bridge disaster of 1855, and when the train went down was seated near the Rev. Dr. Bullard, of St. Louis, who was killed. During the war he was one of the active movers in extending the Missouri Pacific road from Sedalia to Kansas City. In connection with Daniel R. Garrison and others, he built a railroad from Kansas City to Atchison, becoming one of the owners of the road and a director of the company controlling and operating it. For more than a quarter of a century the St. Louis Gas Company had the benefit of his sagacious counsels and advice in its conduct and management, and time and again he was honored with the vice-presidency of that corporation. As early as 1847 he became interested in the planing-mill business, building at that time, in company with his brother, a planing-mill at the corner of Eighth Street and Park Avenue. In 1866 he built what was then the largest planing-mill in the city, at the corner of Fourteenth and Poplar Streets. He was a director of the first Lindell Hotel Company, and when, at the beginning of the war, work on the hotel building was suspended for lack of means, he financiered the completion of the building, and then negotiated for its furnishing and occupation by Spar & Parks, proprietors of the Planters' House. He was the representative of Jesse Lindell in perfecting leases which led to the improvement of the north side of Washington Avenue, between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets, in 1857, and was one of the commissioners for the apportionment of the large estate of Peter Lindell. For many years he was a director of the Mechanics' Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators and organizers. He was long a director also of the Provident Savings Bank. He was a director and vice-president of the Missouri State Mutual Insurance Company, and organized and became president of the City Mutual Insurance Company. He was an incorporator, director and treasurer of the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company, the pioneer institution of the kind in St. Louis. He was one of the incorporators of the Insurance Exchange Building Company, which built, in 1868, the Insurance Exchange Building, now standing on the corner of Broadway and Olive Street. From the date of its organization he was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and was one of the first trustees of Vandeventer Place, appointed in 1870, and also the last surviving member of the original board of trustees. The numerous business enterprises with which he was identified, and the demands made upon his time by his large and varied interests, did not keep him from sharing actively in church and charitable work, and for many years he was officially connected with the old Central Presbyterian Church as a member of its board of trustees. At a later date he was long an active layman of the First Presbyterian Church. His activity in politics was limited to casting his vote for good government, and to giving expression to his political views through the medium of the ballot box. Few men have been identified with St. Louis since its history began whose activities have covered so broad a field as did those of Mr. Peck, or whose enterprise has contributed so much to the general wealth and welfare of the city. His was truly an exceedingly busy life, and a vast amount of work left his hands complete. Thoroughly systematic in everything, he was able to do a great amount of work with comparative ease, and at the same time to enjoy the amenities of social life, and to draw around him a large circle of warm personal friends. Eminently successful in all his undertakings, the secret of his success seems to have been that his zeal was always well directed, his nervous energy was always tempered by admirable discretion, and his enterprise coupled with rare judgment. He was always a plain man, whom prosperity did not elate, and he referred with pride to his early life with its struggles and

hardships, not so much to contrast it with his later condition as to call attention to the lesson which it taught, and the incentive which it offered to young men who have to make their own way in the world. Strict integrity in the conduct of all his affairs, and devotion to all the duties incumbent upon him as a business man and a citizen, were dominant characteristics of Charles H. Peck. For many years he exerted a potent influence in the affairs of St. Louis, and the strong impress of his individuality has been indelibly stamped upon the commercial and industrial history of the city. His career carried with it its own lesson and the type of broad-minded, benevolent and Christian manhood, which he exhibited, is well worthy of emulation. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Rebecca Adams, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was one of the early members of Dr. Potts' church of this city, and whose estimable qualities have been universally recognized in church and social circles. Mrs. Peck belongs to an old and well known Massachusetts family, and the late Rev. Austin Phelps, of Andover College, was her cousin.

Peck, James H., jurist, was born in Tennessee, was educated for the bar and began the practice of his profession in that State. He came to Missouri about 1820, and a few years later was appointed judge of the United States District Court. He was impeached at the instance of Judge Luke E. Lawless, and charged with tyranny, oppression and usurpation of power. His trial before the United States Senate lasted six weeks, and resulted in his acquittal.

Pedagogy, St. Louis Society of.— For more than a quarter of a century this society has been an educational force in this city. It has always occupied a broader field than its name indicates. Improvement in methods of teaching has not been its object, but it has aimed to extend the teacher's mental horizon; to stimulate thought along those lines which tend to give higher, broader and juster views of the functions of education. For some years its mode of procedure consisted in presenting and discussing addresses delivered on vital subjects connected with education by eminent writers and speakers. Organized first in the year 1871, in 1895 the society was reorganized for more effective service by classifying the work and creating eight sections, each conducted by a leader, with a view to a more thorough treatment of the following subjects: Pedagogy, Psychology, Ethics, Literature, History, Science, Art and Kindergarten. The leaders of these sections were, in the order named: F. E. Cook, E. H. Long, William M. Bryant, F. Louis Soldan, George E. Seymour, G. W. Krall, Amelia C. Fruchte and Mary C. McCulloch. Subsequently two more sections were created, on Chemistry, W. J. S. Bryan, and French Literature, Miss M. L. Pernet. These sections met twice in each month. A further and somewhat different purpose was undertaken by the society by means of courses of public lectures given on matters of general interest once in a month throughout the year. These lectures were open to the general public, and did much to interest many in the community in the work of the schools. The reorganization led to a membership of 400, which before had hardly reached fifty. Some of those most prominent in organizing this society in 1871 were: William T. Harris, who, for a dozen years, was superintendent of the St. Louis public school system; Horace H. Morgan, for twenty-five years principal of the St. Louis High School; Brandt V. B. Dixon, Denton J. Snider and F. Louis Soldan. Either from prejudice, or from policy, women were not at first admitted to membership, but at the present time (1897) the membership of the society is composed largely of women, not alone those engaged in teaching, but many interested in the cause of general and higher education. Since its reorganization the society has published a syllabus of the work of each year, and a pamphlet containing abstracts of some of the lectures given in the several sections. The society is doing an advanced grade of university extension work.

GEORGE E. SEYMOUR.

Peugnet, Virginia Sarpy, was born July 4, 1827, in St. Louis. Her parents were John B. and Adele (Cabanne) Sarpy, both belonging to early French families of wealth, refinement and high social position. The father was born in St. Louis; he became one of its pioneer merchants and a leader in all important enterprises. He was one of the original projectors of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and for years took an active part in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of St. Louis as a commercial

Virginie S. Pengnet.

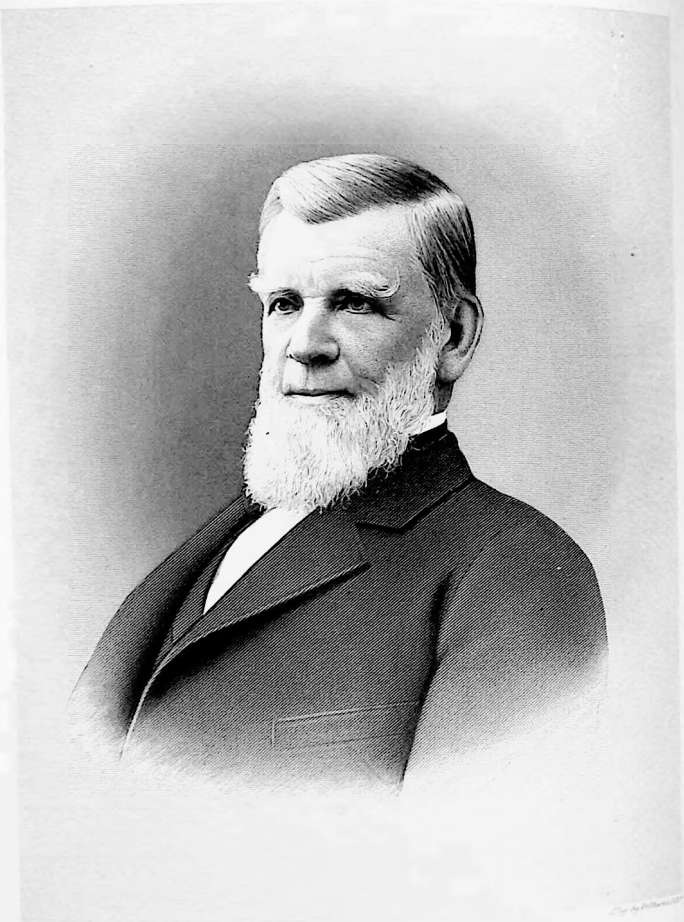
center. His generous hand was ever open when suffering humanity made mute appeal, as in the days of the great flood, the great fire, and the cholera. The mother was a beautiful and accomplished woman, whose home was the scene of the most brilliant social events of the day. Upon their daughter, Virginia, was bestowed all that wealth could afford; she was sent to Steubenville, Ohio, where she attended a female seminary, then the most highly regarded institution of learning for young ladies in the West, under the superintendence of the Rev. C. C. Beatty, eminent as a teacher and clergyman. The liberal course she there mastered was followed with the best of instruction in the languages, music and painting, under private teachers. When she entered society it was to take a first place. Her beauty of person, charm of manners and brilliant conversational powers, combined with the courtly grace derived from her birth and training, made her a center of attraction in the most refined and select circles. In that day St. Louis surpassed all cities in the West, and equaled any in the East, in all that makes up polite society. Jefferson Barracks was the most important military post west of the Alleghany Mountains, and second only to West Point as an assembling place for army officers. Necessarily, the families accompanying them, and their friends who came to visit, were of the highest social position, bringing with them, from the East and the South, all the refinements derived from an established order in social life, supplemented by the European aids to art and dress which first reached the coast cities of America. St. Louis boasted a courtly and refined society of its own, and here the beauty and culture of all portions of the country met and assimilated, warmly and congenially, at the barracks, or in the city. Of all the mansions open to such gatherings, none was more frequently visited, nor in any was hospitality more generous, than at the parental home of Miss Sarpy, and in these assemblies she shone as a leader. At such times, while yet a girl, she met Jessie Benton, then planning marriage with Fremont. At other times it was her pleasing fortune to meet Daniel Webster, America's greatest orator; Jenny Lind, the sweet cantatrice; Charles Dickens, the inimitable novelist, and Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and Stephen A. Douglas, the great Senator from Illinois. Miss Sarpy was married in St. Louis in June, 1847, to Frederick Berthold, son of Bartholomew Berthold, a Tyrolese, who served as an officer in the French Army, was wounded in the battle of Marengo, and was obliged to leave France on account of his opposition to Napoleon. Of this marriage were born ten children, of whom but three survive, two daughters, now ladies prominent in society, and a son, J. B. S. Berthold, of the firm of Berthold & Jennings, lumber dealers of St. Louis. In 1864 Mrs. Berthold went to Europe to educate her younger children, spending most of her time in Paris, but visiting other capitals and famous cities. Mr. Berthold having died, she married, in 1870, while in Rome, Mons. Armand Peugnet, a gentleman of excellent family, connected with the diplomatic service under Louis Napoleon. One child was born of this marriage, Maurice Berthold Peugnet, who entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, was there graduated, and commissioned a naval officer. While in Europe the accomplishments and high social standing of Mrs. Peugnet afforded her ready access to court circles, particularly in Spain, where her husband, Mons. Peugnet, was stationed in the diplomatic service of France. During the many years, among the notables to whose presence she was admitted were two ladies whose fate excites the commiseration of all womanhood. One was Eugenia, Empress of France. The other was Isabella, Queen of Spain. Mrs. Peugnet is in the enjoyment of excellent health, retains the charming personality of former years, and takes delight in the companionship of the children remaining to her. Reared a Roman Catholic, she is exact in the discharge of her religious duties, and generous in the bestowment of unheralded benevolences.

Penn, Shadrach, journalist, was born near Frederick, Maryland, in 1790, and died in St. Louis, June 15, 1846. When he was quite young his parents removed to a farm in the interior of Kentucky, and there he grew up and learned the printer's trade. He began his editorial career at Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1809, and later served in the War of 1812, in the command of Colonel James Simrall. At the close of the war he engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits, but soon returned to journalism as editor of a Democratic paper in Kentucky. He is said to have been the first editor to predict that General Andrew Jack-

son would be raised to the presidency. Later he founded and published the "Public Advertiser," in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1841, at the solicitation of prominent Democrats, he came to St. Louis. Here he was editor of the "St. Louis Reporter" until his death. He was an editorial writer of great ability, and his utterances, especially concerning political matters, attracted much attention for many years.

Pension Bureau, United States.—After the War of the Revolution disabled soldiers, who had been participants in that war, were pensioners of the different States, and the national government, evolved from the old confederacy, was tardy in the beneficent work of establishing the pension system. There was much opposition to a national pension system, and in Connecticut an attempt was made to convince the people that the act of Congress, passed in 1788, granting to the officers of the army half-pay for life, was highly unjust and tyrannical, and but the first step toward the establishment of an uncontrolable despotism. In the first pension act of April, 1790, Congress directed the payment of pensions to all who had been disabled while in service of the United States since the Revolutionary War. Provision was also made later for the payment of pensions to invalids of the provisional army of 1798, and of the military establishment of 1802. In March, 1804, Congress passed an act providing that the Revolutionary pensioners of the State of South Carolina be paid by the United States. This was followed by other acts of Congress placing on the pension list of the United States those on the pension rolls of any of the States who had been disabled in the Revolutionary War. The Indian wars of the West, and the War of 1812, added largely to the list of pensioners, no officer to receive more than half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel, and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to receive five dollars per month. An act of 1820 applied to such survivors of the wars with Great Britain as were in indigent circumstances, and unable to support themselves. The applicant was required to exhibit to some court of record a schedule of his whole estate and income, and to show that he had not disposed of property, by gift or sale, to bring himself within the provisions of the act. In 1828 full pay was given to officers of the Revolution, instead of half pay, as theretofore. After the Mexican War soldiers received land warrants entitling them to 160 acres of the public domain, and those who were disabled by wounds received in the service were paid eight dollars per month. Some years after the Civil War a measure was carried through Congress granting pensions to all surviving veterans of the Mexican War. The subject had been agitated for some time, and its success was largely due to the efforts in that direction of Major James C. McGinnis and Captain James Spore, of St. Louis. The great Civil War induced the adoption of a very liberal pension system, involving a large annual expenditure, the general provisions of which are known to everyone. A pension agency was early established in St. Louis. Horatio B. Wood was the pension agent up to 1866. General E. B. Brown succeeded Wood in 1867. James Lindsay, in 1873, followed Brown, and was succeeded by Alton R. Easton, who was succeeded by Rufus Campion, the last pension agent in St. Louis. In 1881 the pension agency closed in St. Louis, and the office was removed to Topeka, Kansas. Three special pension examiners continued to be located here, however, doing their work directly under the supervision of the commissioner of pensions at Washington. They have each three outlying counties in charge, besides city work. They have their headquarters in the old and new customhouses. All questions respecting controverted cases in their respective districts are referred to them, and other matters relating to the merits or validity of pension claims also receive their attention. A board of examining surgeons of the United States Pension Bureau is also maintained in St. Louis, charged with the responsibility of making examinations and reports of the physical condition of applicants for pensions, or new classifications under the various acts of Congress. All payments are made to pensioners through the United States Subtreasury, upon warrants issued by the pension agent at Topeka. WILLIAM FAYEL.

Pension, First Granted.—The first pension granted to a soldier in the Western Department of the army, on account of services in the Civil War, is said to have been granted to W. H. Wencker, a private in Company I of the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry, who was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, fought on August 10th,



The Southern Publishing Co.

Engraved by Williams

John D. Perry

1861. Wencker began drawing his pension October 14, 1861.

People's Church and Central Mission.—See "Presbyterianism in St. Louis."

Perez, Don Emanuel, was a captain in the "Stationary Regiment of Louisiana," when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana to succeed Don Francisco Cruzat. His term of office began in 1787, and he served acceptably until 1792. In that year he returned to New Orleans, and soon after his return was promoted to the military rank of lieutenant-colonel. Nothing is known of his early life, or of his history previous to his coming to St Louis. His administration was popular, and friendly relations which he established with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians conferred lasting benefits on the colony.

Perry, John D., was born on the south branch of the Potomac River, in Hampshire County, Virginia, on the 15th of May, 1815. His father, Michael Perry, was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia about the year 1805, and owned and operated a flour mill on the Potomac River. The Perrys were of good Scotch-Irish stock, and the subject of this sketch exhibited in his business career, his difficult enterprises, and his social relations, the qualities of that vigorous, sturdy strain. His mother was Rachael Bartholow, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Nelson) Bartholow, a good Virginia family, whose founder emigrated from Alsace-Lorraine to the American colonies about the year 1700. His mother died when he was eighteen months old, and his father having no relatives near him, the child and his brother, Thomas W., were entrusted to their maternal grandmother, whose sterling virtues and Christian character fitted her for the task. Two years after the death of his mother his grandfather Bartholow removed to the western part of Virginia, at that time a sparsely settled region, and shortly afterward their father, Michael Perry, died. They received such instructions as the winter schools of the country afforded, and from their grandmother the discipline and training that constituted the chief part of their education. At the age of fifteen John D. Perry began clerking in a small country store in the neighborhood, and two years later he secured employment in the large store of Jonathan Haymond, who also conducted a flouring mill and other manufacturing establishments, and here he remained until his ambition outgrew the limited opportunities of a small, quiet district, in which there was little prospect of advancement. In 1840 he removed to Missouri and located at Fayette, the county seat of Howard County, at that time a thriving and enterprising town, and the center of a rich tobacco and hemp-raising region At first he engaged in general merchandising, but shortly afterward added the manufacture of hemp bagging and rope, which turned out fortunately, and the young merchant and manufacturer came to be looked up to because of the correctness of his opinions, the soundness of his judgment, and the probity of his character in business matters. But Fayette was twelve miles from the Missouri River, which was becoming every year more and more a great central channel of trade for the State, and, for the facilitation of his growing business, Mr. Perry found it advisable to remove to Glasgow, a thriving town on the river in the same county. Here he continued to prosper, until he was recognized as one of the leading business men of Central Missouri. When the enterprise of constructing a plank road from Glasgow to Huntsville, the first of the kind in Missouri, was discussed and decided upon, Mr. Perry was chosen to raise the money for the work and lead the enterprise, and was made president of the company that executed it, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it become of great advantage to both places. In the spring of 1854 he decided to seek a still wider field of effort, and, having disposed of his interests in Glasgow, removed to St. Louis and engaged in the manufacturing business with his brother-in-law, W. J. Lewis. He remained a citizen of St. Louis until the end of his life, taking an active and leading part in many enterprises, for his judgment was so wise, and his foresight so clear, that, almost invariably, those who chanced to be his associates in any enterprise which he approved, and in which he invested his means, placed him at the head of it—and so it fell to him to carry through a number of undertakings. When, several years before the Civil War, the State Legislature authorized a system of banks, Mr. Perry organized the Exchange Bank, and at a later day he assisted in founding the Laclede Bank; and later still he took a leading part in the construction of the Merchants' Bridge and the terminal system

connected with it, and assisted also in establishing the Standard Stamping Company, an important industrial enterprise. But the great work of Mr. Perry's life was the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—an enterprise to which he devoted the best energies and the highest capacities of his nature. There were several other leading citizens of St. Louis associated with him in this undertaking, the most prominent among them being Carlos S. Greeley and Adolphus Meier, but from the time when Mr. Perry invested his private fortune in it, they made him president and committed it to his hands, approving all he did and supporting him in every measure that he proposed for the prosecution of the work. The charter of the road provided for three branches, and that the one first reaching the one hundredth meridian should be the main line. It was Mr. Perry's settled purpose from the beginning to reach the meridian with the Kansas Pacific, and thus make St. Louis the chief gateway through which the great traffic across the continent between the two oceans should pass—and it was not his fault that this object was not accomplished. It was defeated through a suit brought against the company, which impeded its progress and harassed its management, and thus permitted the Omaha branch to secure the prize. Nevertheless, Mr. Perry built his road to Denver, from which point a connecting road was built to the Union Pacific. The Kansas Pacific has been of great benefit to St. Louis, being one of the main arms in that admirable system of railways that surround it—and it has been of immense benefit also to the State of Kansas, through which it runs, and so long as the history of its construction shall be remembered it will remain a monument to the energy, sagacity and sterling uprightness of John D. Perry. The exacting labors and wearing anxieties of this work caused Mr. Perry's health to break down, and he found it necessary to seek relief in a four-years' tour in the Old World, taking his family with him, and visiting Europe, Egypt, and the historic places of Western Asia. On his return, with health re-established and his spirits revived, he again embarked in business, and took part in the several enterprises which closed his active business career—the organization of the Laclede Bank, the building of the Merchants' Bridge, with its important terminal arrangements, and the founding of the Standard Stamping Company. After these were successfully established he partially withdrew from active operations, and spent his declining years in the bosom of the quiet and happy family which, from first to last, had been the center of his joys. He died on the 24th of August, 1895, eighty years of age. Mr. Perry was a man of simple, temperate habits, and unostentatious and affable manners, exhibiting in his intercourse with friends and strangers the spirit and breeding of the old-school Virginian. He was a stranger to tricks and pretenses, always open, frank and sincere, and in his whole business career he resolutely held himself above seeking his own advantage in ways that even bore the appearance of being unfair or dishonorable. He was accustomed to say that it was easy enough, with forethought, prudence, and the aid of trained habits, to achieve success in business without deviating in the slightest degree from the line of rectitude and honor—and that a success secured in any other way was not worth having. This was the high and noble character which his business associates recognized in him in all the many enterprises with which he had to do; and it was counted a great advantage in a new undertaking if it had the approval of his judgment, and could, in addition, claim the public confidence by having his name at the head of it. In all conditions and relations consideration for others was paramount with him; it was the key-note of his character, and it made him a reliable counselor and a gentle and desirable companion. To trust to his honor was to appeal to the highest and most active principles of his nature, for his morality was deeper than conventionalisms, or the forms and customs of business; it was a prompt and quick sense of right, and it never permitted an interest entrusted to him by individuals or corporations to suffer, or be sacrificed, if he had the power to protect it. Mr. Perry possessed a distinct and impressive personality that was all his own, and his affable manners, constant thought for others, gentle and modest demeanor, and grave and dignified bearing gave a charm to his presence in whatever circle he might be found, whether a board of directors, a chance meeting of friends in travel, or the sacred company of his own household. Mr. Perry was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John Broaddus, of Howard County, by whom he had two children, only one of whom, Miss Mary E. Perry, is living. His second

wife was a daughter of Talton Turner, also of Howard County, by whom he had four children—Mrs. Francis, wife of Honorable David R. Francis; Lewis Perry, Richard Earickson Perry and Laura Perry—all of whom survive him.

Peters, John W., who has been one of the builders of a unique branch of commerce in St. Louis, was born February 6, 1849, in this city, son of Jacob and Catherine (Stein) Peters. Both his parents were natives of Germany, but came to this country in early life, and the father, who was a baker by occupation, died in St. Louis in 1867. The mother died there in 1877. Mr. Peters obtained a practical education in the schools of this city, and as a boy worked in the old United States arsenal from 1863 to 1865. He then obtained a situation with Jacob Keller, who was engaged in the fish business at the old Center Market, and continued in his employ until 1869, when he began the same business in a very small way for himself at the old French Market. He was first a dealer in the fish caught in the river and lakes in the vicinity of St. Louis, and soon popularized himself among good livers by keeping his stock in the best possible condition. Gradually expanding his business, he began receiving oysters and sea fish from Baltimore, he being the first dealer in St. Louis to bring these delicacies through from the East by express. In 1880 he built the first refrigerator cooled by ice and salt, and received the first car-load of frozen fish that came to this city by rail from Wisconsin. The second car-load which he received was salt-water fish, which came all the way from Portland, Oregon. In 1890 he built the first modern improved ice plant in the Western country, in which he made use of the brine system for reducing temperature. A careful study of conditions enabled him to discover the temperature at which fish of all kinds can be kept in absolutely perfect condition, and at all seasons of the year green turtle, brook-trout, shad, clams, oysters, crabs, and all kinds of game are to be found in his ice-boxes and store-rooms. The diamond-back terrapin, so popular with epicures, was introduced to St. Louis through his enterprise, and at times he has had as many as two thousand dollars' worth in this market. The magnitude of the enterprise which he has built up from a small beginning can be estimated when it is stated that he receives daily car-loads of fish and game, which come from almost every State in the Union, from Canada, and even from Cuba and Porto Rico. His enterprise has earned its legitimate reward, and his prosperity has made him well known as a man of affairs. In politics he is a Republican, of independent proclivities, but his chief interest in public affairs has been manifested in his warm friendship for and support of the public school system of St. Louis. He married, in 1879, Miss Louisa Schuh, daughter of Elise Schuh, of this city. The only child born of this union was a daughter, now married and living in St. Louis. The first Mrs. Peters died in 1881, and in 1884 Mr. Peters married Miss Gertrude Jansen, also of this city. Four daughters and one son have been born of this marriage.

Pettus, William Grymes, who helped to frame the government of the State of Missouri, and was one of the founders of the commonwealth, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, December 31, 1794, second son of William and Elizabeth (Poindexter) Pettus. His parents were both born in the same county and both belonged to old Virginia families. After serving, as a youth, in the War of 1812, Mr. Pettus was appointed deputy clerk of Lunenburg County, Virginia, holding that office until 1818, when he came to St. Louis in company with General Waller Taylor, then a United States Senator from Indiana, bringing with him also letters of introduction to Governor William Clark, of Missouri. The long journey from Virginia to this Territory was made on horseback, and while en route Mr. Pettus spent several days at "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay. Immediately after his arrival in St. Louis he was appointed to a position in the Missouri land office, which was then in charge of Alexander McNair as register. When Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State and McNair was elected Governor, Mr. Pettus served as his private secretary. He was also secretary of the convention which framed the first Constitution of Missouri. When the Constitution had been formally adopted by this convention, Mr. Pettus performed the difficult task of writing it on parchment in a single night, and when it was presented the following morning to the convention by Mr. Findlay, chairman of the committee on enrollment, the presentation was accompanied by the following announce-

ment: "It has been enrolled on parchment by your secretary, and permit me, Mr. President, to add that my business has been for many years to read proof-sheets, having been a newspaper editor, and I am free to say that I never saw such a paper as this. There is not an interlineation; there is not one word misspelled; there is not a 't' uncrossed, nor an 'i' undotted in the whole instrument; and as such, as chairman of the committee, I present it to the convention for signatures." In the early part of the year 1821 Mr. Pettus held the office of clerk of the Supreme Court and court of chancery, from which he retired in June of that year to accept an appointment as Secretary of State. This office he retained during the administration of Governor McNair. In 1824 he was elected secretary of the State Senate and subsequently was appointed by Governor Bates judge of the Probate Court of St. Charles County, which office he retained until the autumn of 1826. He then entered into business in St. Charles, and during his residence there was elected to the State Senate, of which body he was a member during the session of 1832-3. Thereafter until 1842 he was engaged in the mercantile and banking business in St. Louis, and at a later date was appointed secretary of the St. Louis Floating Dock Insurance Company, a position which he held until 1855. In that year he became secretary of the United States Insurance Company, with which he was identified officially until 1862, when ill health compelled him to resign. He died on the 25th of December, 1867, leaving a widow, four daughters and two sons as surviving members of his family. Throughout his life he enjoyed the fullest confidence and unqualified respect of the people of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. He was a man of broad capacity, as well as high character, and in connection with public affairs and in all the relations of life he was a useful citizen. December 31, 1826, he married Miss Caroline R. Morrison, daughter of Major James Morrison, of St. Charles, Missouri.

Pfeffle, Jacob, was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, September 19, 1829, and died in St. Louis, October 21, 1897. His parents were Frederick J. and Kathrina Pfeffle, and his father was a prosperous manufacturer of pottery in Wuerttemberg. He obtained a practical education in the schools of his native town, and when nineteen years of age came to this country, landing in New York City in 1848. Shortly afterward he went to Buffalo, and after remaining there two years, came west as far as Cincinnati, Ohio. There he found employment in connection with the river trade, in which he was engaged until 1861. In 1859 he established his home in St. Louis and soon after the Civil War began he enlisted in a regiment of Missouri volunteers, serving in the Union Army until the close of the struggle. He was a participant in many of the memorable battles of the war and marched with Sherman to the sea in the famous campaign which broke the power of the Confederacy in the West. After his return from the war, in which he had made an enviable record as a faithful and efficient soldier, he again engaged in steamboating for a time, but later was engaged for several years in the grocery trade. In 1889 he became a contractor for city work and continued to be engaged in that business until his death, accumulating a comfortable fortune as the result of his operations in this connection. On the 21st of October, 1897, while driving about the city superintending the work being done by laborers in his employ, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and, sitting upright in his carriage, with the icy clutch of death upon him, was carried to his home by his faithful horse, expiring soon afterward. Mr. Pfeffle was an honorable and conscientious business man and a devout churchman, being a member of St. Marcus' Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically he was identified with the Republican party and he was an esteemed member of Colonel Hassendeubel Post, No. 13, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, in 1860, Miss Martha Wagner, who was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. The surviving members of his family are his widow and four children, two daughters and two sons. The daughters are Mrs. Anna Rising and Mrs Barbara Strecker, and the sons are Henry and Michael Pfeffle.

Pharmacy.—Pharmacy was considered an art in ancient times, but it is now called a science. It was known to the old Greeks, as testified to by such of their works as have been preserved, and lately discovered papyrus rolls have demonstrated that the priests of ancient Egypt understood the practice of combining and compounding medicines.

On the continent of America there has nothing been found which might have suggested the more than empirical knowledge of the medicinal virtues of the products of nature. The medicine-bag of the Indian sorcerer contained embryotically the pharmacy of the later day in the last century, when our city was first settled, assisted or perhaps supplanted by the saddle-bag of the imported army doctor and the closets of provident Creole mothers, who stored the carefully gathered herbs and roots from which they prepared the cherished and healthful remedies which but seldom caused any injury. There were no publicly recognized collections of medicines, as we have now in our drug stores, for almost fifty years after St. Louis was founded. During the year 1812 the first drug store was opened by Dr Robert Simpson, a gentleman of high attainments, who served his town honorably in different positions of trust and acquired a good old age, in robust health. He died in 1873. Another drug store was started by Drs. Farrar and Walker, who became associated with Joseph Charless, Sr., a name which has graced the annals of the drug business for a long time. In 1815 Dr. Simpson formed a partnership with Dr. Pryor Quarles, which lasted until 1818, when they sold out to Dr. Arthur Nelson, who became associated shortly afterward with a young German pharmacist, Dr. Herman L. Hoffmann. He became well known for his superior knowledge and kept his memory fresh in the minds of his surviving contemporaries as the best apothecary of those days. He died as proprietor of a fine, well patronized drug store, in 1878.

The interest in pharmacy and in wholesale and retail drug stores went apace with the growth of the city, but it remained the interest of individuals and not of a united profession, as it is now. Anyone who expected to profit by the enterprise could open a drug store, sell medicines, and even dispense prescriptions, if there were customers who would confide, but they were gradually replaced by educated young pharmacists from the Eastern States or from Europe, especially Germany, where political disturbances during 1848 and 1849, followed by the defeat of the Revolutionary party, had compelled a large number of educated persons to emigrate to this country, many of whom selected the West for their homes. By such addition of intelligent persons to the already established professional men, a commendable spirit of unity and association was awakened, which needed but a timely impulse to be brought into action.

Eugene L. Massot was born in Kentucky in 1824, and from 1845 served a four years' apprenticeship in a drug store in Galena, Illinois. The then raging gold fever induced him to try his luck in California, and upon his return, in 1851, he engaged for one year as clerk in a St. Louis drug store, after which he established and conducted his own business successfully from 1852 until his death. Massot was by no means a highly educated man, and, indeed, nobody more than himself knew and regretted this defect, but he was a whole-souled fellow, enthusiastically inclined, and when he had become acquainted with the organized pharmaceutical societies in the East, especially in Philadelphia, he resolved to assist the future generation of his own city to obtain a better education than he had been able to procure himself, and he agitated the question of a similar organization in St. Louis. He worked hard at his self-imposed task and ultimately, with the assistance of similarly disposed minds, he succeeded in organizing the St. Louis Pharmaceutical Association in 1858, with Dr. James O'Gallagher as president and E. L. Massot as recording secretary, in which capacity he believed he could do the most efficient work for the benefit of the association. The prominent members of the medical profession approved highly this forward step of the druggists, and the accredited organ of the profession, "The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," welcomed it by thus reporting the formation of the association: "We trust the association will eventually prove the nucleus for a college of pharmacy, which we shall gladly see established in our midst." This object was kept in constant view by Massot, who was elected president for the second year, but the affirmative report of a committee, appointed in 1860, to consider the expediency of establishing a college of pharmacy was never acted upon on account of the tumultuous political times which preceded and accompanied the breaking out of the Civil War and absorbed all other interests. However, when public matters had again become settled, the attempts of former years were renewed by the pharmacists and, at a meeting of physicians in 1864, where Massot was the only pharmacist present, it was resolved to allow no further delay in the organization of the college, which

resolution was ratified on November 3, 1864, at the office of Dr. M. M. Pallen, by a large assemblage of physicians and pharmacists. The adoption of the constitution and by-laws for the government of the college were agreed upon November 11th, following, by another largely attended meeting at the hall of the St. Louis Medical College. The officers and the board of trustees were elected on November 18, 1864; the former consisted entirely of pharmacists, two of whom were doctors owning and conducting drug stores, while the members of the latter were selected from physicians, civilians and apothecaries, and formed an excellent composition of the prominent representatives of these classes. In January, 1865, the board of trustees selected Mr. Wadgemar as professor of chemistry; Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, professor of materia medica, and Dr. S. O'Gallagher, professor of pharmacy; and the customary lectures on the various branches of science were delivered before a class of students at the St. Louis Medical College, which had been kindly tendered by Dr. Charles A. Pope, the president of the board and owner of the building. The institution, however, had a hard fight for existence. The enthusiasm for scientific education, thoroughly appreciated by the founders of the college, did not seem to impregnate in like manner the minds of the junior members of the profession, who entered their names but sparsely into the matriculating list. Several changes in the faculty occurred during 1866; Mr. Hubert Primm replaced Dr. O'Gallagher as professor of pharmacy, and Mr. F. M. McArdle succeeded Mr. Wadgemar in the chair of chemistry. The college was incorporated March 19, 1867, by a charter from the St. Louis County Court. In December, 1867, Dr. O. F. Potter succeeded Dr. Alleyne, resigned, in the chair of materia medica. The board had provided special rooms for the college, appropriately fitted up, on Fourth Street, opposite the courthouse, and left nothing undone to inspire students. But their number decreased in spite of all efforts, and the session of 1868-9 was attended by only thirteen students. A suspension was ordered during the next term. The absolute indifference of the younger generation to an increase of their practical and scientific knowledge had tired out the zeal of the senior members and the college remained closed during the following season. Mr. Massot, however, continued his indefatigable efforts and, expecting a revival of the former spirit of scientific enterprise from the presence, in St. Louis, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is composed of the foremost scholars of the pharmaceutical profession of the United States and Canada, he induced this august body to hold its annual convention in our midst in 1871. Unfortunately, he did not live to enjoy his success. He died February 14, 1871, greatly respected and sincerely lamented by his survivors. The meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in June, 1871, was a grand success. The community in general and the pharmacists in particular made the usual favorable impression on their guests and demonstrated to them the importance of our city and the enviable character and proverbial hospitality of her citizens. The meetings were held at the hall of the school board in the former Polytechnic Building, where scientific papers were read and freely discussed, evincing the eminent intelligence of the delegates and their sincere attachment to their vocation. The representatives of the teaching colleges of pharmacy form a distinct body in the general association and hold their conventions simultaneously. Its members, personal friends of the lamented Massot, had heard from him of the existing state of affairs of the St. Louis College. They investigated the resources and probabilities, and upon their urgent advice, the college was reorganized in October, 1871, by the appointment of a faculty composed of the following professors: to the chairs of chemistry, Hugo Krebs; materia medica, Enno Sander; pharmacy, Justin Steer. Suitable rooms were provided on Sixth Street, between Pine and Olive, which were occupied during the first session by a tolerably numerous class of students; but the interest in scientific education did not manifest itself to a great extent, although considerably better than during the first period. Meanwhile, the constant agitation of the college question by the prominent pharmacists had awakened a lively interest among the intelligent citizens who had become convinced that it was time to put a check upon the recklessness of irresponsible persons who would enter the apothecary business without an adequate knowledge of the duties and the responsibilities required for it. Aware of the great danger to health, and even to life, thus tolerated in the community, it was believed that a permanent protection could be obtained only

by a law demanding the scientific education of the pharmacist. By the united efforts of the citizens, such a law was enacted by the Missouri Legislature, which made it obligatory upon every person who wanted to engage in the retail drug business as proprietor or clerk in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, to be either a graduate of a reputable college of pharmacy, or to have passed a satisfactory examination, confirmed by a certificate obtained from the board of pharmacy appointed by the Governor. This law acted like a decree of compulsory education and fanned the flame for the acquirement of pharmaceutical education among the apprentices in Missouri drug stores. The future growth of the college was secured by it, and Enno Sander, one of the promoters of its reorganization, resigned the chair of materia medica, which he had accepted under certain conditions, in favor of a very industrious, rising young man, Dr. Otto A. Wall, a former apprentice of his, who had become a graduate in pharmacy and subsequently in medicine also, and was filling, at the time, the chair of materia medica at the Missouri Medical College. Dr. Wall was elected professor of the board and still (1898) occupies the position with credit to the institution and great profit to the students. Meanwhile, Dr. Theodore Fay had been elected professor of chemistry in place of Mr. Krebs; and Dr. Justin Steer, a most estimable teacher, resigned in favor of Mr. Hubert Primm, who occupied the chair of pharmacy from June, 1873, to June, 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Good, who has creditably filled his position to this day, and conducted the business of the faculty as its honored dean. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted January 8, 1878, which still govern the college. During the same year Dr. C. O. Curtman was elected professor of chemistry, who introduced a course of analytical chemistry, while a pharmaceutical laboratory was added to the college, under the instruction of Mr. W. B. Addington. In July, 1882, Mr. Francis Hemm succeeded Mr. Addington, and in May, 1885, he was also appointed instructor in practical pharmacy. In May, 1887, when a chair of practical pharmacy was established, he was elected its professor, which position he still holds.

The fruits of scientific education, practically demonstrated by the welcome reception of its graduates in the extensive Mississippi Valley, increased the patronage of the college. The number of students became too large for the rented quarters thus far occupied, and in 1883 it was resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Charles Giltner, who proposed to erect a building for the college, in every respect suitable for its purposes. In 1884 the session was opened with large classes in attendance. Six years later the necessities of the college again required more room. The desire that the lectures should be delivered in a building of its own, now freely discussed, took tangible shape and in consequence of a successful agitation, sufficient funds were collected to erect a suitable edifice at the expense of $40,000, on a lot 52 by 117 feet, on the south side of Lucas Place, near Twenty-first Street. The new building was dedicated to the uses of the college on October 10, 1892, with the commencement of the twenty-seventh annual lecture and laboratory session. In its arrangement it is convenient and admirably adapted to its intended uses, well lighted with electricity and heated by steam. A description of the college building in detail would lead too far; suffice it to say that the "lecture rooms and laboratories have been carefully arranged so as to give the greatest comfort to the students and best conveniences to the teachers, one entire floor being set apart for each branch of instruction." This institution bears practical testimony to the energy and moral force wielded by a united profession. It is a lasting monument to the city, and its great importance entitles the faculty to the publication of the names of its professors, as follows: Otto A. Wall, M. D., Ph. G., professor of pharmacognosy and botany, formerly known as materia medica, since 1873, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1846; John M. Good, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy since June, 1875, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1842, and is dean of the faculty; Francis Hemm, Ph. G., professor of practical pharmacy, was born in Carondelet, Missouri, and was appointed instructor of practical pharmacy in 1882 and professor in 1888; H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., F. R. M. S., professor of microscopy, was born in Michigan, in 1861, and appointed instructor in the microscopical laboratory in 1885, and professor in 1887; Gustavus Hinrichs, M. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry, was born in Germany, in 1836, and succeeded the late lamented Dr. C. O. Curtman in April, 1889; John C. Falk, Ph. G., M. D., instructor in pharmacy and secre-

tary of the college, was born in Missouri, in 1863, and was appointed to his office in 1889; William K. Schardt, Ph. G., demonstrator in microscopy, was born in Illinois, in 1867, and appointed to his office in September, 1891; Carl G. Hinrichs, Ph. B., instructor in chemistry, was born in Iowa, in 1878, and appointed in 1897; Oscar H. Elbrecht, assistant in microscopy, was born in Missouri, in 1877, and appointed in 1898. But much as the college is indebted to the faculty for its success, there was one other factor aiding and responsible for its growth—the board of trustees, composed of eleven gentlemen well up in pharmaceutical pursuits, has given its affairs a most excellent management. They fully appreciate, from their own experience, the "value of the knowledge gained and skill required," which confer upon the possessor a gratifying consciousness of ability and have, therefore, given to the students the most extensive opportunity for endowing themselves with the benefits derived from a complete education, a feature which is substantially confirmed by the following paragraph clipped from the "Prospectus of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy" for 1897-8:

"Since the St. Louis College of Pharmacy owns very complete apparatus, appliances and collections, and as each professor of the college in his special direction of research and study has provided equally important apparatus and collections of his own, which are as freely used for the benefit of the students as those belonging to the college, and as the construction of the several lecture halls really invites the professors to freely and fully bring before all the classes all that can throw most light on the subject under consideration, it can be fairly stated that no other college of pharmacy in the country surpasses this one in the thoroughness and fullness of the demonstrative and illustrative material that is actually brought into use for the benefit of the students in the lecture halls."

To its various branches of tuition before mentioned, a class has been added for the instruction in Latin, which is conducted by Professor Wall, and is especially intended for the senior class, to enable them to understand the construction of prescriptions written in that language. When, twenty-five years ago, it was necessary to persuade young men, by the enactment of a law, to seek advanced education, it is gratifying to note that this moral force has ceased to be required, for of later years students from the entire Mississippi Valley, from Texas to Dakota, and from Ohio to California, apply for matriculation. During the past year (1897-8) the college had ninety-nine students in the senior class, and ninety-five in the junior class, of whom fifty-seven became "graduates of pharmacy—Ph. G." and eleven obtained the "degree of bachelor of pharmacy—Ph. B." Through the moral influence of the college and the consequent superior education of the local pharmacists, a greater respect has been created for the profession, and its general standard of esteem has been greatly raised in the public mind. With the increase of population and its spread over a large area, the number of well appointed and fairly conducted drug stores has grown apace, and at the present time (1898) 337 retail establishments adorn the most eligible corners of our streets. St. Louis also became the center of the wholesale drug trade of the Valley; and the lively competition between the Meyer Bros. Drug Company and the Richardson Drug Company, and especially the united rivalry against drug houses in other cities, resulted in a remarkable development in the business, and with it the fame of the city. An accident destroyed the large store of the Richardson Drug Company by fire on January 1, 1889, and their remaining interest was purchased by the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, which, at the same place, has continued to excel all their competitors with yearly sales of many millions of dollars. There are several other drug houses in St. Louis doing a very respectable business.

The rapid advancement of chemistry since the beginning of the century had greatly affected its allied science and produced notable changes in its processes and manipulations. Some fifty or more years ago the pharmacist was obliged to treat the crude drugs, like barks, roots, herbs, etc., in his officine himself, and offer their medical substances to the public in the form of decoctions, infusions, etc. Chemistry discovered the separation of the active principles from the crude material, the larger proportion of which was inert. Quite a revolution was caused in the pharmaceutical laboratory by these rapid and penetrating changes; it became too small for the new processes and for the profitable production of the new remedies. It became necessary to establish extensive factories for chemical and phar-

maceutical preparations, of which there are several important ones in our midst. The doctrine of homeopathic triturations and dilutions has also had an undeniable influence upon the size and the external appearance of medicines prepared at and issued from the officine of the apothecary. It became a fashion with physicians and pharmacists to cater to the fastidious tastes of delicate patients. The senses had to be pleased by the removal of the disagreeable properties of the drugs, by the reduction of their volume and size and by disguising or completely covering their odor and their taste. This fancy offered an inducement to students of the effects of newly discovered remedies and their capability of being prepared in a condensed form for easy administration and easy transportation.

St. Louis has ever been a great trade center, and the large area of territory naturally tributary to it, where even now in some districts settlements exist which are very small and too far apart to offer a doctor or a druggist a remunerative existence, has given a constant incentive to the employment of peddlers for the distribution of ready-made, so-called patent medicines, the formulas of which, usually furnished by some doctor, were invested with mysterious secrecy to enhance the, perhaps, otherwise imaginary value of the remedy. This branch of pharmacy is still very active and progressive, so much so that the last census report of 1890 mentions seventy-five firms engaged in it, with an actively employed capital of about two million dollars, which, it is stated, has been increased to nearly three millions at the present time. The medical profession has always been averse to this business and physicians were never loth to express their animosity against it and their associations have condemned the use of patent medicines in the "code of ethics" regulating the duties of the profession. The shrewd business men alluded to above turned this opposition to their advantage. They manufactured their specialties in neat form and avoided the antagonism of the physicians by an attractive appearance, publishing their formulas in medical journals or in circulars thrown broadcast over the country, while they protected themselves against imitations by letters of patent or trade marks. Their remedies are called "proprietary," and the number of firms has increased to such an extent that they have formed a large association for the protection of their peculiar interests. They are represented here more than in any city of the United States; according to information that appears to be authentic, there are fifty-seven establishments, with an investment of an aggregate capital, so far as this difficult matter can be ascertained, of about $1,600,000, and a yearly output of products valued at $2,200,000. Some of these firms have established agencies in the larger cities of the world, to which they export great quantities of their goods. A number of our retail and the wholesale druggists are also engaged in putting up such medicines, but mostly for their personal trade in the city. The capital invested in this peculiarity has been estimated at $250,000, and the value of their annual products at about $450,000. There are to be mentioned, also, three large concerns employed solely in the manufacture of chemical products used for manufacturing purposes and in pharmacy. The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Larkin & Scheffer, and the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company have established their reputation for superior goods all over the United States, and export no inconsiderable quantity of their products abroad. It has been asserted that an aggregate amount of fully $2,000,000 is invested in these enterprises.

The endeavor has been made in the foregoing to depict the development of pharmacy and its collateral branches, together with the men who are engaged in this business, so far as the allotted space will permit. The country can be proud of such a record displayed by a city which is preparing to assist in celebrating the centennial anniversary of its entry to the territory of the United States, and which has accomplished so much in so short a time. She will doubtless continue in and excel the former record of her prosperity with the rapidly advancing growth of the whole country.

ENNO SANDER.

Philharmonic Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Philosophical Society.—See "Speculative Philosophy."

Phoenix Musical Club.—A club organized April 1, 1887, and incorporated April 19, 1898, its object being the promotion of musical culture among its members. It has a brass and string band, with Frank Vorg as manager, and a hall at 1821 South Seventh

Street, where a ball is occasionally given. The club has about forty members.

Photography in St. Louis.—This is an age of picture-making, and because photography—or, as the name signifies, "light-writing"—is the quickest, easiest and most accurate of all methods of taking pictures, it has come into use among all civilized nations. This wonderful art, which is strictly modern, and about which the ancients knew nothing, had its beginning in the year 1839, when a Frenchman, Daguerre, announced that he had discovered a method of taking images on a copper plate coated with silver. The sheet was first subjected to the fumes of iodine, which formed a thin film over it, rendering it sensitive to light, and then placed in a camera. After the necessary exposure, which in those days was about one minute in bright sunlight, it was exposed to the vapor of mercury at a temperature of 167 degrees, when the image came out as if by magic. This was the daguerreotype. It was esteemed a wonderful achievement in picture-making, and the world was satisfied with it, for a time. But, like all new discoveries and inventions, it stimulated inquiry and experimentation by suggesting something beyond, and it produced in the daguerreotypists themselves a school of experimenters of unusual intelligence and capacity for prosecuting the investigation. One improvement after another was made in the treatment of the plates and development of the pictures, a very important one being the collodion process, which prevailed for a number of years. The plates were first coated with collodion containing iodines and bromides, and, after setting, were immersed in the sensitizing bath, a ten per cent solution of nitrate of silver in distilled water, this forming the sensitive compound of iodide and bromide of silver in the collodion film. An immersion of the plates for three minutes in this bath was required, and the plate, on being taken out, had to be used immediately afterward, while still wet, as drying in any part made it worthless. To obviate this difficulty, which was a serious one in the art, a process was sought which would allow the impression to be made on a dry plate, with indefinite keeping qualities, and many scientific men went to experimenting in this direction, recommending various preservatives for the plates. These experiments led gradually to the discovery of the gelatine process, which is now used in the manufacture of the modern dry plates, so called to distinguish them from the wet plates formerly used. In the dry plate we have the same sensitive compound of bromide and iodide of silver as used in the wet plate, but it is imbedded in gelatine, instead of collodion, which permits the plate to be used when dry; and the new process was found to bring the additional advantage of making the plates much more sensitive to the light, permitting the most rapid exposures, so that objects in motion, such as a flying bird and a railway train running at full speed, can be photographed to perfection. And even this is not the full extent of reach of this discovery; the extreme sensitiveness of the dry plates led to the discovery, by Professor Roentgen, of the "X-rays," which, although invisible to the naked eye, leave an impression on their surface, so that with the aid of the dry plates, the interior of opaque substances can be photographed. These plates have, therefore, become indispensable not only to the professional photographer, but also to astronomers, surgeons, chemists and others.

St. Louis has good reason for being proud of its photographers, for their genius, taste and skill are recognized in places far remote from the scene of their labors, and there is no city in the United States, nor even in the world, where better pictures are to be found than in the galleries of St. Louis artists. Even in the old daguerreotype days, good work was turned out here, and when daguerreotypes were displaced by photographs, St. Louis daguerreotypists became the most skillful photographers, though T. M. Easterly, who stood in the front rank of the profession, never changed his first love for the original and beautiful daguerreotype. Outley, on the west side of Third Street, between St. Charles and Washington Avenue, was a popular daguerreotypist in the later "forties" and "fifties," and afterward became a popular photographer. For many years, Long maintained an establishment on Market Street, corner of Fourth, which was a favorite resort and afterward passed into the hands of Hoelke & Benecke. Fox and Fitzgibbon turned out good pictures from their galleries on Fourth Street—and so on down through Scholten, Cramer, Guerin, Strauss, Rosch, Gross, Hammer, Holborn, Parsons and others whose names stand high on the roll. In the days when the photograph first displaced the daguerreotype, John A.

Scholten was the recognized leader, and later on Strauss, Guerin and Rosch brought honor to their city by carrying off prize medals, not only at home, but abroad, at world's expositions in European capitals.

In the early days the profession was an humble one. The rooms of the pioneer daguerreotypists and photographers were up-stairs, contracted little places on the second floor, reached by a narrow flight of steps from the pavement; and it was not until what may be called the dry plate era was reached, and the art had been expanded and exalted into a greater development and dignity, that it could afford rooms on the first floor. Cramer & Gross, whose establishment, on the corner of Chouteau Avenue and Broadway, was for a time a favorite resort, were among the first to indulge in a reception-room on the ground floor; others followed the example, and the quarters of our photographers became what they are to-day, noble galleries of pictures, and studios of artists, as well.

It will be a surprise to most of the people of St. Louis to know that their city stands eminent in the world for the superiority of its dry plates, which is even more widely recognized and acknowledged than the quality of other manufactures on which it is accustomed to pride itself. The making of these plates in St. Louis is more extensive than anywhere else in the world. There are three establishments, two of them, the Cramer Dry Plate Works and the Seed Dry Plate Works, very large and complete; and the third, the Hammer Dry Plate Works, more recently established, and the three establishments turn out $1,000,000 worth of plates a year. Their work at the beginning attracted the attention of photographers who were quick to discern its excellence, and orders followed so rapidly that their capacity had to be enlarged from time to time to meet the demand. At least four-fifths of the dry plates used in the western hemisphere are furnished by the St. Louis works, and even old Europe receives a share of them.

Photographic Society.—This is an offspring of the St. Louis Camera Club, established about the year 1885, and which went out of existence and was succeeded by the St. Louis Photographic Society, in 1895. The founders were Robert E. Collins, R. E. M. Bain and John B. Holman, and its object is the diffusion of information on the art-science of photography among its members. It admits to membership both amateurs and professionals, and belongs to a national organization which embraces sixteen local societies. Each of these is required to furnish one hundred lantern slides which are interchanged, so that the progress of the art and improvements in it may be known to all members. The St. Louis Society has about thirty-four members. The officers in 1898 were C. H. Goodwin, president; John B. Holman, secretary and treasurer.

Piasa Chautauqua.—A religious, educational and social assembly conducted under the auspices of St. Louis people at Piasa Bluffs, ten miles north of Alton, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. The assembly takes its name from the bluffs, and the bluffs owe their name to the mythical Indian story of the great bird which destroyed the braves until killed by the assembled tribes as it was swooping down on a chief's son being offered as a religious sacrifice to avert further calamities. Piasa Chautauqua, like the New York Chautauqua, began with a camp-meeting and had its origin in 1883. Soon afterward it became a regular Chautauqua, with schools, lectures, and various kinds of instructive entertainments. The assembly owns three hundred and ten acres of land, near a very large and most beautiful spring of water, both clear and cold, and fresh from the mountain side. There have since been erected there a number of cottages, a hotel, and a large modern auditorium. The very best lecturers of the country occupy the platform. The sessions each last one month, from the last Tuesday in July to the last Tuesday in August. Many of the cottages are occupied during the warmer months of the year. The grounds are well arranged, properly enclosed, and not publicly open on the Sabbath. One early hour in the day is devoted to religious life, and is called the "Camp Meeting" hour. The entertainments and schools are so varied that all ages and tastes are supplied. Boating, fishing and all kinds of refining sports are popular. The purchase of a lot carries with it the privilege and duty of a stockholder. Hence, the assembly is controlled by those most interested in its success.

Picot, Louis G., was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 15, 1816, of French par-

ents. His father came to this country shortly after the battle of Waterloo, having been a soldier under Napoleon, and settled in Richmond, Virginia, where he married. He engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Picot was what might be called a self-made man, as he did not receive a college education; only an ordinary English education; and at the age of fifteen years was taken from school and put in his father's store, where he soon showed marked ability. At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Margaret A. Roberts, of Baltimore, Maryland. He came to St. Louis in 1841, bringing with him letters to Judge Bryan Mullanphy, and entered his office as a student, studying law until 1843, when he was admitted to the bar by Judge Mullanphy, then judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Judge Mullanphy at that time had an office on the west side of Main, between Pine and Olive Streets. It was a peculiar place for an office and a remarkable office. Judge Mullanphy and Mr. Picot were similar in their habits. Both had peculiarities and both were great students. Their office was their home and their bed-room, separated by a screen. In 1854 he was admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. At the request of Judge Mullanphy, Mr. Picot assumed control of the large estate of Mrs. Ann Biddle, whose properties later became one of the landmarks of North St. Louis. He was engaged in several large land cases; in one of which Colonel Lewis V. Bogy was opposed to him, the litigation continuing twenty-one years, and which he ultimately won. He lived at Carondelet, and built a large house on the top of the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, constructing over it an immense tower, which was known by the name of "Picot's Castle." The house rising above the grove which surrounded it, commanded a view of the river for twenty miles north and south, and formed a landmark for passing steamers. This house was confiscated in 1862 during the war with the South; but the order was revoked, it having appeared that the United States government had no just cause to seize the property. While not a brilliant man Mr. Picot did not pretend to great attainments. He was a man of peculiar mind, and possessed a strong retentive memory. As a land lawyer he had no superior and no equal in his day. There was not a better informed lawyer in his line than Mr. Picot, who was thoroughly familiar with the law applicable to our land titles. He was a progressive man, built several large buildings; among them the Broadway Hotel, at the corner of Biddle and Broadway, which was also taken by the United States government during the Civil War. His associates were such men as R. M. Field, Glover & Shepley, Thomas T. Gantt, Chas. C. Whittelsey, Hamilton R. Gamble, Chas. Gibson and other prominent members of the St. Louis bar. He was esteemed an honorable and upright man. He died at his home, in Carondelet, August 24, 1870, leaving a widow and five children. Mrs. Picot survived him for eighteen years, and died at Manitou Springs, Colorado, in July, 1888. The children now living are Aurelia, who married Dr. P. N. Butler, of Franklin County, Missouri; Mittie, who married Mr. Henry Bartling; Louis D., of the real estate firm of Louis D. Picot & Co.; Eugene J., who is now county clerk and recorder, of Boulder, Montana; Adele, who married Mr. Elmer Thompson, and who was accidentally shot shortly after their marriage on his ranch in Wyoming.

Pieper, Francis, clergyman and educator, was born June 27, 1852, in the Province of Pomerania, Germany, son of Augustus and Bertha (Lohf) Pieper. His father was an honored citizen, who served as mayor of the village in which he lived, and whose condition in life was such that he was able to give his son good educational advantages. After completing a classical course of study at Colberg Gymnasium, he came to the United States, in 1870, accompanied by his mother, and they established their home at Watertown, Wisconsin. There he entered the Northwestern University, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. Soon after leaving the university he came to St. Louis, and began the study of theology at Concordia Seminary. He was graduated from the seminary in 1875, at the end of a three years' course, and from 1875 to 1878 served as pastor of Lutheran churches at Centreville and Manitowoc, Wisconsin. His learning and his capacity to impart instruction to others had, however, attracted the attention of his associates at Concordia Seminary, and as a result he received, in 1878, a call to a professorship in that institution. The call was accepted, and he at once became an influential member of the faculty of the seminary. For nine years he filled a professor's chair, with

H. C. Pierce

signal ability, and then he was called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of head of the seminary. He became president of the seminary as successor of Rev. C. F. W. Walther, one of the renowned apostles of Lutheranism, who helped lay the foundations of the Missouri Synod, and whose long and useful life drew to a close in 1887. Professor Pieper stepped into a position which had long been filled by a man whose name was spoken with reverence by all churchmen of the Lutheran faith, and who was beloved by all who knew him. He has proven himself the worthy successor of one of the truly great ministers and educators of the Lutheran Church. Concordia Seminary had ninety students enrolled in 1878, whereas it now has one hundred and ninety-two students enrolled, and its advancement in all other respects has been proportionate to the increase in attendance. In addition to discharging the duties of president of one of the leading educational institutions of the Lutheran Church, Professor Pieper also fills the chair of doctrinal theology. He married, in 1877, Miss Minnie Koehn, daughter of Frederick Koehn, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Their children are Paula, wife of Rev. Mr. Cloeter, of Lidgerwood, North Dakota; Francis, George, Lucy, Clara, Ada, Emma, Theodore, Elsie, Irene and Eric Pieper.

Pierce, H. Clay, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis, was born on the St. Lawrence River, near Ogdensburg, New York. His father was a practicing physician, a man of superior literary and professional attainments, and much force of character. The son was afforded excellent school advantages, and acquired a liberal literary education, with such business training as was considered exceptional in that day; however, it might fall short of present standards. About 1864 he removed to St. Louis, to which city his attention had been directed by a kinsman, J. O. Pierce, who had previously located there, as a point offering all necessary opportunity to a young man seeking to make his way in the world. This kinsman was owner and manager of a cracker factory, which, almost on the instant, became one of the busiest establishments in the West. The Civil War was in progress and St. Louis had been made an immense supply depot for the army and navy operating on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and in the regions which they drained. J. O. Pierce entered into contracts to supply the government with large quantities of hard bread for military and naval use, and until the end of the war his establishment was almost continuously taxed to its utmost capacity of production. In this factory H. Clay Pierce was so occupied that it became necessary for him to become thoroughly acquainted with all the various details of the business, not only at the desk, but in a supervisory way, over a numerous body of workmen, variously employed. The position was rich in opportunity, and it was here that he entered upon the development of those qualities which have contributed so greatly to his success in later years, in enterprises of greater magnitude, of which he has been the principal director. With the restoration of peace, and the disbandment of the immense volunteer military and naval forces, the business in which he was engaged, resumed its normal proportions, and no longer justified the continued employment of the capital before necessary, or afforded sufficient occupation to engage the attention of the owner, who at once sought another field for his means and enterprise, becoming associated with a number of men representing various financial and mercantile interests in the establishment of the Second National Bank, of St. Louis. In this bank H. Clay Pierce was installed as a clerk. The national banking system had been but recently instituted, and its principles and practice were not then to be learned in a commercial college, nor from a theoretical teacher. It was practical work, in an entirely new line, and upon its mastery, without experience or precedent, depended the success of the undertaking. Where all were novices Mr. Pierce devoted himself so ardently to his task, that he soon became skilled in management, and was equally serviceable in all departments. His success was so conspicuous, that when, after a time, the bank established a savings institution in another portion of the city, he was placed in charge, to open the books and act as its principal officer. This house, however, failed to fulfill the expectations of its projectors, and they finally relinquished the undertaking. He was then offered an excellent position and one immediately in the line of advancement, in the parent bank. About this time, however, opportunity came to him to form a partnership with John R. Finlay, in the oil business, and through this alliance he entered upon the pathway to wealth and distinc-

tion. This business had been instituted by Mr. Finlay about the year 1856, and consisted of the manufacture and sale of the best illuminants of that time. Among these was camphine, a fluid produced from the distillation of oil of turpentine over quicklime. Some years before this partnership was formed these fluids had been supplanted by petroleum, in various forms, but the possibilities of this agent were not yet fully recognized. Mr. Pierce was quick to appreciate the opportunity. Hitherto the house had transacted little more than a local business. The financial management was wisely committed to him as one whose previous experience pointed out methods for reaching out into a much wider market. Mr. Finlay confined his attention to overseeing the operation of preparing the product, its shipment, and the care of the property immediately in use, a department of the business entirely to his liking, and for which he was pre-eminently fitted. The death of Mr. Finlay occurred in 1877, when Mr. Pierce succeeded to the sole charge of the business. The operations of the house continued to extend over a constantly increasing territory, and for a more ready transaction of the immense volume of business, incorporation under the general law was effected, under the name of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Mr. Pierce being elected to the presidency, a position which he occupies at the present time. The company is now one of the wealthiest in the Mississippi Valley, and the industries which it fosters as its own are unrivaled in importance. The general offices in the Odd Fellows' Building, in St. Louis, employ a numerous force of desk men, among whom are the four sons of Mr. Finlay, the man from whose modest beginning this gigantic business has grown. Andrew Finlay is the vice-president of the company; Arthur Finlay is division manager, and Charles Finlay and William P. Finlay are clerks. The yards and packing houses occupy a large space of ground in the vicinity of the railway freight yards near Union Station. The product of the company reaches out into all the States which regard St. Louis as their principal market, while in the same territory every city and town of any importance is provided with a local oil depot, with its reservoirs, replenished, as demands require, from the tank cars belonging to the company.

Mr. Pierce steadfastly refuses to take any part in political movements, and declines to acknowledge allegiance unreservedly to any political party. He is a member of the Second Baptist Church, of St. Louis, and a liberal but unostentatious contributor toward its support as well as to all the benevolences which it fosters. The well known St. Louis Club, which includes in its membership a large proportion of the wealthy and progressive business men of the city, finds in him not only a congenial associate, but a real benefactor. He takes a deep interest in that organization, and his effort and means are freely devoted to the advancement of its interests. For many years he has been its president, as he is at the present time. He was active and liberal in his assistance toward the acquisition of the elegant club house now occupied, and when the time came to seek more commodious quarters, he was among the first to favor and labor for that end. Under his leadership the realty was purchased and contract made for the new edifice now in course of erection on Lindell Boulevard. This magnificent structure, which will surpass in architectural beauty and elegance of appointments, all similar buildings in the Mississippi Valley, is estimated to cost about $225,000, and will be ready for occupancy September 1, 1899. Mr. Pierce was married, in 1869, to Miss Minnie Finlay, daughter of his former business colleague, John R. Finlay. His wife, MINNIE FINLAY PIERCE, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth Finlay, who came to the United States and established their home in St. Louis in 1856. Her father, who was a business man of high character, noted alike for his energy, unflagging perseverence and strict probity, died in this city in 1877. Her mother, a woman of rare amiability, is still living. Mrs. Pierce was the eldest daughter of her parents and was seven years of age when the family settled in St. Louis. Here she passed the years of her girlhood, beginning her education in the public schools, later attending Mary Institute and completing her studies at Miss Bonney's school in Philadelphia. In her young womanhood she was conspicuous for her accomplishments, excelling especially in music, both vocal and instrumental. Having a soprano voice of rare sweetness, she was for years one of the most charming singers in St. Louis. In 1869 she became the wife of Mr. Pierce, the business associate and friend of her father, whose refined tastes and social quali-

Minnie Y. Price

ties harmonized with her own, and thenceforward she occupied a prominent position in the social circles of St. Louis and graced one of its most hospitable homes. Of this union were born five children all of whom were living at the time of their mother's death. The eldest of these children is now Mrs. Perle Richards, wife of Eben Richards, a successful member of the St. Louis bar. The others are Clay Arthur, Roy, Theron and Violet Pierce. From the days of her young womanhood, Mrs. Pierce was a favorite in the best social circles and after her marriage she became a recognized leader in society, and being a woman of brilliant intellect and possessed of a most captivating manner, she was always the central figure in any social gathering. She was unusually gifted in a literary way, and wrote many short stories and poems, which were published in different periodicals. Her son, Clay Arthur Pierce, has inherited a large measure of her literary talent. Her home was the scene of many brilliant social events, and her deportment as hostess on these occasions and the elegance of her entertainments, won the admiration of her most accomplished guests. A Christian gentlewoman and a member of the Second Baptist Church, of this city, she was zealous in the discharge of her church duties and in aiding enterprises designed to improve social and moral conditions. In her early life she took a deep interest in Sunday-school work and in later years forwarded this work with her counsel and advice and generous contributions of her means. In church work she was active, was always recognized as an efficient helper and was among the first looked to by the people of her church for aid and advice. With few of these material concerns was she officially identified, but her friends were never disappointed in their expectations as to her interest and effort, whether in behalf of the church, the benevolences which it sought to promote or exterior movements for the relief of the suffering and distressed. In one organization, the Humanity Club, was enlisted her warmest sympathy and most earnest and active efforts. With others, her sense of justice, to say nothing of the demands of humanity or that spirit of Christian well-doing illustrated in the parable of the Good Samaritan, had been outraged on account of the treatment visited upon the unfortunates who were committed to the various public institutions of the city. The slightly demented and the temporarily insane were habitually confined in close proximity to raving maniacs or to peace disturbers whose language and conduct was an offense against decency. To mitigate, if not to cure these evils, the Humanity Club was established. Of this organization, Mrs. Pierce was one of the founders, for some time she was its vice-president and always, so far as health and family duties would permit, was one of its most interested members. The prime idea underlying the organization was, that none should be the worse, on leaving a public institution, for having been there. Under the auspices of the club a systematic and habitual visitation of every public institution was undertaken, and wherever an abuse was discovered, a remedy was applied, the social standing of the women engaged in this work, compelling effective and immediate attention of the authorities. As a result of the club's work, provision was made by city ordinance for the separation of the vicious from the unfortunate, for the committal of certain classes to the hospital instead of the house of detention, and for the custody of committed females by guards of their own sex. Now that such is the established order of things, it is difficult to understand how the previous conditions could have existed at all, yet such was the case, and it required no little courage and persistency to effect the salutary change. Mrs. Pierce died January 5, 1899. For nearly a year previous she had been an invalid, and the most tender devotion on the part of her family, with the assiduous services of skillful physicians, could only prolong life for a little while, without hope of restoration to health. The funeral services were held at the family residence, in deference to the often expressed desire of the deceased that the last rites should be witnessed only by those who held her in tender regard. Her pastor, the Rev. Dr. Willard W. Boyd, paid a heartfelt and touching tribute to the memory of one who was a devoted wife and mother, a faithful friend, and an earnest and unassuming Christian. The remains were interred in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Pierce, Nathaniel G., merchant and manufacturer, was born in Toledo, Ohio, March 15, 1846, son of William and Sarah (Underwood) Pierce, both natives of New York State. Reared in Toledo, he was educated in the public schools of that city, com-

pleting his course of study in the High School. While he was still at school the Civil War began, and, although he was only sixteen years old at the time of enlisting, he was enrolled among the earliest Ohio volunteers for the defense of the Union. Mustered into the Fourteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, a child in age, but a sturdy youth in appearance, he served continuously until the war ended, and then returned to his home, where he remained until 1867. In the fall of that year he came to St. Louis, and entered the employ of Samuel Cupples as a bookkeeper, thus forming an association which has continued up to the present time. During these years he has been closely allied with Mr. Cupples in many of his most important business transactions, and he has long been a conspicuous figure in the conduct and management of the great woodenware house which bears the name of Mr. Cupples, and which is known all over the world. In December of 1882 he was made secretary of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, and retained that position until August 1, 1897, having general charge of the credit department, and, in conjunction with Mr. Brookings, vice-president and general manager, having charge also of the employment and direction of the large force of traveling salesmen in the employ of the company. At the beginning of August, 1897, he resigned his position with this corporation and assumed the general management of the Samuel Cupples Paper Bag Company, of which he is vice-president and treasurer, and the stock of which is owned by Mr. Cupples and himself. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, and is also a director in the Union Paper Bag Machine Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A business man of broad capacity and admirable methods, he has stamped his impress upon all the enterprises with which he has been connected, and in the commercial and manufacturing circles of St. Louis he is regarded as a typical representative of the vigorous and resourceful generation of business men now in active life in the chief cities of the West. Mr. Pierce's experience as a soldier and the martial spirit inherent in his nature inclined him to an active interest in military affairs after he came to St. Louis, and for ten years or more he was prominently identified with the militia organizations of Missouri. His earliest connection with a military company in this city was during the great railroad strike of 1877, when the riotious demonstrations of the strikers prompted order-loving citizens to form numerous military organizations to assist in preserving the peace of the city. A company made up of the employes of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company was duly organized and gave bond to the government for arms and equipments obtained at Jefferson Barracks. Fully armed, they returned to the city, being brought up the river on the harbor boat, and marched from the levee to the old armory at the corner of Fourth Street and Washington Avenue, their's being one of the first, if not the first, armed company to march through the streets of the city, and offer armed opposition to the strikers on that occasion. Afterward, when Mr. Pierce became regularly connected with the State militia, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company K of the First Regiment, and later served as captain and commissary on the staff of Colonel George O. Carpenter. Having well defined views on all questions of public import, he has taken an active interest in politics, and, where national issues were involved, has always found himself in full sympathy with the policies of the Republican party. In local, and sometimes in State, elections, he has considered the character of candidates and the fitness of men for the positions to which they aspired, of more moment than their political affiliations, and has voted accordingly. The hard-fought political battle of 1896 aroused his enthusiasm to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other in which he has participated, and he was conspicuous among the business men of St. Louis who took part in the great "sound money" parade, which was one of the memorable features of that campaign. His church affiliations are with Christ Church Cathedral, in which he has long been a pewholder, and he was one of the builders also of the Church of the Ascension, in Cabanne Place. He was one of the charter members of the fraternal and benevolent order of the Legion of Honor, in St. Louis, and is a member also of the Masonic order and the Royal Arcanum. He was married in St. Louis, in 1872, to Miss Nellie Rogers, daughter of Captain Charles S. Rogers, of New England birth and ancestry, who was identified with the Mississippi River trade for a full half-century, and of whom extended mention has been made elsewhere in these volumes. Of three children

born to them, one son died in infancy, and two are now living. The living sons are Charles Rogers Pierce, a youth now twenty years of age, educated at Western Military Academy, and Princeton College, and William Edward Pierce, fifteen years of age, who is receiving his educational training in Smith Academy and the Manual Training School, of St. Louis.

Piernas, Don Pedro, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, by appointment of the Spanish government, was a native of Spain, and came to New Orleans with Count Ulloa, in 1766. He was a captain in the military force which accompanied Ulloa, and participated in the early operations which established the government of the territory under Governors O'Reilly and Unzaga. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana, he arrived here in 1770, and soon after his coming ordered the first survey of village lots and out-lots. His policy was mild and conciliatory, and attached to him the more prominent of the early French settlers, who had been reluctant to renounce their allegiance to France. His administration ended May 20, 1775, and at its close the people of St. Louis gave public expression to their regard for him and their indorsement of his official acts.

Piggott's Fort.—Captain James Piggott, who made the first settlement on the site of East St. Louis, in 1783, established a fort in the American Bottom, west of the site of the present town of Columbia, in Monroe County, Illinois, and not far from the bluffs. This was called Piggott's Fort, and was the most strongly fortified settlement which had been established by the Americans in Illinois up to that time. Forty-five inhabitants of this fort petitioned Congress to grant them pre-emption rights to lands which they had improved, and Congress responded to this request by passing an act granting to every one then on the public lands in Illinois four hundred acres, and to every man enrolled in the militia service one hundred acres additional.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, whose achievements as an explorer link his name with the region of which Missouri forms a part, was born in Lamberton, New Jersey, January 5, 1779, and died in York—now Toronto—Canada, April 27, 1813. His father, Zebulon—born in New Jersey, in 1751, died in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, July 24, 1834—was a captain in the Revolutionary Army; was in General Arthur St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army July 10, 1812. While the son was a child his father removed with his family to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and thence, in a few years, to Easton, where the boy was educated. He was appointed an ensign in his father's regiment, March 3, 1799, first lieutenant in November, and captain in August, 1806. While advancing through the lower grades of his profession he supplemented the deficiencies of his education by the study of Latin, French and the mathematics. After the purchase of Louisiana by the French Lieutenant Pike was appointed to conduct an expedition to trace the Mississippi to its source, and leaving St. Louis August 9, 1805, he returned, after nearly nine months' exploration and constant exposure to hardship, having satisfactorily performed this service. In 1806-7 he was engaged in geographical explorations in Louisiana Territory, in the course of which he discovered "Pike's Peak," in the Rocky Mountains, and reached the Rio Grande River. Having been found on Spanish territory, he and his party were taken to Santa Fe; but, after a long examination and the seizure of his papers, they were released. He arrived at Natchitoches, July 1, 1807, received the thanks of the government, and in 1810 published a narrative of his two expeditions. He was made major in 1808, lieutenant-colonel in 1809, deputy quartermaster-general April 3, 1812, colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry July 3, 1812, and brigadier-general March 12, 1813. Early in 1813 he was assigned to the principal army as adjutant and inspector-general, and selected to command an expedition against York—now Toronto—Upper Canada. On April 27th the fleet conveying the troops for the attack on York reached the harbor of that town, and measures were taken to land them at once. General Pike landed with the main body as soon as practicable, and, the enemy's advanced parties falling back before him, he took one of the redoubts that had been constructed for the main defense of the place. The column was then halted until arrangements were made for the attack on another redoubt. While General Pike and many of his soldiers were seated on the ground the magazines of the fort exploded, a mass of stone fell upon

him, and he was fatally injured, surviving but a few hours."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Pike's Expeditions.—Two famous exploring expeditions, conducted by Lieutenant—afterward General—Zebulon M. Pike, have passed into history as Pike's expeditions. Both these expeditions started from St. Louis, the first in 1805 and the second in 1806. Having been directed by the government to trace the Mississippi to its source, he set out on the first expedition August 9, 1805, and returned in less than nine months, having accomplished a great work, and gained much valuable knowledge of the upper Mississippi region and its resources. Following this he made further explorations of Louisiana Territory, penetrating the Rocky Mountain region, and discovering the mountain peak which has since been known as "Pike's Peak."

Pike, The.—The "Zebulon M. Pike," usually called the "Pike," was the first steamboat that landed at the St. Louis wharf. She reached the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817—having been six weeks in making the trip from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis—and was received here with holiday demonstrations. "The boat was driven with a low pressure engine, with a walking-beam, and had but one smokestack. . . . In the encounter with a rapid current the crew re-enforced steam with the impulse of their own strength. They used the poles and running boards just as in the push-boat navigation of barges." The captain of the boat was Jacob Reed, and she was named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike, after whom, also, was named Pike's Peak, Colorado.

Pilcher, John E., merchant, was born July 19, 1844, in the seaport city of Dover, and passed his boyhood there, receiving an ordinary education in a private school. After clerking in a store in that city two and a half years he sailed for this country on the ship "City of London," and arrived in New York in April of 1859. Upon landing in that city he was without friends and had little money, so that it was imperative that he should find employment as soon as possible. The fact that he had a relative living in St. Louis brought him to this city, where he arrived the latter part of May following with less than a dollar in his pocket. In the course of a few days he obtained a position in a Market Street shoe store at a salary of three dollars a week and board. After working for this firm a year he transferred his services to the old drug firm of Charless, Blow & Co., where he got a salary of four dollars a week, but without board. In January of 1864 he made a marked step forward, and became shipping clerk for the firm of Levering, Waters & Co., at a salary of twenty-five dollars a month. This firm was engaged in the hardware business, and was predecessor of the now famous Simmons hardware house. At the end of two years' service with this firm he became a traveling salesman in their employ, and was thus employed for eleven years thereafter, becoming known throughout the West as one of the most successful traveling salesmen on the road. At the end of this long period of service as a commercial traveler he became cutlery buyer for the Simmons Hardware Company, taking exclusive charge of the cutlery department and everything pertaining to the transaction of the large wholesale business in that connection. His business career has been an eminently successful one, and he is now a stockholder in, and vice-president of, the Simmons Hardware Company. He has been active in the work of the Business Men's League ever since that organization came into existence, and is a member of its executive board. He is also a member of the Mercantile Club, and of the Order of Odd Fellows. August 6, 1866, Mr. Pilcher married Miss Charlotte Gunnell, of London, England, and has a family of four daughters and one son.

Pim, Louis Tousard, physician, was born in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1828, and died in St. Louis, June 22, 1888. His parents were Thomas F. and Harriet C. (Sellers) Pim, the former born in West Chester, and the latter in Wilmington, Delaware. He was of Irish extraction in the paternal line, and the family to which he belonged traced an honorable lineage as far back as the sixteenth century. Dr. Pim's family immigrated to Louisiana in his boyhood, and later to Missouri, and he was reared and educated mainly in this State. At an early age he entered Kemper College, in St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution when in his eighteenth year. Immediately after his graduation from college he began the study of medi-

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cine and surgery under the preceptorship of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, in his day one of the most distinguished of American physicians and surgeons. He was a private pupil, and afterward a partner of Dr. McDowell, and also a member of his classes at Missouri Medical College, from which institution he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1847 before he had attained his majority. He then took a post graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received a doctor's degree also from that institution. While a student at Jefferson Medical College and afterward, he engaged in hospital practice in Philadelphia, as assistant to such renowned practitioners as Professors Jackson, Leidy, Mutter and Pancoast. He also attended clinics regularly at the City Hospital of Wilmington, Delaware, and afterward continued his researches and practical observations in the hospitals of New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other Eastern and Western cities, and also in numerous United States marine hospitals, located in Pittsburg, St. Louis, New Orleans and elsewhere. While a very young practitioner he acquired distinction as a result of his superior accomplishments, and his thorough and practical knowledge of anatomy and surgery. After having completed a very liberal and thorough education in medicine, as well as in academic studies, he established himself in practice in St. Louis, but was soon afterward appointed by the President of the United States chief physician to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, with headquarters at Westport, Missouri. This position he resigned in 1850 to resume private practice in St. Louis, accepting, at the same time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Missouri Medical College. He had entered upon what promised to be a brilliant and successful career in this city, when his devotion to his mother, who resided in Southern Missouri, caused him to remove to her home for the purpose of caring for her during her declining years. After her death he traveled for a time throughout the United States and South America, and then again established himself in practice in St. Louis. Upon his return to St. Louis he was at once tendered the chair of anatomy, physiology, or chemistry, as he might elect, in Missouri Medical College, but modestly declined either of these positions, as he did also the chair of chemistry in the summer school of St. Louis University. In 1858, with a modest appreciation of his own ability, he accepted the position of assistant professor of surgery tendered him by his distinguished friend and preceptor, Dr. McDowell, in Missouri Medical College. Dr. Pim was afterward professor of surgery in that institution, and retained that position until the beginning of the Civil War. When the war began he was regimental surgeon of the Second Regiment of the Missouri State Guard, and was chief surgeon of the brigade which went into camp, under command of General D. M. Frost, at St. Louis, in May of 1861. When Camp Jackson was captured by the Federal troops he was taken prisoner and confined at the old arsenal, from which he managed to make his escape the following day. Making his way south at once he joined the Confederate army, under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and was assigned to duty as a regimental surgeon. Thereafter until the close of the war he was medical examiner on General S. B. Buckner's staff. He established and had charge of the hospital system of the South, and occupied a leading position among the surgeons of the Confederate Army, discharged faithfully every duty, and acquitted himself with credit in every position in which he was placed. After the war he practiced his profession with marked success in St. Louis until his death, was well known to the medical profession throughout the West, and widely known also to the members of the Masonic order as a Mason of high standing. December 6, 1865, he married Miss Celeste Picotte, daughter of Henri and Therese (Duchouquette) Picotte, who were married about the year 1836. Mrs. Pim's father, who was a man of note in his day, was born in Canada in 1796, and was one of the early members of the American Fur Company. He came to St. Louis about the year 1833, and was identified with the fur trade of this region for many years, having charge of the business at Fort Pierre, named in honor of Pierre Chouteau, who was then head of the firm. He had many interesting experiences among the Indians of the Northwest, and wielded a potent influence over them for many years. Having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired from business some years before his death, which occurred in 1864, at his home in St. Louis. Five children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Pim, three of whom were sons, and all of whom reside in St. Louis. The eldest of the sons, Dr.

Louis T. Pim, has followed in the footsteps of his father, professionally, and has inherited a large share of his professional ability, as well as his handsome person and manners. The other sons are Robert and Howard Pim, both useful and prosperous citizens, now engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Pioneers.—A society of women, to which belongs the distinction of being the first literary society of Jewesses, and one of the oldest of women's literary clubs in the United States. It was organized on January 25, 1879, at the suggestion of Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein. Mrs. August Frank was the first president, retaining that office until 1886. Permanent organization among women, save for charitable purposes, was comparatively unknown, and the history of the Pioneers, such in fact as well as name, is a history of woman's evolution in the last two decades. At its beginning the chief objects were sociability and entertainment; the programmes of the fortnightly meetings were varied and sparkling; and evening sessions were frequently held that gentlemen might participate in the pleasure afforded. But the spirit of serious study was gradually developed, and, when, in 1886, Mrs. Adolph Loth came into the chair, alternate meetings were set aside as class afternoons, with programmes arranged to satisfy a manifestly increasing desire for systematic information. In 1887 Mrs. August Frank again became president, and was succeeded in 1889 by Mrs. J. P. Weil, who was followed in 1890 by Mrs. Dave Goldsmith. In 1891 Mrs. Henry Jacobson was elected to the chair; and under her still continued presidency the progressive character of the club has been maintained. Miscellaneous programmes have been abolished, except for the annual evening meeting, upon which the birthday of the club is celebrated, and the closing exercises of the year. The programme for the season is printed months in advance, and is confined to one subject with its allied topics. Jewish history was the subject for one year, and during the next, the best English and American essayists were considered. Poverty, pauperism and crime formed the field of study for 1896-7, involving questions of government, education, labor, punishment, reforms and charities. The reference list included works of twenty-five of the most eminent writers on these subjects. In contrast to these sombre themes is the programme for 1897-8, which is devoted to the colonial and revolutionary period of our history. In the words of the president, Mrs. Jacobson, "Our sincere hope and desire is that, whatever may be the special course of study that the Pioneers may wish at any time to follow, it may lead to an enlargement of our vision, a strengthening of our judgment, and a deepening of our sympathies in all things concerning our common humanity." The membership of the Pioneers is drawn from the congregations of the four synagogues of St. Louis. Among those prominently identified with its history are Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein, a brilliant writer, who is now editor of "The American Jewess," a magazine published in Chicago; Mrs. August Frank, president of the club for nine years, and president of several charitable societies; Mrs. Henry Jacobson, who was class poet at her graduation from the St. Louis High School, and who, in 1893, was chosen to read a paper before the Council of Jewish Women, at the World's Congress, and is a frequent contributor to periodicals; Mrs. Pauline S. Wise, whose stories and translations are read by a wide circle; Mrs. Albert Drey, Bertha Sale, and many others of deep and varied culture.

M. S. KAYSER.

Pirates of the Mississippi.—For some years prior to 1788 a dangerous gang of pirates infested the Mississippi River. "Grand Tower and Cottonwood Creek were the principal rendezvous of the robbers. The names of the leaders were Culbert and Magilvray. The gang was composed of the most vicious elements of every nationality. Outcast whites, half-breed Indians, and negro desperadoes were members of the league of banditti. To systematic piracy they added frequent murder. They were numerous, well armed and fully organized. No single boat could repel their attack. Only a fleet of boats could defeat such veterans in the service of rapine. Their murderous rapacity had long since demanded the extinction of this band of brigands. Their very existence was a reproach to the Spanish government, but every effort to suppress them had thus far been ineffectual. At length the Governor-General, alarmed by the frequent loss of life and property, forbade the navigation of the Mississippi by single boats. For the sake of the mutual protection, which this order contemplated, in the spring of 1787, ten keel-boats, fully armed

and strongly manned, set out from New Orleans for St. Louis. At Grand Tower the crews landed and advanced to the attack. But the robbers, unwilling to encounter an equal force, or to confront the fate which, if taken prisoners, they would be sure to suffer, saved themselves by flight; but their lair, stored with provisions, arms, munition, and merchandise, was captured. These goods, the rich booty of successful piracy, were restored to their rightful owners. The dispersement of these robbers freed the commerce of the Mississippi from further depredations. In French traditions the year 1787 was always associated with the arrival of the ten boats."—(Scharf's "History of St. Louis.")

Pirogues.—A modeled boat, much used in the early navigation of the Mississippi River, which was usually thirty-five to sixty feet in length, twelve to fifteen feet in breadth, and about three feet deep. These boats would carry from thirty to forty tons and were pushed up stream by poles, or towed along the bank by a line attached to the bow of the boat, the method being like that of propelling canal boats, except that men, instead of horses or mules, supplied the motive power. It usually took a boat of this kind about three months to make the trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, and in those days the rate for bringing such freight as sugar, coffee, etc., to this city was usually in the neighborhood of one dollar per hundred pounds.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Pitzer, George C., physician, was born April 23, 1835, in Clinton County, Ohio, son of John W. and Jane (Miller) Pitzer, the first named a native of Martinsburg, Berkley County, Virginia, and the last named born in Clinton County, Ohio. Dr. Pitzer was reared in the county in which he was born, obtained his early education in country schools, and completed his academic studies in Cincinnati, Ohio. After reading medicine three years under the preceptorship of Dr. S. J. Spees, of Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio, he began practicing his profession in Pike County, Illinois. He continued his professional labors there during a period of seven years, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute of that city in 1865. After receiving his doctor's degree from that institution, he resumed his practice in Pike County, Illinois, and remained there until 1873. On the 23d of May of that year he removed to St. Louis, and since then has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, and has earned a prominent place in his profession by twenty-five years of faithful and successful professional labor. Soon after his coming to this city he was made dean of the American Medical College, and filled that position for thirteen years thereafter. He also occupies the chair of theory and practice of medicine in that institution, which position he has held for twenty-five years, and during the same period has been clinical lecturer at the city hospital. He is also principal of the St. Louis School of Suggestion, Therapeutics and Medical Electricity. Reared in the Methodist Church, he has been a devout churchman of that faith all his life, and his Christianity has been of that practical sort which is evidenced in one's every-day life. Politically, he has been identified with the Republican party all his life, but, while a firm believer in its principles and policies, has been too much engaged in professional pursuits to have been an active participant in politics or political campaigns. He devotes his entire time to medical practice and teaching. In 1856 he married, in Lynchburg, Highland County, Ohio, Miss Martha J. Murphy, daughter of John Murphy, an honored and wealthy agriculturist of that county.

Pitzman, Julius, civil engineer and surveyor, was born at Halberstadt, Prussia, January 11, 1837, son of Frederick W. and Amalia (Ebers) Pitzman. The elder Pitzman was born May 5, 1795, and fought in the memorable campaigns of 1812-15 against Napoleon. Julius Pitzman was educated at the Real Gymnasium—High School—of his native town. Upon the death of her husband in 1852, Mrs. Pitzman came to this country with her younger children—1854—to join her married daughters, whose husbands had participated in the revolution of 1848. The Pitzman family proceeded to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where young Pitzman soon found employment in the postoffice; and, as the postmaster was also editor of a weekly paper, the subject of this sketch was, in his leisure hours, introduced to the mysteries of proof-reading, etc. In the fall of the same year Pitzman came to St. Louis on a visit to his brother-in-law, Chas. E. Salomon, deputy county surveyor for St. Louis County, and formerly an engineer offi-

cer in the Prussian army. His intention was to become a merchant, but he found that the mercantile business was not to his taste; so, in the spring of 1856, he accepted a position as an assistant in one of the engineering parties then under Henry Kayser, city engineer. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Salomon was elected county surveyor of St. Louis County, and Pitzman was placed in charge of the office. Here he superintended the draughting and calculations for nearly two years. In 1859, Mr. Salomon having been appointed engineer of St. Louis County, Pitzman, encouraged by the support of his friends, started in business on his own account, as surveyor or engineer. Though then but twenty-two years of age, he quickly built up quite a lucrative practice. Upon the breaking out of the war Mr. Salomon received leave of absence of three months to take command of the Fifth Regiment of the Missouri Volunteers; and Pitzman was appointed acting county engineer to serve during his absence. But young Pitzman had himself inherited the martial instinct; so, at the end of three months, he tendered his services to General Fremont, then in charge of the Department of the West, who appointed him first lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers' Corps. In 1862 Pitzman accompanied General Halleck to the front; and arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 11th, four days after the battle of Shiloh. He was detailed to make a topographical map to accompany the official report, which map had to show the positions of the troops and batteries, at the various stages of the encounter. Three thousand men lay buried upon the battlefield, the bodies covered with a light crust of earth. The stench was unendurable. Pitzman accomplished his work with his usual self-denying thoroughness. Then he collapsed. Stricken down with typhoid fever, he was sent north to recuperate. He returned to the front July 1, 1862, and was ordered to report to General Sherman, upon whose staff he served as topographical engineer. He accompanied the Fifteenth Army Corps—Sherman—from Corinth to Memphis. There the soldiers went into camp, under instructions from Washington to put up strong fortifications and make Memphis a base of supplies for Grant's army. Pitzman was detailed to make the military map; the territory embraced covering some four hundred square miles. In 1862 he took an active part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, in the assault upon the Arkansas post, and, when Grant's army crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, and marched against Jackson, Mississippi, Pitzman led a reconnoitering party into the town, though a part of Johnson's forces were still defending it against the attacks of Sherman and McPherson, advancing from the east. After the capture of Jackson, Grant's army marched against Vicksburg. Here Pitzman was slightly wounded, as he was directing the advance of Sherman's forces upon the fortifications; and the lieutenant who commanded Pitzman's escort was mortally wounded, as he was riding beside him. When Grant's assault upon Vicksburg —May 19-22—failed, Pitzman was ordered to make a topographical survey of the Confederate position, for the purpose of locating rifle pits, running mines under the enemy's works, and to make plans for a regular siege. This duty constantly exposed Pitzman to the fire of sharpshooters. At last, when the dangerous work was almost completed, and when in front of General Blair's division, the shot came. A bullet passed through Pitzman's hip bone, inflicting a critical wound. He was immediately ordered north, and for three months he hovered between life and death; but the man's magnificent physique and strong will power ultimately prevailed. While still in bed, a deputation from the Republican central committee waited upon Pitzman, and urged him to accept the nomination for county surveyor. After consulting his friends, including General Sherman, he accepted and was duly elected, October, 1863. In the fall of 1864, when General Price invaded Missouri, and advanced to the very borders of St. Louis County, Pitzman again volunteered and served for about six weeks as major of engineers. During the campaign he commenced, under orders from General Rosecrans, to build fortifications around Washington, Missouri; but as soon as Price withdrew, the work was countermanded, and Pitzman returned to St. Louis to take up what was to be his real life's work.

Finding no map in existence that showed the farms and roads of St. Louis County, Pitzman sent out surveying parties at his own expense to get the necessary data. The outcome was the map he published in 1868, which is unquestionably one of the most accurate and complete maps ever produced by private enterprise. The outlay exceeded $7,000; but Pitzman was amply compensated by the reputation

he thereby acquired. Meanwhile he was re-elected county surveyor, which office he retained until city and county were separated. He then became city surveyor, which office he has held continuously ever since. During his leisure, Pitzman made a study of landscape engineering. He became so interested that, in the spring of 1874, he went to Europe to examine the great parks, and familiarize himself with the methods of the leading landscapists. Upon his return Pitzman joined a movement inaugurated by Chas. Gibson, H. W. Leffingwell and others, in favor of acquiring a big park for St. Louis. These efforts were crowned with success, when a charter was granted for Forest Park. Before a committee of the House and Senate the opposition laid great stress upon the fact that the ground selected was extremely rugged, and it would take millions to improve it. This was Pitzman's opportunity. In a clear, logical statement, covering all phases of the subject, he showed that the broken and rugged character of the ground was just what was required; that, at Forest Park, nature herself had already performed, and without expense, the greater part of the heavy work, and all that was needed was to reduce the abrupt to the picturesque, the foot of the steeps to winding pathways, leaving the venerable trees, as far as possible, to cast their grateful shade, unharmed by the woodman's ax. A board of commissioners was appointed by the Legislature, to acquire and build Forest Park. Pitzman was appointed chief engineer, and he, with Max G. Kern, a landscape gardener, and Theodore Link, as chief draughtsman, laid out the park much as it exists today. All this time Pitzman's private practice was growing rapidly. It was suffering for lack of his guiding hand. However, upon the principle that the captain should never abandon the ship, he kept at his post until the general plans were fully elaborated, and success assured. Then he resigned, and, upon his recommendation, Colonel Henry Flad was appointed to succeed him. In 1873 the Missouri Pacific railroad was the only road that entered the city from the West. All its trains crossed the streets on grade. The people of the South Side objected to these dangerous crossings, and organized to have the levels lowered. A bitter contest followed, in which Pitzman took a very active and prominent part. At his suggestion a committee of engineers was appointed; two to represent the citizens and two the railroad. A unanimous report was adopted by said committee, recommending the lowering of the tracks, and the acquisition of a right of way about four hundred feet wide, to extend from the levee westward to the city limits. Pitzman, who had assisted the committee in preparing the plans and estimates, labored hard in support of this scheme, which would have enabled the city to hold its own terminals. But his efforts, for once, were unavailing, and so a great opportunity was lost. Shortly afterward a number of Cincinnati capitalists came to St. Louis to build the Union depot, on Twelfth and Poplar Streets. Pitzman attended upon these gentlemen, and pointed out to them the absurdity of attempting surface crossings near the depot. Though his plans were not carried out in their entirety, Pitzman had the satisfaction of having his grades accepted, which was, after all, the chief thing. Soon a fresh sphere of usefulness was opened to the indefatigable engineer. His desire was to see St. Louis not only grow, but grow beautiful. To this end he used his influence to induce property owners to improve their lands by grading same, building streets, laying water and gas pipes, so as to avoid subsequent disturbances of surface, and by planting trees and shrubs. These improvements, vigorously undertaken and followed up, have proved of great benefit to all concerned; not only to property owners, tenants and pedestrians, but to the city whose income has thereby been substantially increased. In this way Pitzman has improved, during the past ten years, Compton Heights, Flora Boulevard, the Catlin tract, the Country Club, Westmoreland Place, Portland Place, Tyler Place, Clemens Place, Kingsbury Place, Chamberlain Park, Forest Park Addition, Tower Grove Park Addition and many other localities, aggregating in all some four thousand acres. The properties represent, improved, as they stand to-day, fully $10,000,000. In East St. Louis his improvements have also been many and varied. Indeed, Pitzman's reputation extends far beyond the confines of the city and State. He built the City Park, in Little Rock, Arkansas; the race course, at Nashville, Tennessee, and designed Granite City, on the Illinois shore. His quick eye had long noticed the anomalous condition of a tract of land opposite St. Louis, on the Illinois shore, extending from Soulard Street southwardly, to a point opposite the work-

house. This land had been subdivided into narrow parcels by the French settlers of Cahokia, with a view of giving to each a river front. The intentions were excellent, the results disastrous. When the flood of the Mississippi commenced to wash away the foreshores, no man had sufficient interest at stake to arrest the wasting process. Pitzman and some of his friends brought up the entire river front matter some twenty years ago, and operations were commenced, under Pitzman's supervision, not only to protect what remained but to recover what had been washed away. A series of dykes were built, and, in this way, not only has the channel of the river been deepened for the benefit of traffic, but some five hundred acres of land have been recovered. It is the intention to hold this large tract of land in one parcel, with the view of ultimately utilizing it for railroad yards and factory purposes. This large tract of land, within two and one-half miles of the court house, will, undoubtedly, be an important factor in the mercantile and manufacturing development of St. Louis. One of the secrets of Pitzman's success has been "system." He has acquired, by purchase, nearly all the records of the old surveyors of St. Louis County, and it is safe to say that since 1863 Pitzman's own office has made more than one-half of all surveys and subdivisions made in the city of St. Louis and the immediate vicinity. "Pitzman's Records" are known to all property owners. By means of these "Records" the new can be fitted to the old, as key to lock. Pitzman's office is probably the only office in the United States where the present lines can be made to connect with the old lines, as they stood when Louisiana belonged to France.

Mr. Pitzman has twice married. For his first wife he married, October 1, 1867, Miss Emma R. Tittmann, daughter of Major Edward Tittmann, who came of an old and prominent family in Dresden, Saxony, but was obliged to leave his native country, owing to his having taken part in the revolutionary movement of 1833. After five years of a very happy life, Pitzman's wife died, leaving three children; Florence H., who married Edward A. Hermann; Edwin S., and an infant son who died soon after his mother. Pitzman married, March 31, 1879, Caroline, daughter of Dr. Adolph Wislizenus, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of St. Louis, whose biography appears in this work. Of Mr. Pitzman's second marriage there has been the following issue: George Marsh, Harold W., Frederick and Natalia, and Louise Pitzman.

Planters' House.—The "Planters," as the name of a hotel, is truly historic in St. Louis. In November of 1817 Evarist Maury first announced to the public that he had opened the Planters' Hotel, on Second Street, opposite Major Douglass' office, where a few boarders could be accommodated. In 1836 a number of prominent citizens, headed by Judge J. B. C. Lucas, held a meeting, at which a committee was appointed to select a site for a large and commodious hotel. This committee reported a week later, and it was decided to locate the proposed hotel on the block immediately north of the courthouse, bounded by Chestnut and Vine Streets, and fronting on Fourth Street. A stock company was organized, and chartered by act of the Legislature at the session of 1836-7. The capital stock of the company, which was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, was promptly subscribed for, the erection of the building was begun in March of 1837, and it was fully completed three years later. On the first of April, 1841, this hotel, named the Planters' House, was formally opened by Messrs. Stickney & McKnight, lessees. The house at once became one of the leading hotels of the West, and it and its successor have ever since maintained that position. The present Planters' Hotel was given to St. Louis through the enterprise of a number of her leading citizens, who associated themselves together and purchased the old Planters' House, removed that structure, and began the erection of a new fire-proof hotel in 1892. The present magnificent building was completed and formally opened in 1894

Plattdeutsche.—A society composed mostly of Germans from the low countries, which was first instituted in St. Louis on the 17th of May, 1857. Though beneficiary in its objects, it is mainly social in its character. It numbers about 250 members. Other similar societies with which social festivities are exchanged, organized in the city, are the Graenburger, Plattdeutsche Gilde No. 1, Plattdeutsche Gilde No. 2, and the Schleswig-Holstein Club. Altogether these clubs number about one thousand members. Not infrequently visiting brothers from abroad are

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Yours Respectfully

H. S. Platt

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entertained with true German heartiness and festive enjoyment.

Platte Purchase.—Between the western boundary line of Missouri, as originally fixed, and the Missouri River, there was a triangular shaped body of land, which had been assigned to the Indians in perpetuity, which was occupied by them up to 1837. In 1835 Congress was memorialized by residents of Missouri to add this territory to the State, and in 1836 Senator Thomas H. Benton introduced a bill providing for its acquisition from the Indians, and subsequent annexation. The bill passed, the treaties were successfully negotiated and the Indians were removed, and the land thrown open to settlement in 1837. The territory thus acquired embraced the northwest portion of the State, now subdivided into Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte Counties. Its proximity to the Platte River, and the fact that it was originally a part of the region known as the "Platte Country," caused this acquisition to become known as the "Platte Purchase."

Platt, Henry S., merchant and manufacturer, was born in the village of Angelica, Alleghany County, New York, October 19, 1828, and died in St. Louis at the end of a residence of forty-seven years in this city, August 17, 1893. His parents were Theodorus James and Malissa (Bellinger) Platt, both natives of New York State. After obtaining a good English education in the public schools and academies of his native State, a spirit of adventure, and a desire to see something of the world, prompted Henry S. Platt to come west in 1844, with St. Louis as the objective point of his migrations. Soon after reaching this city he formed a business connection with the old-time drug firm of Barron & Rothwell, a connection which was terminated at the end of a year by his enlistment in Company B, of Colonel Alton R. Easton's regiment of Missouri Volunteers for service in the Mexican War. After a few months' experience in this service he returned to St. Louis, and, with the small capital at his command, opened a drug store at the corner of Seventh and Franklin Streets. As a druggist he was remarkably successful, and continued in this line of trade until 1862, when he formed a partnership with Robert Thornburgh and engaged, on an extensive scale, in the sale of paints, oils and glass. Keenly alive to the opportunities which presented themselves for the expansion of his business, he began the manufacture of white lead in St. Louis, establishing, in connection with other gentlemen, the white lead plant which began operations under the conduct and management of Platt & Thornburgh in 1865. Two years later this enterprise was incorporated under the name of the Southern White Lead Company, and within a few years extended its trade over a vast area of territory, causing the names of its founders and managers to become familiar to hundreds of people throughout the West and Southwest. Mr. Platt was one of the controlling spirits in conducting the affairs of this corporation, and was officially connected with it as vice-president until 1889, when it was absorbed by the great corporation known as the National Lead Company. In 1880 the commercial house of Platt & Thornburgh, which had confined itself to dealing in paints, glass and kindred wares, was incorporated as the Platt & Thornburgh Paint and Glass Company, Mr. Platt becoming president of that corporation. Mr. Thornburgh died soon afterward and was succeeded by his son, but Mr. Platt retained his connection with the house until 1890, when he retired from active business on account of failing health. Three of the sons of Mr. Platt—Philip C., Charles R. and Henry S. Platt, Jr.—are still connected with this corporation in official capacities, and largely interested in it as stockholders, and a son of the elder Thornburgh is now president of the company. To the enterprise to which attention has been called in the foregoing brief sketch of his business career, Mr. Platt gave the larger share of his time and attention, but he was also one of the reorganizers of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, of which he was a director, and a director also and one of the founders of the Franklin Bank. In these various capacities he impressed himself upon those with whom he came in contact, as a business man of unswerving integrity, having a fine sense of honor and excellent qualifications for the conduct of affairs. Within the business circles in which he was an active and conspicuous figure for so many years, he was greatly esteemed for his many good qualities of head and heart, and in social circles he was always welcome as a genial, companionable man whose friendship was something to be sought after and highly prized. In 1851 he was mar-

ried to Miss Elizabeth W. Barnes, of Philadelphia, whose parents were of Penn's Manor, Pennsylvania, at which place her grandfather was born. The Barnes family was one of the old families of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Platt's great-grandfather married a sister of General Jacob Brown, of the United States Army, who fought the battle of Lundy's Lane, and gained great renown in the War of 1812. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Platt are Grace, Philip C., Charles R., Henry S., Jr., James L., Edward B. and Richard B. Platt.

Ploeser, Christian, was born in Seheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 26, 1826, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, April 29, 1895. After receiving a thorough, practical common school education in his native town, young Ploeser served a term of years as an apprentice to the carpenter's and builder's trade, and in 1846 emigrated to the United States, and located in St. Louis. He soon thereafter engaged in business on his own account, and, under the name of Christian Ploeser, manufacturer of saddle trees, located at the corner of Columbus and Soulard Streets, which business he conducted successfully for thirty-four years. In 1880 Mr. Ploeser retired from active business pursuits, and, until his death, devoted himself to looking after his financial interests. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Ploeser entered the military service as first lieutenant of a company of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri, and was later promoted to captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for meritorious services. Colonel Ploeser was known as a brilliant soldier and efficient commander, and after the war was one of the original members, and first commander of Hassendeubel Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Missouri. He was a strong Republican in politics, and independent in his religious views, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Germania Singing Society. Colonel Ploeser was one of St. Louis' most public-spirited citizens, and contributed liberally of his means in aid of educational, religious and charitable objects, and was thoroughly identified with every undertaking calculated to promote the public welfare. He was not only a thoroughgoing business man, but an upright, honest citizen, who commanded the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He was an acknowledged leader in the circles in which he moved for more than a third of a century, and his demise was the cause of deep grief to a large number of friends and acquaintances. He married Miss Elizabeth Luft, of St. Louis, May 6, 1849. Mrs. Ploeser and seven children survive, Louis Ploeser; Ida, wife of J. V. Feldmann; Eliza Ploeser; Emma, wife of Frank J. Feldmann; Bertha Ploeser; Christian D. Ploeser, and Emily, wife of Dr. Otto Fischer.

Police Department.—The police department of St. Louis is the product of nearly a hundred years' growth from a small beginning—the starting point being a patrol of four persons in 1808. These were taken from all male inhabitants over eighteen years of age. They received no pay, served four months, and were subject to a fine of $1.00 for refusing to serve. In 1818 the force was increased to six men, one of whom was captain. In 1826 all free white males—clergymen, invalids and paupers excepted—were enrolled and required when called upon to take their turn on duty. There was a captain and twenty-six lieutenants appointed by the mayor. In 1839 there was a body called the city guards, composed of sixteen men appointed by the mayor, with a night watch or patrol, the city marshal being ex officio captain of the force, with two lieutenants, at $600 each a year. The guards consisted of sixteen men, at $500 a year. They were required to carry a rattle and a stout hickory staff four feet long, with a crook at one end and a steel point at the other, and in their rounds at night to proclaim the hours. In 1841 the city guards consisted of a captain, three lieutenants and twenty-eight men, the captain of the guards being also captain of the night watch, at a salary of $800, the salary of the lieutenants being $500 each, and of the privates $480. In 1846 there was a reorganization, and the police was made a special department, embracing the city marshal, city guards, day police and keeper of the calaboose, the city guards being composed of one captain, six lieutenants and forty-two privates, and the day police of one lieutenant and seven privates. In the same year there was organized the independent police for doing extra work of a detective character. It was under the control of James McDonough and Mr. Du Breuil. McDonough afterward became chief of police under the metropolitan system. In 1850 the city guard was made to consist of one lieutenant and nine privates, and the night

force of one captain, three lieutenants and thirty-six privates, the city marshal to be chief. A vehicle was provided for carrying prisoners to the calaboose—the first "Black Maria" in St. Louis. In 1852 the police department consisted of sixty-three officers and men in the night guard, and one captain and fifteen men on the day force—the annual cost being $30,000. Down to the year 1861 the police department was entirely under the control of the mayor and city council, but in that year the metropolitan police was established by the Legislature in imitation of the system that had been introduced in New York City a few years before—and it is the system that has prevailed ever since. Although intended mainly for the city of St. Louis, it is in some of its features a State institution, since it is controlled by a board of police commissioners, three of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State, the mayor of the city being ex officio a member of the board, but having no greater authority than any other member. The policemen are not subject to the orders of the mayor, nor is the police department subject to the authority of the municipal assembly—though, as it is intended mainly for the protection of the city, it is supported entirely by the city. The board of police commissioners make all appointments on the force, both officers and privates, and the whole force is subject to their order. The commissioners receive $1,000 a year, the treasurer, who is one of the number, $500 in addition. The first members of the board were John A. Brownlee, James H. Carlisle, Basil W. Duke and Mayor Daniel G. Taylor. James McDonough was made first chief. He held the position for six months in 1861, and was afterward twice re-appointed, holding the position from September, 1870, to March, 1874, and from November, 1875, to June, 1881, his connection with the St. Louis police force covering a period of thirty-eight years. At first there was a chief, with three captains, three lieutenants, twelve sergeants, four turnkeys, five detectives and one hundred and seventy-five privates. The cost in 1861 was $104,000. The force increased with the city's growth, and in 1867, it had 266 officers and privates. In 1868 a mounted force of twenty men was added and a mounted police has been maintained ever since. The cost of the department in 1868 was $300,000, three-fourths paid by the city and one-fourth by the county. In 1873 there were 369 men in the force, and the cost was $439,112. In 1875 there were 462 men, and the cost was $504,063. In 1882 the force consisted of one chief, six captains, forty-five sergeants, ten detectives and 401 patrolmen, the total amount for salaries being $468,220, and the total cost of the department $535,388. The whole cost for the year ending April, 1898, was $950,395. In 1899 the Legislature passed a bill increasing the force and increasing the pay of officers and the men also. Under this act the police of St. Louis consists of a board of police commissioners, having control over the department; one chief, with the rank of colonel, and a salary of $5,000 a year; one assistant chief, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and salary of $3,800; one chief of detectives, with the rank of major, salary $3,500; twelve captains, salary $2,400 each a year; twelve lieutenants, salary $1,500 each a year; one superintendent, salary $800 a year; one inspector, with rank of major, salary $2,500 a year; one assistant chief of detectives, with the rank of lieutenant, salary $1,800 a year; secretary to the chief, salary $2,000; 100 sergeants, salary $1,380 each a year; 850 patrolmen, whose pay is $90.00 a month, and 250 probationary patrolmen, whose pay is $65 a month. The general headquarters are in the Four Courts with the headquarters of the mounted police in Forest Park.

Police Relief Fund.—A fund established in 1867 for the relief of sick and disabled members who have been retired on account of age. It is under control of the Police Relief Association. Members pay $1 00 a month, which entitles them to the benefits. The association gives an annual entertainment which is generally well patronized by citizens, and the proceeds of which are a considerable addition to the fund. In 1898 the association had paid out $1,000,000 in benefits, veterans receiving $20.00 a month, and sick members $1.50 a day—and there were then fifty-eight veterans on the pension list. In addition to the monthly contribution from active members and the receipts from the annual entertainment, the proceeds of sales of unclaimed property and rewards go to the fund.

Police Veterans' Association.—This body, composed of St. Louis policemen, was organized December 11, 1898, at Wenzel's Hall, corner of Eighth and Franklin Avenue,

thirty-nine members joining at the start, with J. D. Morgan for president; Charles Rockon, vice-president; A. F. Laycock, secretary, and John F. Hoestman, treasurer. The purpose of the association is to promote fraternal relations among members and to provide relief in cases of sickness.

Political Parties.—It is refreshing in days of constantly recurring elections and caucuses and ward primaries to revert to the time when St. Louis had no politics. Such a blissful period there was for many, many years after the foundation was laid for this great city. There were discussions, doubtless, of the policies of the French, Spanish and English governments in their relation to the allegiance of the inhabitants, but even in these there were few differences. The seat of the American War of Independence was too remote and communication too difficult and unreliable to admit of partisanship, had there been any other side than hostility to the British. St. Louis was forty-seven years old when the people of the seaboard colonies divided into political parties, which division was on the ratification of the United States Constitution, with Hamilton as the leader of the Federalists, and Jefferson as the champion of restriction of the powers of government. Madison would have continued the peace policy of Jefferson, but the impressment of American sailors, the blockade of American ports, and the unwarranted seizure of American vessels by the British, in 1808, rasped the people into the highest state of war feeling; and, with such champions as Clay, Calhoun and Crawford on their side, all temporizing was borne down. The Federalists of New England opposed the war. In this spirit the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut declared the militia should not leave their borders. But the result, and particularly the splendid achievements at sea, by which the American arms were crowned, well-nigh crushed out the Federalist party. Madison was triumphantly reelected. Yet, even after peace was declared, in 1814, the Federalists of New England met in secret convention at Hartford and recommended constitutional amendments to restrict commerce and to forbid the holding of office by foreign-born citizens. The popular idea at the time was that dissolution of the Union was the real object in view; but although the proceedings, published years afterward, did not confirm this, the death-knell of the Federalists as a party had been sounded, and in the election of 1816, Rufus King, their presidential candidate, received but thirty-four electoral votes, against 187 for the Republican, James Monroe; and in 1820 there was no Federalist candidate. In 1824 no recognized parties existed, and political issues were so little distinctive that the election was called the "scrub race." At this election the candidates were Adams, Clay, Jackson and Crawford, all avowed Republicans. In Missouri, which now voted for President the first time, there was no Crawford ticket in the field. The three electoral districts, voting separately, chose a Clay, a Jackson, and an Adams elector. But before the next presidential election the partisans of Adams and Jackson had become rival political factions, the Jacksonians taking the name of Democrats, and the Adams men that of Republicans, changing it in 1833 to Whigs, from which year until 1856 Democrats and Whigs were the names of the two national parties.

With this running statement of the nomenclature of parties, a brief reference to some of the leading domestic issues may be considered as a part of the genesis of politics in Missouri and St. Louis: The first alarm of the Republicans grew out of the passage of the alien and sedition laws of 1798, which authorized the President to banish any alien whom he might regard as dangerous to the country, or subject him to fine and imprisonment, and imposing heavy fines and penalties for conspiring to oppose any measure of the government, or for libeling the executive or legislative branches. These laws were to remain in force three years. They gave rise to the State Rights party, as the Republicans were then called, and brought out the Kentucky resolutions, drawn by Jefferson, and the Virginia resolutions, by Madison, in 1798. These resolutions declared that the States had delegated by the Constitution only a limited part of their powers to the general government, and what were not expressly granted were reserved to the States, respectively. Kentucky and Virginia repealed the resolutions in 1799, but Kentucky at the same time declared a State might annul an unconstitutional act of Congress. The question of internal improvements, to be carried on by the government, was another leading issue. Federalists favored a system of public works, whereby the

States might be aided in the development of their natural resources; but Jefferson, Madison and Monroe successively opposed this policy, holding that under the Constitution Congress had no power in that direction. Adams' inaugural address in 1825 strongly favored national internal improvements, and was upheld by Clay, whose connection with Adams' administration was the origin of the Jackson, or Democratic, party. The Adams faction, which had been known as National Republicans, took the name of Whigs under the next, or Jackson, administration, and, besides advocating the policy of national internal improvements, favored a high protective tariff on imports, and also indorsed the United States Bank. This national bank was chartered by Congress in 1816 for a period of twenty years, with a capital of $35,000,000, four-fifths in government bonds, the institution to have the custody of the government revenues, and the Secretary of the Treasury to farm out the deposits to twenty-five branches, situated in different parts of the country. It is significant of the adage, "Times change and men change with them," that Ohio, in 1820-1, tried to nullify the National Bank act. Not only did her Legislature indorse the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 as having been recognized and adopted by the American people, but went further, and, declaring the Bank of the United States a private corporation, denied the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the political rights of the separate States comprising the Union. A bill renewing the charter passed Congress in 1832, But Jackson vetoed it, and, although four years were yet to run, through Roger B. Taney, his Secretary of the Treasury, removed the government deposits. These deposits, which at first were less than $11,000,000, had, on account of sales of public lands, etc., reached the enormous sum of $41,000,000. Its discounts were $40,000,000 per annum, and at no time was its outstanding circulation less than $12,000,000. The removal produced a tremendous sensation throughout the country. An indignation meeting was held at the St. Louis courthouse, presided over by Dr. William Carr Lane, at which a committee, composed of Edward Bates, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., George Collier, Thornton Grimsley, Henry S. Geyer, and Nathan Ranney, reported strong resolutions against the action of President Jackson. This movement was soon followed by a Democratic ratification meeting, of which Dr. Samuel Merry was president, the committee on resolutions containing the names of Edward Dobyns, John Shade, James C. Lynch, Llewellyn Brown, B. W. Ayres, John H. Baldwin, and Philip Taylor. Of a less partisan character and far more moderate spirit was the meeting of citizens to remonstrate on the course of South Carolina in passing her ordinance declaring the obnoxious protective tariff law of 1828 null, void and of no binding effect. This meeting was held at the courthouse, December 29th, and was participated in by Dr. Robert Simpson, A. S. Magenis, J. L. Murray, Hamilton R. Gamble, Henry S. Geyer, H. Chouteau, and J. Newman, among other prominent citizens. Benton and Barton, in the Senate, and William H. Ashley, in the House of Representatives from Missouri, had voted for the tariff revision of 1824, in which the policy of revenue from imports, with incidental protection, was reversed, and in which increased duties were placed on lead, hemp, iron and wool, doing this to conciliate the votes of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York. Even Jackson supported it as a measure to extinguish the war debt, though Adams and Clay sustained it as based on "the American system." But the tariff of 1828, nicknamed the "bill of abominations," was obnoxious throughout the South. Originating with the New England woolen manufacturers, it offered protection to almost every interest that asked for it. It was at this time that Webster, from being a free trader on principle, changed into a protectionist with the changed attitude of Massachusetts. Benton said "the bill was the work of politicians and manufacturers." But South Carolina alone went to the length of holding a convention and giving substantial form to a policy of resistance. Calhoun, who had resigned as Vice-president and been elected to the Senate, flooded the South with tracts upholding nullification and declaring it to be unlawful to pay the duties imposed by this tariff. A show of warlike preparation was made, but there was little response outside the Palmetto State. Indeed, the people of the whole country had caught on to the spirit of preservation of the Union, aroused by the thrilling debate in the Senate between Webster and Haynes. Brushing aside the contention that it was still unsettled whether the powers of the general government were construable by the States or by

the United States Supreme Court, the popular voice of all sections indorsed Webster's exposition of the Constitution. But this was followed by the momentous and powerful proclamation of Andrew Jackson, announcing forcefully and with dignified courage his determination to crush out the South Carolina rebellion at all hazards, and calling on Congress for the necessary aid. It is impossible to read the Jackson papers on this subject without wondering why the Southern people, less than thirty years later, relied upon secession as a warrantable remedy for their complaints, or as the foundation for an independent confederacy. More marvellous that a Governor of Missouri, himself a Jackson in name, and schooled in Jacksonian principles, should have encouraged secession and embroiled his constituency in an inevitable, devastating war. On the other hand, could not the rancor of the radical free States have been softened by the recollection of Northern waywardness or rebellion, of which at one time there was so much at the North?

The meeting at St. Louis, to respond to President Jackson's proclamation, was the largest that had ever been held in the city, and was non-partisan in character. The resolutions spoke of the threatened dissolution of the Union as the worst of evils, questioned the expediency or constitutionality of the remedy proposed by South Carolina, denied the power to annul a law of the United States as not only incompatible with the existence of the Union, but inconsistent with every principle on which the government was founded, and destructive of the objects for which it was formed. Further, the resolutions declared that the Constitution formed a government, not a league; that a State could not possess any right to secede from the Union, and they warmly sympathized with the Union party of South Carolina.

Previous to the nullification ordinance of South Carolina, Jackson, in his message of 1831, recommended a modification of the revenue measures of 1828, declaring that the public debt would be extinguished before his term expired, and that a surplus was not needed. Clay, whilst desiring the reduction of the revenues, contended against reducing the amount of protection afforded by the tariff to manufacturers. Clay's idea prevailed, and the tariff act of 1832 provided as much surplus as before. All the agricultural regions, not alone South Carolina, felt the burden this policy imposed. Congress, therefore, whilst promptly passing the Force bill, which was designed to suppress nullification, placed alongside, at the instance of Mr. Clay, a compromise bill on the subject of the tariff. Both were passed. South Carolina accepted, and repealed the nullification ordinance. Thus the tariff question, which has been so prominent in the politics of the country, instead of being a national issue, has proved to be one, in both North and South, largely depending upon local and corporate interests. The incidental benefit to different classes derived from the imposition of duties exacted from foreign imports upon articles of a kind manufactured or produced in the United States, has always begotten contention. As changes in the conditions of production have shifted, so have the policies of the legislators representing the people affected by such conditions. In the days of Mr. Clay the methods of disposing of surpluses had not reached the eminence of the present time. If they had, the argument of Jackson, that the decrease of the public debt warranted a reduction of the tariff. could have been readily met by going further into debt. But the trouble then, as now, was in protecting all interests alike. This has been seen in every tariff measure ever passed, by whatever party in power. Calhoun, who led the South Carolina nullification movement on the tariff issue, was, between 1810 and 1820, less of a State-rights man than Clay, and in 1816 was one of the most radical protective-tariff men in the Senate. Webster, on the other hand, from being a free-trader in 1824, swung round the circle completely when New England's interests shifted from commerce to manufactures, as one of the results of the War of 1812 with Great Britain, when English importations were cut off. The tariff message of President Cleveland toward the close of his first administration was the cause of his defeat for re-election, but the protective tariff measure of his successor, known as the McKinley act, resulted in his return to the executive chair in 1892. And yet, though a new revenue tariff act was passed by his party in both branches of Congress, it became a law without Mr. Cleveland's signature. The tariff question was wholly ignored by the Republican convention that nominated Fremont in 1856, and the protective declaration on that subject in 1860 was extremely tame. In 1864 and in 1868 it was again shelved, for the war

debt settled the question of high taxation. The liberal Republicans of Missouri, under the lead of Schurz, were strongly opposed to the protection theory, as shown in the platform of the convention that nominated Brown for Governor, but the Greeley and Brown National Liberal Convention relegated the whole tariff question to the people in their respective congressional districts, pledging the nominees not to interfere. The insanity of the Democratic party in nominating Greeley and Brown at New York in 1872 was intensified by its adoption of their platform, word for word.

Removed as was Missouri from the actual theater of politics during the territorial condition, no sooner did the movement for statehood begin than the name became associated with a popular agitation, the most tremendous in the whole history of the United States. The event was the compromise between those who adhered to the doctrine that slave-owners had the constitutional right to carry their property into any of the territory of the United States and be protected, and, on the other side, those who denied such right and demanded that the further spread of slavery be prohibited. The repeal of this compromise in the Kansas-Nebraska admission act, 1854, led to the formation of the new Republican party in 1856, the election of Lincoln in 1860, the attempted secession of most of the slave-holding States, the establishment for a time of the Southern Confederacy, and to one of the bloodiest and most destructive wars ever recorded. The State was born amidst a conflict destined to be irrepressible—one now happily ended, which, whilst it endured, covered the nation with wounds and flooded it with tears.

No partisan conventions were held in the United States from 1787, the first presidential election, until 1832, when Jackson and Clay were opposing candidates; nor were there any party platforms made. The Jackson party in Congress promulgated in the latter year a set of principles, a sort of epitome of the views of their leaders on public questions, but the National Republicans, or Whigs, issued none. In 1836, when the Democrats nominated Van Buren, no platform was put forth, and there was no sectionalism—not any more than in the presidential election of 1828, when Jackson and Calhoun, both slave-owners, had more than seventy electoral votes in the free States against Adams and Rush, where at least forty were necessary to elect the Jackson ticket. The convention system itself, as applied to national politics, dates back no further than 1832, when it was invented by the anti-Masons, and adopted the same year by both the Democrats and National Republicans. The anti-Mason party, by the way, could scarcely be called a national party, and its existence was ephemeral. Historians generally date the origin of the Free-Soil party back to the establishment, in Maryland, of William Lloyd Garrison's paper, the "Liberator," in 1831. Two years after that the anti-slavery party was formed. But Garrison was in the abolition work as early as 1828, when he was associated with a man named Lundy in the publication of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation." It may be remarked, however, that, although at various times the free-soil, emancipation, or abolition sentiment made itself a more or less interesting feature of national politics, it was not until the repeal of the Missouri compromise was agitated that it took substantial or practical form. A phase of the free-soil movement, which grew out of the Mexican War, was not without its bearings in the education of the country on this subject. Whilst the bill for the purchase from Mexico of territory embracing California, Nevada and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado was pending in Congress, 1846, David Wilmot, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania, introduced an amendment prohibiting slavery in any portion of said territory. This was known as the "Wilmot proviso." The House adopted it, but it was rejected by the Senate. In the following presidential election, 1848, Van Buren, who ran as the Free-Soil candidate, received a popular vote of 291,263, but John P. Hale, representing the same sentiments, obtained only 156,149 in 1852.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise "fired the Northern heart." The popular branch of the previous Congress, 1853, stood: Democrats, 159; Whigs, 71; Free-Soilers, 4. In the next House the classification was: Democrats, 75; anti-Nebraska men (Republicans and Free-Soilers), 105; Americans (Know-Nothings), 40. After a long struggle, N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected speaker by the close vote of 103 to 100 cast for Aiken, of South Carolina. The American, or Know-Nothing, party, was the result of the effort to rehabilitate the Whig organization,

which had gone to pieces on the slavery rock. Its chief tenet was opposition to foreigners and Catholics holding office. In some localities, however, the latter inhibition was not insisted on. This new party had some local successes, but was unhorsed in the Virginia State election of 1854, and disappeared after 1856, when it presented Millard Fillmore as its presidential candidate. Fillmore received but eight electoral votes from a single State—Maryland.

The first election for Delegate to Congress from Kansas took place November 29, 1854. A number of Missourians from counties adjoining the Kansas line, and some from a remote distance, undertook to overwhelm the citizens at the polls, as they did also at the election the following spring, for members of the territorial Legislature. Their lawlessness obtained for them the name of "border ruffians." They actually succeeded in carrying the Legislature, and on its meeting in July, 1855, adopted verbatim the State Constitution of Missouri, slavery clauses and all. Scenes of great turbulence followed. The story of the struggle is too long to be repeated here. President Buchanan recognized what was known as the Lecompton pro-slavery Constitution, supported by the Southern Congressmen, opposed by Douglas and most of the Northern Democrats, as well as by all the Republicans. Congress ratified the Lecompton measure, but the Kansas people defeated it by 10,000. Another constitution was adopted at Wyandotte, but Congress refused admission to Kansas, and thus matters stood until, by the secession of the Southern members, the Republicans had control of both branches, when, January 29, 1861, "bleeding Kansas" became a State in the Union.

A most important political event was the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, written by Chief Justice Taney. It declared that an act of Congress prohibiting a citizen from holding and owning slaves within the territory of the United States north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, north latitude, was not warranted by the Constitution and was void. The argument was that no slave nor descendant of slaves could be a citizen, or anything but property, which the owner might take from one part of the country to any other. Instead of allaying and settling the slavery question, this decision was but a brand from the burning to extend and intensify the existing bitterness of feeling. In a measure it justified the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which act it maintained was unconstitutional; yet it not only extinguished the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, but denied to the people of the States the right to regulate their own domestic concerns in their own way. Its logical effect would be to perpetuate slavery, and in a sense make every State a slave State. No deliverance from the supreme bench or any other court of law could have produced such a torrent of invective as was hurled upon this tribunal from every quarter, except the South. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was universally looked upon as the champion of conservative Democratic sentiment, and now the struggle was on to determine whether or not the Democratic party should be committed to the Taney doctrine. In 1858 the Legislature of Illinois was to be elected, which would choose Douglas' successor. This was the year of the famous contest between the "little giant" and Abraham Lincoln. Douglas had quite as serious an undertaking before him as he cared to confront, without encountering the opposition of Mr. Buchanan's administration; but this, too, he had to meet. Douglas was elected Senator, and immediately loomed up as a candidate for the presidential prize of 1860. There was no other Northern Democratic aspirant who cared to enter the race. The convention met at Charleston in April, with a bare majority of delegates in favor of Douglas. After several days spent in the effort to reconcile conflicting views on the slavery question, the pro-slavery platform was rejected by a decided majority, and the delegates from several Southern States withdrew. A number of ineffectual ballots had been taken before the committee on resolutions reported. Adjournment was taken to Baltimore for a date some weeks ahead, and an address published appealing to the Southern Democrats to fill up the vacant delegations. Before the convention reconvened, Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans at Chicago. Douglas received the regular Democratic nomination, and John C. Breckinridge was named by the seceders. A new political organization, built on the ruins of the Whig and American parties, called the Constitutional Union party, nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-president. Mr. Lincoln's election was a

foregone conclusion. Missouri, by a plurality of less than 500, cast her popular vote for Douglas. Her delegates at Charleston and Baltimore had been mostly Douglas men. Breckinridge's vote sadly disappointed his supporters, who confidently relied on his carrying the State. The election for State officers was held in August of the same year. Claiborne F. Jackson was nominated for Governor by the Democracy at the same convention which named delegates to Charleston. The Republican candidate was James B. Gardenhire. An independent candidate, but little known before, sprang up in the person of Sample Orr. Jackson hesitated about taking sides as between Douglas and Breckinridge, his associations and preferences all inclining him toward the latter; but finally, on the ground of regularity, he publicly announced himself for Douglas, whereupon the Breckinridge Democrats brought out Hancock Jackson. Many of the Breckinridge men, like Senator James S. Green, advised the election of C. F. Jackson, who received 74,446 votes, and was elected by a plurality of nearly 10,000 over Orr, 63,000 over Hancock Jackson, and more than 68,000 over Gardenhire—Orr representing the remnants of the Whig and American parties.

This was the status of political parties in Missouri at the beginning of 1861, just previous to the breaking out of the Civil War. As has been remarked, the first presidential election in Missouri resulted in the choice of one Jackson, one Clay, and one Adams elector; but at that time the lines between the Whig and Democratic parties were not plainly drawn. At the two succeeding elections for President, the Jackson (Democratic) electors were chosen by large majorities. In 1836 the vote of the State was 10,995 for Van Buren, and 7,337 for William Henry Harrison. In 1840, the "Hard Cider and Log Cabin" campaign, Van Buren again triumphed. At the fifteenth presidential election, 1844, the rival candidates were James K. Polk and Henry Clay, and again the Democrats were successful. The same result occurred in 1852, 1856 and 1860, when Louis Cass, James Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas, respectively, obtained the electoral vote. So that, from 1828 down to and including 1860, the Democracy was in the ascendency in Missouri. In 1864 the State was carried by Lincoln, and in 1868 by Grant. In 1872, after the "re-enfranchisement," the Grant electors were beaten by more than 42,000, and Missouri returned to her ancient allegiance, steadily voting the Democratic ticket ever since.

During the Civil War the party in power had to deal with the difficult questions relating to the means of supporting the army and navy and meeting other enormous additions to the ordinary expenses of the government. At its close came the work of removing the vestiges of slavery, perpetuating the civil rights of the freedmen, and reconstructing the Southern States upon the new order of affairs. It is unquestionable that the brutal assassination of President Lincoln added greatly to the embarrassment of the situation. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was signed by Lincoln a little more than two months before this event, and went into effect in December, 1865. The fourteenth was proposed the following year, and was adopted in 1868, whilst the fifteenth became operative in March, 1870. During the five years intervening the country was in a state of intense political excitement. President Johnson attempted to carry out the policy of his predecessor in refusing to concede that the secession States were ever out of the Union, whilst such leading Republicans as Senator Wade, of Ohio, insisted upon treating them as conquered provinces. This conflict brought about the impeachment of Johnson, whose trial, however, resulted in acquittal through the failure to obtain the necessary two-thirds of the Senate. Among those Senators voting for acquittal was Henderson, of Missouri, and President Johnson was saved by but a single vote. Two years after the election of Grant and Colfax, who defeated Greeley and Brown in 1872, the Democrats carried the lower house of Congress for the first time since 1861, securing a majority of between fifty and sixty, partially as a result of the panic of 1873, but largely on account of alleged scandalous conduct in official quarters. This victory was followed in 1876 by the Tilden-Hayes election, the creation of the electoral commission, and the famous eight to seven decision in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes. During this presidential campaign there appeared what was named the "Greenback" party, with Peter Cooper, of New York, as the candidate. At that time, however, this organization polled but 81,740 votes in the United States. The Greenback party originated in 1873, with the farming interests as a nucleus, under the name

of "Patrons of Husbandry," or "Grangers." In 1874 the Republicans of Missouri sought to utilize that organization by uniting with them at the State election, adopting the name of "People's party," for the nominee of which, William Gentry, for Governor, 112,104 votes were cast, against 149,566 for Charles H. Hardin, Democrat. At the subsequent election for President, in 1876, the Missouri Republicans had a ticket of their own in the field for both national and State elections, and have not since "strayed after strange gods." The Greenback party in 1880 nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and in 1884 Benjamin F. Butler for President, the former receiving a popular vote of 307,306, and the latter of 133,825, in all the States, and thereafter disappeared. From 1872 down to 1892, the Prohibitionists have had a presidential candidate in the field at every election, and there have, during this period, been other political associations, flying the flags of "Labor Union," "United Labor," "Socialist Labor," etc., whose votes may be placed in the scattering column. The People's, or Populist, party had its genesis in the Knights of Husbandry, otherwise known as Farmers' Alliance, or Grangers, and appeared in the year 1891, gradually absorbing remnants of the old Greenback and labor parties. It advocated the abolition of national banks, the control by the government of the telegraph and railroad lines, a tax on incomes, etc. At first it borrowed from Senator Stanford, of California, the idea of government loans, to the extent of 2 per cent of the value, upon stored agricultural products, but this was abandoned. Though the Populist party was not the originator of the policy of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, that policy became its chief tenet, and was the basis of its coalition, in 1896, with the Democratic party on the nomination for President. In the campaign of that year the Populists nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President—who had been selected by the Democratic party for the same office—but declined to accept the latter's nominee for Vice-President, putting up Thomas E. Watson instead.

Thus the political history of the country shows the existence of six principal parties, namely: Federalist, or Hamiltonian, 1789 to 1817, twenty-eight years; Republican, or Jeffersonian, 1791 to 1829, thirty-eight years; National Republican, 1826 to 1834, eight years; Democratic, 1829 to date (1898), sixty-nine years; Whig, 1834 to 1854, twenty years; Republican, 1854 to date (1898), forty-four years. Washington and the elder Adams were Federalists; Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Republicans; John Quincy Adams, National Republican; William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, Whigs; Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan and Cleveland, Democrats; Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley, Republicans. Besides these six principal political parties, there have been thirteen independent parties claiming electoral votes, to-wit: Anti-Masonic, which in 1832 cast about 30,000 popular votes for William Wirt for President; Liberty, which in 1840 gave James G. Birney 7,059, and four years later, 62,300 votes; Free-Soil, which in 1848 gave Van Buren 291,260 votes, and 156,150 in 1852 for John P. Hale; American (Know-Nothing), 1856, Millard Fillmore, 874,534; Constitutional Union, John Bell, 589,581; Prohibition, 1872, James Black, 5,608, in 1876 for Green Clay Smith, 9,522, in 1880, Neal Dow, 10,303, in 1884, John P. St. John, 151,809, in 1888, Clinton B. Fisk, 250,000, in 1892, John Bidwell, 264,133; Greenback, 1880, for James B. Weaver, 307,306, and in 1884 Benjamin F. Butler, 133,825; Union Labor, 1888, Alson J. Streeter, 148,105; United Labor, same year, R. H. Cowdrey, 2,808; Socialist Labor, 1892, Simon Wing, 21,164; National Democratic, 1896, John M. Palmer, 132,871; Populist, 1892, James B. Weaver, 1,041,028; 1896, Bryan and Watson, 150,643. The foregoing does not include the Liberal Republican party, Greeley, 1872, whose vote can not be separated from that cast by the Democrats for the same candidate. In 1872 a section of the Democracy gave 29,408 votes for Charles O'Conor. None of these parties, leaving out the Liberal Republicans, received any electoral votes except the Anti-Masonic, 7; the American, 8; the Constitutional Union, 39, and the Populist, 1892, 22. But independent parties have not been without influence in balancing political power. Thus, the Liberty party, with its 62,300 votes all told, defeated Clay in 1844 by giving the vote of New York to Polk, and the Free-Soilers, reversing the order in 1848, defeated Cass and elected Taylor. In neither case, however, was its own cause advanced.

Politics and the Civil War.—The secession of the cotton States abandoned the Northern Democracy to their fate at a time when the party had possession of both branches of Congress. But infinitely worse in this purely political sense was the course of the Democratic administration of Missouri toward those by whom it had been elected. A great majority of the leading Democrats of the State were Union men, and could not be swerved from their natural alliance even by the persecutions and excesses of those who came to use the name of loyalty for partisan and selfish ends. In defying the Federal authority, as Governor Jackson did in his response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, and in undertaking to remove the seat of government, thus inviting to our soil the horrors of civil war, the secessionists dealt a most stunning blow, not to the Union, but to the political party which had ruled the State from the beginning of its existence. The State Convention, which had, March 9, 1861, declared that there was no cause compelling Missouri to dissolve its connection with the Union, reassembled in July, vacated the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, together with the members of the Legislature, and ordered new elections to be held the following November. Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively, were chosen for the vacancies in the offices first named. No one of these was a Republican. In October the convention reassembled in St. Louis and ordained that all civil officers should take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and not to bear arms against the latter or the provisional government of Missouri. An ordinance was passed to postpone the State elections till November, 1862, and another offering amnesty to all taking the oath of allegiance. From June 13, 1861, until the last of July there was practically no State government, Jackson and his followers having fled before the troops of General Lyon, which by this time numbered nearly 10,000. About the time of the establishment of the provisional government, Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds appeared at New Madrid and issued a grandiloquent proclamation to the people of Missouri. A meeting of the Legislature, composed of many of the old members, with recruits, was held at Neosho, in the southwest corner of the State, in October, and an agreement ratified whereby commissioners were to transfer the State of Missouri over to the Southern Confederacy. This farce was further carried out by the election by the rump Legislature of Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress at Richmond. Several of the members of the Neosho Legislature, disgusted with the whole business, returned to their homes. Among these was Charles H. Hardin, who was several years afterward elected Governor of the State.

The State Convention, which had perpetuated itself from early in 1861, again met on the 3d of June at the capital. Meantime, Robert Wilson and John B. Henderson had been appointed by Acting Governor Hall to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate occasioned by the expulsion of Trusten Polk and Waldo P. Johnson. The convention continued the provisional government till the next general election in 1864. It disqualified all who had taken up arms on the Confederate side subsequent to December 17, 1861, from voting or holding office, except on condition of taking the oath to thereafter support the national and State Constitutions, and requiring a similar oath of voters. At this session a bill for an ordinance looking to gradual emancipation was introduced by Honorable Samuel M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, which was defeated by a vote of 52 to 19. In the elections of 1862 for Congress and members of the Legislature, the issue was between the Emancipationists and Democrats, the former carrying all the Congressional districts but the Sixth and Eighth. In the First district of St. Louis, the Democratic candidate was Louis Vital Bogy, who received 2,536 votes; Samuel Knox, Radical Emancipationist, 4,590, and Francis P. Blair, gradual emancipation—with deportation of negroes—4,743. The Democrats were left in a large minority in the Legislature. John B. Henderson was elected Senator for the long, and B. Gratz Brown for the short term. Brown received 74 votes, and James O. Broadhead 64; Henderson, 84; John S. Phelps, 42. In 1864 Lincoln carried the State by a vote of 71,676 against 31,626. At the same time Thomas C. Fletcher (Rep.) was elected Governor by about the same majority over Thomas L. Price (Dem.). There was also an election to decide whether there should be a new constitutional convention. The affirmative of this proposition carried by a still larger majority. The Republicans swept the State for members of Congress and the Legis-

lature. Emancipation was still a leading issue in the public discussions, but it was overshadowed by the question of disfranchisement. Stringent registration laws had been enacted, and officers to enforce the same appointed by the Governor in every county, with supervisors in the several senatorial districts, forbidden to enroll any person as a voter without his taking an iron-clad oath of loyalty, and empowered to refuse the franchise, even with this condition, according to their own judgment. These registration laws, as administered by reckless registers and supervisors, disqualified thousands on the mere suspicion of disloyalty.

The State convention ordered in 1865 met at Mercantile Library Hall, in St. Louis, January, 1865, the members having been chosen at the preceding election in anticipation of the people's verdict. Arnold Krekel, of St. Charles, was elected president, and Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, vice-president. In a few days an ordinance was passed, 60 to 4, abolishing slavery, and soon after the famous sweeping test oath, applicable to voters, jurors, all civil officials, teachers and ministers of the Gospel. (See "Test Oath.") In March an ordinance was adopted, known as the "ousting ordinance," vacating all the county offices and judgeships of the supreme and circuit courts, giving power to the Governor to appoint their successors. In the exercise of his discretion Governor Fletcher left undisturbed such officials as were deemed loyal. The executive ax fell with greatest expedition on the members of the bench, for it would not do to have them pass upon the question whether the retroactive clauses of the State organic law then making were in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. Two of the judges of the Supreme Court—John D. S. Dryden and Walter V. N. Bay—refused to vacate their offices, whereupon General D. C. Coleman, acting under orders from the Governor, took them into custody, along with the clerk of the court, when the recalcitrants submitted to the show of force. At the election, June 6, 1865, to ratify the new Constitution, a total of only 85,000 votes were cast, and the instrument was declared adopted by a majority of about 1,800. The silent opposition to the new Constitution shown by a falling off of 55,000 votes from the election of the previous year, soon manifested itself in the open hostility of the conservative loyalists, such as Francis P. Blair, B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, S. M. Breckinridge, Emil Preetorius, of the Republican side, with, of course, all the Unionists of Democratic tendencies, like Samuel T. Glover, James O. Broadhead and John S. Phelps. Nevertheless, by the machinery put in operation by the new Constitution, the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, elected in 1866, chose Charles D. Drake, United States Senator, to succeed B. Gratz Brown. Again, in 1868, the national issues and the candidacy of General Grant for President overshadowed all local questions, and Joseph W. McClurg, for Governor, with E. O. Stanard for Lieutenant-Governor, carried the State by 19,327 majority, Grant's majority being about 6,000 more. At this election John S. Phelps and Norman J. Colman were the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

The foregoing covers the more prominent features of Missouri politics during the war period and immediately following. Much wrangling and turbulence were caused by the operation of the disqualifying clauses of the new Constitution, especially the test oath for ministers. These will be considered under the title of "Politics and Disfranchisement."

Politics and Disfranchisement.—An oath of allegiance to constituted authority may properly be demanded of all officials, or from an alien seeking citizenship, and in other cases. This kind of declaration is in the nature of a promise, and is not exacted as a test. A test oath, on the other hand, is meant as a method of disproving what, in a general sense, is suspected of the taker, and as a prohibition. Thus, in England and Scotland, after the reformation, no one could hold office without having received the holy communion of the established church. No religious test is permitted by the Constitution of the United States, but the various test oaths adopted by military commanders during the Civil War, and notably by the Missouri Constitution of 1865, were calculated to reach the consciences no less than the overt acts of those in either open or secret rebellion. The oath prescribed by the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1861 merely required allegiance or loyalty to the national and State Constitutions of all civil officers, with a pledge not to take up arms against the government of the State or nation. In June, 1862, an ordinance was passed disqualifying from voting any person who had "directly or indirectly given aid or comfort to

the enemies thereof," subsequent to December 17, 1861, the date of an amnesty offered by Governor Gamble. This was generally regarded as a legitimate measure of protection. But it was followed soon after by all manner of proscriptive oaths formulated by several military commanders. Thus there was the Schofield oath, the Curtis oath, the Halleck oath, etc. The Halleck oath, on which the famous Drake steel-clad test oath was founded, created the profoundest consternation. (See "Test Oath.") It was in the form of a general order directing the president and all other officers of the State University to take the convention oath within a month on penalty of being ousted, and at the same time "recommending" all ministers and teachers, and all officers of every sort of public institution to do likewise. This was improved on, so to speak, by General Rosecrans, who, March 7, 1864, issued his order No. 61, commanding that all persons attending any religious convention should file with the provost marshal, in addition to the ordinary forms, an oath disclaiming all faith in, and allegiance to, the Confederate armies, pledging their honor, property and lives to the sacred performance of this oath of allegiance, etc. A strong protest was made to President Lincoln by a number of distinguished clergymen, including Drs. McPheeters, Brooks, Farris and Anderson, who interpreted it as meaning that the government would permit them to obey their Divine Master if they would first swear fealty to it, and not otherwise. The President rescinded the order and condemned it as unwise. But it was not until the Drake Constitution went into effect that the greatest popular revolt was made against the test oath of conscience. A great number of ministers of the Gospel of all denominations either refused to pursue their vocation or openly defied the law. In his book called "Martyrdom in Missouri" Rev. Dr. Leftwich has left a record of hundreds of cases of arrest and imprisonment. It is hardly to be doubted that many of the preachers thus "martyred" declined to take the oath, simply because they could not conscientiously do so, and there seems to be but little room to question that some of them had let no occasion pass to sow the seeds of rebellion; but the war was now over, and these political preachers were powerless to do the Union any hurt. The most noted instance of arrest for conscience's sake, because it was the means of bringing the test oath before the courts, was that of Rev. J. A. Cummings, a Catholic priest, of Pike County, who was indicted, tried, convicted and sent to jail for preaching without having taken the oath of loyalty. The State Supreme Court had affirmed the finding of the circuit court, and an appeal was taken to the highest tribunal at Washington. One hundred or more indictments were pending at the time in various parts of Missouri. Alexander J. P. Garesche appeared for Father Cummings in the earlier trials of the suit, but at the presentation of the case to the United States Supreme Court that side was represented by David Dudley Field, Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair, John B. Henderson and George P. Strong appearing for the State. This was in March, 1866. The decision reversed the lower courts, and the reasoning of the opinion was such as to reach almost the entire disqualifying features of the third section of the Constitution of 1865. (Wallace, 1867, Volume IV, page 277.)

Another famous case which brought that part of the test oath relating to voters before the same court was that of Blair v. Ridgeley, an election judge. General Blair appeared at the polls with the written form of an oath, which he proposed to take, declaring that he had been loyal since the new Constitution went into effect. He declined to take that part of the Drake declaration which related to acts done or sympathy felt previous to that date, holding that it was retroactive, *ex post facto* and unconstitutional, the election officer, therefore, having no right to require him to subscribe to the same. As was expected, Blair's vote, on the condition named, was refused, and suit for damages was at once instituted, and, as in the Cummings case, carried through the lower courts to the Supreme tribunal of the United States, where, after a magnificent display of legal and forensic strength by Samuel T. Glover, on one side, and Charles D. Drake on the other, the court divided, four to four, and Blair's case was lost. It was not long, however, before the people of Missouri swept out of existence, as with a besom, the whole fabric of the Drake test oath, and later the Constitution, of which it was so hideous a feature. Their authors had sown the wind, and they reaped the whirlwind.

Politics, Liberal Party.—The Liberal Republican party of this city, State and

nation was brought into being by Charles Daniel Drake. In his day he was the very quintessence of ultraism. His enthusiasm was never checked, nor his pace bridled. As a State legislator he was both fanatic and bigot. He perceived no inconsistency in anything he did, but it would have made no difference had he done so. Christian he was, but of that type which, according to Byron:

> "... Have burned each other, quite persuaded
> That all the apostles would have done as they did."

The swath of his moral scythe lopped every wayside lily that bore a human taint. A Democrat of the strictest pro-slavery sect before the war, and regarded as an extremist by many of his fellow-Democrats, he was the fiercest, most unyielding of the Radicals, whose commanding officer he became, though never wearing epaulet or sword. With scarcely an element of personal popularity, grizzly, stern, cold, obstinate, the force of his irrepressible leadership stamped itself, as with a brand, upon the whole State. Glover, Broadhead, Blair, Henderson, Gamble, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and all the shining galaxy of Unionists associated with the earliest struggles of the war, were brought face to face with this new electrician of the politics of Missouri, and paled their ineffectual fires in the presence of his singular power. Blair had been rotten-egged by pro-slaveryites, and threatened with the guardhouse by Fremont. Disappointments had come to others in their military or political aspirations. But Drake deliberately went to work to organize a party on the basis of eternal hate, seemingly not averse to the tribute on the part of his opponents of a respectful scorn. To him the word "Radical" was not a nickname, but a term of praise; rather a decoration than a slur. Original Unionists, if disposed to win rebels over by conciliatory measures, were, in his view, little better than the rebels themselves. Loyalty to the government; service in the Federal Army, with wounds and privations; sincere desire for peace, with rebellion crushed forever—these were not enough. There must be no amnesty, no forgiveness. The Drakonian rule was: "Once a rebel, always a traitor." The fruits of victory were to be a heritage for the saviors of the Union alone, for them and their posterity. A heaping share of the burdens of the government were to be borne by those who had sought to destroy, alike with those who had maintained and preserved it; but it was deemed sufficient for them that they were permitted to live under the beneficent rule of patriots, without participation in public affairs.

At this day it seems strange that such harsh doctrine found lodging in the breasts of men, even though inflamed by the rage of party spirit and the unreasoning passion of the time. It was as a kind of political disease, at one period taking an epidemic form, but finally subsiding, though leaving behind it a world of distressing memories. Long before President Lincoln had given warning of his famous emancipation proclamation Drake and his colaborers here had urged this policy. They sent a delegation to Washington, of which Drake was chairman, with an address to the President full of fiery denunciation of the South, and of rebellion, and of slavery, urging immediate, unconditional and universal manumission. To this Mr. Lincoln quietly replied that, with the military lines where they were, such a proclamation would be "like the Pope's bull against the comet." But Drake was undeterred. His caustic pen and snap-shot voice were constantly employed. He complained that the ministry, especially of the Catholic, Methodist and Baptist Churches, were soaked with treason. There was no loyalty in the schools. The learned professions were tainted. And so matters drifted along, the Radicals elbowing out the Conservatives, until, in 1864, a proposition to amend the old Constitution was, by the Legislature, submitted to popular vote, and carried by 29,000 majority. Drake was elected to the convention, which met January 6, 1865, at Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, and was vice-president of that body, Judge Arnold Krekel being elected president. From that moment for five full years, Charles D. Drake became the most potent influence in Missouri. He swayed the convention as he would his class in Sunday-school. All eyes turned to him for the signals of action. No man ever welcomed responsibility with less fear or more confidence. With his own clear chirography, as legible and unblotted as copper-plate, he wrote all the sections prescribing the various declarations of loyalty and test oaths to be required of clergymen, teachers, office-holders and voters, and with hoarse eloquence he supported and carried them in the convention. This was what came to be known as the "Drakonian Code," and the Constitution as the "Drake Constitution," because they

were the very lineaments and hereditaments of Charles D. Drake himself.

Under the title "Political and Civil War" are shown the operation and political effects of the iron-clad oath administered to almost all classes in Missouri after the adoption of the Drake Constitution of 1865. Only the most radical of the Radicals could justify, excuse or palliate the wholesale proscription of the registration officials. Glover, Broadhead and Blair were bold in denouncing the arbitrary and revengeful policy of the pluperfect Unionists, who, in the name of loyalty, were persecuting their political opponents. "With love for the people and rigid economy on its faithless lips," said Glover, "it has robbed the public treasury, corruptly squandered the public property and betrayed its public trusts for base bribes." By this time (1868) those anti-Democrat Unionists who had not been driven out of the Republican party had begun to fret and chafe under a rule which, three years after peace had been proclaimed, was even more proscriptive than during the height of the war. In their State platform, July, 1868, the Republicans, recognizing the growth of a more liberal sentiment, declared that they "cherish no revengeful feeling toward those who fought in fair and open battle, though for an unjust cause, and stand ready to restore to them every political privilege at the earliest moment consistent with State and national safety." This was a mere sop. Those who fought in battle formed a very small proportion of the disfranchised element. The declaration was perfunctory and heartless, being a temporizing expedient only. Had it been made pending a State, instead of a presidential, election it would have been openly condemned by the conservative Republicans; but the candidacy of Grant solidified the Republican party as a body upon national issues, and placed the disfranchisement question in the background for the time being.

Meanwhile many of the Union leaders of the city and State, who had co-operated with that party during the war, had dropped this alliance, and were seeking to impress their conservatism on the national Democracy, among them Blair, Broadhead, Glover, Thomas T. Gantt, with others of less distinction. General Blair's friends urged him for the presidency as a representative of the opposition to what was claimed to be a growing tendency toward "Caesarianism," or subordinating the civil to military rule. Though he failed to secure this prize, General Blair was nominated for the vice-presidency. In the State election of 1868 the powers of the supervisors of registration were exercised with unsparing rigidity, so that some of the heaviest Democratic counties, such as Audrain, Cooper, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marion and Saline, returned Republican majorities running into the hundreds. The counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, which went Democratic, even under the purging of the election lists by the county and district registrars, were thrown out by Secretary of State Rodman. By this means certificates of election were issued to several Republican candidates for Congress, who had been defeated on the popular vote as cast. We shall see, anon, how the element of liberalism had diffused itself over the State in spite of all efforts to repress it. In January, 1867, Mr. Drake had been elected to the Senate, displacing B. Gratz Brown, and in 1869 there came the question of the successorship to General John B. Henderson. Henderson, although the author of the Fifteenth Amendment, had, in the minds of the Radicals, disqualified himself for any further political power, both by his vote for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment trial, and by his strong advocacy of the early restoration of all white men in Missouri to the privilege of suffrage. Nevertheless he was not entirely out of the race. Other aspirants were Carl Schurz, Governor Fletcher, Colonel W. D. Gilmore, Colonel Benjamin, and General Benjamin F. Loan. Loan was supported by Drake, who declared that if Schurz were elected, his—Drake's—power in the control of the patronage would be annihilated. It soon transpired that the contest was between Loan and Schurz. The latter won the first battle in the election of Orrick, of St. Charles, for Speaker. Governor McClurg's message entreated the Legislature not to call a State convention to amend the Constitution. "Better," said he, "to tolerate for years any objectionable features than to have a convention and the people dragged three times to the polls to effect that end." Orrick, Baker, of Schuyler; Wells Blodgett, of Johnson; Mullings, of Greene; Hays, of Buchanan, and others, had taken ground in favor of coupling with negro suffrage the enfranchisement of the rebel sympathizers; but McClurg declared the two propositions were like oil and water, and could not harmonize. He con-

tended that the rebels still enjoyed life and property, which was more than they were entitled to, as they had been forfeited by disloyalty. During this senatorial contest the bitterest denunciations were launched at the "Missouri Democrat," then edited by Colonel William M. Grosvenor. Loan denounced it as a traitor sheet. Drake curled his sneering lip at its course, as designed to give aid and comfort to rebellious Democrats. Finally the eventful vote came in the Republican caucus. A single ballot decided the conflict—Schurz, 60; Loan, 40; Benjamin, 9; scattering, 5. This was the knell of Radicalism in Missouri. The death rattle was in its throat, and, although it lingered for another struggle, thenceforth it was at the mercy of its foes.

In July, 1870, the "Westliche Post," organ of Mr. Schurz, came out for B. Gratz Brown as its candidate for Governor at the ensuing November election, followed rapidly by a number of interior German newspapers. The "Missouri Democrat" and several influential English journals fell into line. The Republican Convention met at the capital on the 1st of September. On the third day Congressman Havens reported the platform, the principal resolution of which recited that the party stood ready to remove rebel disqualifications in the same measure that the spirit of disloyalty might die out, and "cordially indorse the submission of amendments removing such disqualifications." It was the old procrastinating, temporizing policy. Mr. Schurz, reporting the minority resolutions, spoke with calmness, and in the clear-cut, pure English which always characterized his utterances, he declared the time had already come for white enfranchisement, and that it was the duty of the Republican party to unequivocally say so. A heated debate followed. The convention was well sprinkled with official representatives of the national and State administrations, and there was little surprise that the result of the vote showed upward of one hundred majority for the Radicals. A scene of great uproar was precipitated upon the convention. So well understood was it that there would be a bolt that a St. Louis newspaper had two sets of reporters on the ground, and a double relay of operators was provided at the telegraph office. The bolt was led by General John McNeil, who invited the Liberals—as they had then come to be known—to assemble in the Senate Chamber. Here the Liberal Convention was at once organized, and proceeded to nominate a State ticket and formulate a platform. The Radicals, at the other end of the capitol, nominated their ticket by acclamation, and thus the two wings began their march to battle—one commanded by Joseph W. McClurg, and the other by B. Gratz Brown. To these captains and their forces was left the entire conflict, the Democracy having resolved upon a policy of abstention as a party organization. The Democracy were generally non-committal in their expressions of preference until after the closing of the books of registration, although the direction of their sympathy could not be doubted. In many places disfranchisement was quite as rigid as it had ever been, but in others, crafty politicians were able to make political trades on local tickets, resulting in a very considerable modification of previous arbitrary conduct on the part of registrars. The official returns were: McClurg, 63,336; Brown, 104,372. In St. Louis the vote was: McClurg, 4,672; Brown, 17,256. At the same time constitutional amendments abolishing the test oath clauses were carried, a Democratic Legislature was elected in both branches, and out of fourteen congressmen, the Radicals got but three. In short, the whole political machinery of the State was revolutionized. No one was quicker to perceive this than Senator Drake. His term was to expire in 1873, but he secured an appointment from President Grant, in 1871, to a life office as judge of the United States Court of Claims. Curiously enough, the Senator had predicted with wonderful precision, while the legislative agitation was going on, what would be the effect of a division in the Republican party on the subject of enfranchisement. Under date of February 21, 1870, he wrote to a friend at Jefferson City, saying: "The result would be in many counties two sets of candidates in our party—one for removal (of rebel disabilities), the other against. The Democrats would win. It would produce a like separation in the tickets for county offices, resulting in a serious division of the party, fatal, perhaps, to its continual ascendency, if not to its existence." Governor McClurg appointed D. T. Jewett, of St. Louis, to fill Mr. Drake's vacancy, but the Legislature of 1873, now largely Democratic, elected Frank P. Blair to the succession, the Union general who, refusing to take the iron-clad oath of loyalty, had been an early victim of disfranchisement. Mr. Drake served with

distinguished ability on the bench of the Court of Claims until 1885, when he retired. He mingled much in the society of Washington, and took an active part as a Presbyterian elder in the work of his church. In his later life the pendulum had swung back, and he became a conservative in politics.

During the first term of General Grant his administration had encountered much criticism. Newspapers like the New York "Tribune," the Springfield (Massachusetts) "Republican," the Hartford "Courant," the Chicago "Tribune" and the Cincinnati "Commercial," were at times exceedingly severe upon what were declared to be the tendencies toward military government and the abuses of the executive department. This gave rise to a movement to nationalize the Missouri idea. It was almost certain that Grant would be a candidate for re-election, and it was believed in many quarters that a combined effort to solidify the opposition might result in defeating that nomination and placing the Republican party on a reformed basis, or the founding of a new party, which should take the place of the old one. To this task the Missouri Liberals set themselves to work with zeal. An extensive correspondence was opened with dissatisfied Republicans throughout the country, and the replies appeared to give assurance of a considerable uprising. Meantime the "Missouri Republican," Democratic newspaper, of St. Louis, was continually pointing out the uselessness of a Democratic ticket at the presidential election, the Southern press responding with singular unanimity. A call to the Liberal Republicans of Missouri was issued December 15, 1871, for a State convention to meet at Jefferson City, January 24th following, for the purpose of considering the political situation and organizing for the presidential election. It was a strong representative body. Resolutions were adopted demanding "genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests." The resolutions also denounced the "shameless abuse of government patronage," the "growing encroachment of executive power," the "bristling of bayonets about State conventions," and the "prostitution of the name of an honored party to selfish interests," closing with an invitation to all Republicans desirous of reform to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati, May 1st. This call met with an apparently spontaneous and widespread response from the opponents of General Grant's administration, and embraced the names of distinguished Republicans not before known to be disaffected. Among them were Cassius M. Clay, Stanley Matthews, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Francis Adams, Joseph M. Scovill, Theodore Tilton, John Cochran, ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob D. Cox, George Hoadley, J. B. Stallo, and many others of like character. Salmon P. Chase was quoted as being a warm sympathizer in the movement, and afterward wrote a letter saying he would not decline a nomination for President on the issues presented by its friends.

The convention, when it met in Cincinnati, May 1st, was an exceedingly large and impressive body. Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, was the temporary, and Carl Schurz the permanent president. The declaration of principles arraigned General Grant for usurping the government for the promotion of personal ends, with much other extremely severe and caustic criticism. The sixth resolution of the platform, "recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, remitted the discussion of the subject to the people in their respective districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation." The first ballot for President resulted: Charles Francis Adams, 205; Lyman Trumbull, 110; David Davis, 92; Horace Greeley, 147; B. Gratz Brown, 95. Before the second ballot was taken, Governor Brown, who had suddenly appeared in Cincinnati the night before, took a proxy from one of the Missouri delegates, and, in a speech, withdrew his name in favor of Greeley, who was nominated on the sixth ballot, the vote being: Greeley, 482; Adams, 187. The vote of the Missouri delegation was by no means unanimous for Greeley, notwithstanding the position of Governor Brown. Indeed, he was the only prominent Missourian favoring it. General Schurz, when Brown had released his friends from their pledge to him, was active within the time left for action in the effort to place Charles Francis Adams at the head of the ticket, with Trumbull for the second place, but the endeavor proved mef-

fectual. The powerful influence of the New York "Tribune" in the East, on account of the notable anti-slavery record of its founder and the softening effect of Greeley's peace efforts during the war, together with the circumstance of his going on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, were thought to be elements of popular strength that must make a tremendous showing at the polls. In the canvass Mr. Greeley acquitted himself with a prudence and ability that astonished friends and foes alike, while his associate candidate, on the other hand, became the butt of ridicule. At one time some of the earliest and most prominent promoters of the Liberal movement had it seriously in mind to request Governor Brown to retire from the race. Indeed, from the time when the National Democratic Convention indorsed the Cincinnati nominees and adopted their platform, it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that Grant's election was assured, as was verified by the event. The end of it all was that Greeley died before the meeting of the electoral college, Brown retired to political obscurity, and nothing was again known of the Liberal Republican party as an entity either in the country at large or the place of its birth.

Politics, Passive Policy.—In 1860 the total vote of the State of Missouri for presidential electors was 163,519. Eight years later it was but 145,459. At this election, John S. Phelps, a Union Democrat, whom Lincoln had appointed Provisional Governor of Arkansas during the war, was beaten more than 19,000 votes by Joseph W. McClurg. Manifestly all further effort to win a Democratic victory whilst so many thousand voters were disfranchised was useless, if not ridiculous. "Octavius had a party, and Antony a party, but the commonwealth had none." This was at once recognized by the Democratic press of the State, led by the "Missouri Republican." In the defeat of the amendment to the constitution striking out the word "white," which was effected by a majority of about 20,000, and later in the rapidly developing opposition to Grant's administration, there was seen a strong tendency against Radicalism, and the question arose how to make the most of it. The proscriptive features of the new constitution, and particularly the indignation of the clergy of all denominations, were not the least of the elements bearing on the situation. Some of the old "wheel-horses" of the Democracy, such as Colonel D. H. Armstrong, John S. Phelps and Louis V. Bogy, at first strenuously antagonized the policy proposed by the "Republican," the St. Joseph "Gazette," and Kansas City "Times," of making no further nominations for State offices, but after months of discussion, the Democracy became nearly unanimous in the adoption of the "Passive Policy," as it was called. In March, 1870, the Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus declared it inexpedient to call a Democratic convention or to nominate candidates for State offices at the ensuing November election. The chairman of the State Central Committee, whilst willing to forego nominations, thought so important a departure from usage should alone be determined by a convention. Finally the State committee settled the matter by issuing an address announcing that no convention would be called, and setting forth the reasons for abstention. In this the party acquiesced with remarkable unanimity. Thus the political field was abandoned altogether to the Republicans, so far as a State ticket was concerned. There had been no consultation of any kind between the Democratic and Liberal leaders, and therefore no pledges, no alliances. It was tacitly understood that in localities where the Democrats had a chance of electing local officers, members of the Legislature, etc., they would support their own nominees; but as between the rival Republican State tickets, for the most part, stand aloof, at least until the close of the registration. The general result has been given in the preceding article, "Politics, Liberal Party." At the same election wherein the Radical candidate for Governor was defeated by 40,000 majority, the proscriptive features of the third section of article two of the Drake Constitution were swept away by a tremendous majority. Under a greatly modified administration of the registration law, due in a degree to coquetting for Democratic support, the total vote had increased to 166,625. Four years later it was 277,986. The population of the State had grown from 1,182,000 in 1860, to 1,719,978 in 1870.

The platform of the Radical Republican Convention of February, 1872, proclaimed the Republican party of Missouri to be "now united, vigorous and enthusiastic," and that it would "poll the full vote of the State for the nominees of the National Republican Conven

tion"; that the then "so-called Liberal Republican faction, if considered apart from the Democratic party—as it should not be—is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize, and too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization—a mere clique of disaffected persons," etc. The Democratic party, in June of that year, proclaimed that prior to the last general election in this State the large majority of citizens were powerless, and it was by the patriotism and sense of justice of the Liberal Republican party that the citizens had been made freemen. It declared it the duty of the Democracy to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans, that it would be unwise to place another Democratic ticket in the field for President and Vice-president, and instructing the delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention to vote as a unit against any candidates for President and Vice-president at the approaching election. This was the application of the "Passive Policy," which had been productive of such momentous results in this State to National politics. Much the same condition of affairs existed throughout the country as in Missouri, though not nearly so intensified in regard to proscription. The overwhelming defeat of Seymour and Blair, who had carried but eight States as against twenty-six for Grant and Colfax, with reconstruction of the South incomplete, and with the new element of the negro vote added to disfranchisement of thousands upon thousands of the whites, left no ground for hope that any Democrat could attain the presidency in 1872. The Democracy, however, could not be disinterested spectators of the struggle going on in the ranks of the Republican party against Radicalism. It was the conviction of the Missouri Democrats that the abstention of the party from participation in the election of that year would be both politic and patriotic. They believed that any presidential nomination on their part would tend to harmonize the discordant elements of the Republican party, whereas their absence from the field would develop all the opposition to the Grant or dominant faction. They held, also, that any renomination or indorsement of the action of the Liberals would be an embarrassment rather than a help, to say nothing of the implied self-stultification it would involve. This attitude was commended generally throughout the South, many of the ablest journals of that section devoting editorial after editorial to the education of the people up to the Missouri standard. But such counsels did not prevail at the national convention, although vigorously urged by Vest, Broadhead, Brockmeyer and other able delegates from Missouri, and leaders from all over the South. Not only were Greeley and Brown, the Liberal Republican nominees, indorsed and re-nominated, but the Cincinnati platform was reiterated word for word. Possibly the result would have been the same in any case, but certainly what chance there ever was to defeat Grant was lost when Greeley and Brown became the regular nominees of the Democratic party. The Missouri Democracy, however, remained faithful to their obligations and cast their electoral votes with the Liberals. They divided with them the State ticket at the same election. In 1876 the Liberals returned to the regular Republican fold, and their admired leader, Mr. Schurz, accepted a portfolio in the cabinet of President Hayes, where, it is believed, he exerted marked influence for good upon the policy of the administration.

Politics of City Elections.—After the Legislature, December 9, 1822, incorporated the town of St. Louis, vesting the government in a mayor and board of aldermen, and after the citizens, by a close vote of 107 to 90, had adopted the charter, the first election occurred, April 7, 1823. The boundaries of the town were Seventh Street on the west, Mill Creek on the south, and a line from Roy's Tower east to the river on the north, the Mississippi, of course, being the eastern limit. All free white citizens of the age of twenty-one, who had paid a city tax, were eligible voters. A total of 220 votes were cast, of which William Carr Lane received 122, Auguste Chouteau 70, and M. P. Leduc 28. Thomas McKnight, James Kennerly, Archibald Gamble, W. H. Savage, Philip Rocheblave, Robert Wash, James Lakenan, Henry Von Phul and James Loper were chosen aldermen, and Mr. Gamble became president of the board. The following year Mr. Lane had no opposition, and he was elected every succeeding year until 1829, when he retired and was followed by Daniel D. Page, who served three terms of one year each. In 1833 Dr. Samuel Merry was elected, but being United States Receiver at the time, his election was contested and the case decided against him, Mayor Page continuing to serve during the proceedings. At a

special election John W. Johnson was elected. The next mayor, in 1835, was John F. Darby. At this time the city had four wards, each entitled to three aldermen. After serving three terms Mayor Darby was succeeded by the first mayor, William Carr Lane. Not until this year had national politics taken any strong hold upon the people, except in the immediately preceding presidential and congressional elections. Mayor Lane took a prominent part in the condemnation of Jackson's course relative to the veto of the United States Bank Bill, and presided at a meeting called to pass resolutions of censure; but although the feeling in St. Louis was generally with Jackson, it is an evidence of its tolerant character that little objection was made to Lane on this account. In 1840, however, Darby was again elected. The first Democrat elected mayor was John M. Krum, in 1849. Little of interest in a partisan sense attaches to the municipal elections of succeeding years, or through the successive administrations of John D. Daggett, George Maguire, John M. Wimer, Bernard Pratte (two terms), Peter G. Camden, Bryan Mullanphy, John M. Krum, James G. Barry, Luther M. Kennett and John How, bringing the record down to 1855. The party spirit of presidential, State and congressional elections had, indeed, infused itself into some of the municipal contests, but furnished few incidents differing from the general tone. By this time the factional contest between the Benton and anti-Benton men of the Democratic party, growing out of the Claib. Jackson resolutions on the subject of slavery introduced into the State Legislature in 1849, had resulted in the defeat of Benton—1851—at the close of his thirty years' service in the United States Senate, his election to the lower house of Congress for the First (St. Louis) District in 1852, his defeat for re-election to Congress in 1854, and his unsuccessful canvass for Governor in 1856. During this period, and, indeed, for some time before, either the Whigs, who had a considerable element of Bentonism in their party organization, or the Benton Democrats controlled the city government. In 1854 the American or "Know-Nothing" party came forward as the successor of the Whig party, and Kennett, as its representative, was pitted against Benton in the congressional race and was triumphant. On the same wave the next spring Washington King was elected mayor. Then came the great Kansas-Nebraska issue, which swallowed up the American party and made havoc in the ranks of the old National Democracy. John How, who had been a Benton man and was an emancipationist, carried the election in 1856 over John B. Carson, the American candidate, and on tickets representing emancipation, free-soil, "free Republicanism," or kindred issues, John M. Wimer was elected in 1857, and Oliver D. Filley in 1858 and again in 1860. In 1861, one month after the inauguration of President Lincoln, Daniel G. Taylor, Democrat, was pitted against John How, Republican, and was elected by 2,658 majority. It was the most exciting municipal election that had been held in St. Louis up to that time, and the result was a combination of all the anti-administration forces. Notwithstanding the complications of his first year's term of service, involving the management of the city's affairs in the midst of military occupation, Captain Taylor was re-elected in 1862. The next year Chauncey I. Filley, Republican, was elected mayor, but resigned before the expiration of his term and was succeeded by James S. Thomas, who occupied the executive chair for five years. Mr. Thomas, though elected mainly by Democrats, claimed to be independent of politics and his administration was a practical business one, closing in 1869. The Republicans carried the city with Nathan Cole as their leader for mayor at the election of 1869, but aside from the party designation the contest was without special significance. From 1871 to 1875 Captain Joseph Brown, Democrat, was at the head of the city government, and gave the people an eminently satisfactory administration. This was the period following the disfranchisement of so many voters by the test oath of loyalty. Captain Brown was suceeded by Arthur B. Barret, Democrat, who survived his inauguration, April 17, 1875, but a single week. A special election was held May 15, 1875, wherein at Colonel James H. Britton, Democrat, was declared elected, but after a contest of several months was unseated by Henry Overstolz, his opponent in the race, who had run as an independent candidate. Mr. Overstolz was never a strong partisan. He possessed great personal popularity and, through his familiarity with municipal affairs, commanded general support. After he was nominated by the Democrats in the spring of 1877 to succeed himself as mayor, he was endorsed by the Republicans and, of course, triumphantly elected.

Meanwhile, the act of the Legislature providing for the separation of the western portion of the county from that part embracing the city of St. Louis, with extended limits, was ratified, and the term of elective municipal officers thereby fixed at four years, so that the administration of Mayor Overstolz lasted until 1881. His successor was William L. Ewing, Republican, who defeated Overstolz by a majority of 14,000. In the spring of 1885, following the election of Cleveland for President, David R. Francis, then but little known in politics, was nominated by the Democrats against Ewing, and was elected by over 1,500 majority, the vote being 20,861 for Francis and 19,349 for Ewing. The administration of Francis was an exceedingly able one, but among his appointive officers were two or more Republicans, including General John W. Turner, as street commissioner, under whose consummate management, especially in the matter of paving, the city made extraordinary progress. Mayor Francis, at the close of his term, stepped into the office of Governor, to which he was elected in November, 1888, and was succeeded in the mayoralty by Edward A. Noonan, Democrat, who defeated Nathan Frank, Republican. At the election of 1893 Cyrus P. Walbridge, Republican, was chosen mayor, defeating James Bannerman. In 1897 there were three candidates, namely, Henry Ziegenhein, Edwin Harrison and Lee Meriwether, the first a Republican and former comptroller of the city. The Democrats had a division at the nominating convention, resulting in two tickets. Ziegenhein won by a large majority.

It would be interesting, if the discussion could be compressed into the space available here, to review the detail work of the different administrations and trace through them the development of the municipal institutions as they exist to-day. But we are now treating of the partisan features, subordinated as they are in many cases to State, congressional and national issues, although general politics of later years have had only a nominal or ostensible relation to city elections. St. Louis, like all other municipalities, has, with its growth of population and the aggregation of class interests, experienced demoralizing influences in its local politics. The primary system has been subject here, as elsewhere, to debauchery of various sorts, not confined to any party; hence false registration, ballot-box stuffing, repeating and all the cheating tricks known to designing and unprincipled ward politicians. The city is not unique in having had its "bosses" and "heelers." Reform has time and again been the watchword of one organization and another, but the genius of man has not yet been capable of applying a remedy to these evils. The lust of office, the power of patronage, the measure of protection afforded doubtful schemes of plunder by being backed by the "push," and the comparative immunity secured by the tenure in office of willing or timid instruments, have, to an extent, driven the better classes from participation in nominating caucuses and conventions, thus leaving the weight of obligation on the part of elected officials for their elevation to the representatives of the modern methods referred to. Whilst, however, St. Louis has been by no means exempt in her municipal government from corrupt or dishonorable practices, it is believed that, as compared with other cities of the same class, her record is a good one. Her highest offices have generally been held by men of integrity, as well as of practical good sense, whilst her chief departments have been managed with conspicuous skill. As a rule the principal offices have been filled by citizens of high standing and excellent executive ability, whose services are remembered with gratitude and pride.

Politics of Congressional Elections.—From the organization of the State until 1833 Missouri had but one member of Congress, the population not entitling it to more. Previous to 1821 the territorial delegates were successively Edward Hempstead and Rufus Easton, of St. Louis, and John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve. At the first election, November, 1812, the contest for delegate was between Hempstead, Easton, Samuel Hammond and Matthew Lynn. Hempstead was the favorite. He had made a diligent study of the old records in regard to grants and titles, as a delegate in Congress was instrumental in having the Spanish concessions confirmed, was the author of an important pre-emption act for the benefit of the early settlers, and assisted in securing legislation whereby, through the reserving of common fields, a permanent school fund was established. He was not a candidate at the next election, at which Rufus Easton was elected by a small majority, the other candidates being Samuel Hammond,

Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Two years later John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve, defeated Easton, who, however, contested the election. The case was referred back to the people and Scott won by an increased majority. He continued as a delegate until the admission of the State and was the first representative elected, holding the place for three terms. In the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, one term each, Edward Bates, Spencer Pettus and William H. Ashley, all of St. Louis, were the representatives. By this time Missouri had acquired an additional ratio and was entitled to two members. The State was not, however, apportioned into districts until 1846 and congressmen were elected on the general ticket. General Ashley was returned to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses, making three terms in all. His colleague in the Twenty-third was John Bull, of Howard County, and in the Twenty-fourth Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway. Harrison was re-elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress, and John Miller, who was Governor from 1825 to 1832, was elected to the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, his colleague in the Twenty-sixth being John Jameson, of Callaway, and in the Twenty-seventh, John C. Edwards, the latter of whom was elected Governor in 1844. Missouri in the Twenty-eighth Congress—1843-5—was entitled to five representatives, who were James M. Hughes, Clay County; James H. Relfe, Washington; John Jameson, Callaway; Gustavus M. Brown, Monroe, and James B. Bowlin, St. Louis. Relfe and Bowlin were elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress, with John S. Phelps and Leonard H. Sims, of Greene, and Sterling Price, of Chariton, who resigned and was succeeded by William McDaniel, of Marion. The district system was adopted in 1846. To the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses from the First (St. Louis) District, James B. Bowlin was elected and was succeeded by John F. Darby. In the Thirty-third —1853-5—Missouri was entitled to seven representatives, two of whom were elected at large—James J. Lindley, of Lewis, and Samuel Caruthers, Madison. It was in this Congress that Benton represented St. Louis. Phelps, who was first elected in 1844, served continuously for nine terms, or eighteen years. St. Louis was represented, under the apportionment of 1852, next to Benton by Luther M. Kennett, Francis P. Blair and J. R. Barret. To the Thirty-seventh Congress, Barret, who ran against Blair, received the certificate, but his seat was contested and Blair was admitted, but resigned and Barret was elected. Blair was, however, chosen for the "long term." Up to this period the most distinguished men elected to Congress, besides those already named, were James H. Green, afterward United States Senator; Willar. P. Hall, afterward Provisional Lieutenant-Governor; W. V. N. Bay, afterward judge of the Supreme Court; Gilchrist Porter, Mordecai Oliver, Thomas P. Akers, T. L. Anderson, John B. Clark, James Craig, James S. Rollins, William A. Hall, E. H. Norton and Thomas L. Price.

From this time on, during his life, it is impossible for the historian to fail to observe the extraordinary personal stamp Francis P. Blair placed upon the political affairs of the State, as well as upon the city of St. Louis. He drew to him a following, not confined to any class, which displayed admiration, zeal and affection. He was looked up to as a leader, whose advice and counsel were accepted without halting by his enthusiastic partisans. His judgment was not seldom faulty, for he was impulsive and impetuous, but to them his reasoning was convincing. He possessed the heroic element, courage without bravado, and faced an audience of scoffers with a certain air of coolness and good humor that extorted respect at least. The congressional campaigns of the epoch immediately preceding the Civil War rang with the eloquence of a score of speakers whose names are interwoven with the history of the times. Music and pyrotechnics, parades of clubs with banners and mottoes, huzzas of the multitude and every known accompaniment of popular demonstration kept the community in a turmoil of excitement during these contests. Election days brought out in great numbers the voters to the polls, and at night the newspaper offices were surrounded by eager crowds awaiting the returns. In 1862 the Radical element had begun to dominate the Republican party. Blair was at the front as a general in the Union Army, but, though still an emancipationist, he counseled against extreme measures. His quarrel with Fremont had lost him the support of a large number of German Republicans, whilst his mistaken course in regard to the capture of Camp Jackson had separated him from many of the Conservative Unionists. A new apportionment gave to the State nine in-

stead of seven, members of Congress, and a considerable portion of St. Louis was taken off and added to other counties. At the election of 1862, the congressional candidates in the First District were Samuel Knox, Radical; F. P. Blair, Liberal Republican, and Lewis Vital Bogy, Democrat, the vote being: Blair, 4,590; Knox, 4,743, and Bogy, 2,536. Henry T. Blow was elected in the Second District and was re-elected two years afterward. At the succeeding election John Hogan, Democrat, was successful in the First St. Louis District and was succeeded by General William A. Pile, Judge C. A. Newcomb being Pile's colleague from the Second. For the Forty-first Congress—1869-71—Erastus Wells defeated Hogan by one vote for the Democratic nomination, and was elected, General Pile being his Republican opponent. Wells was re-elected successively three times. His St. Louis colleague for two terms was G. A. Finkelnburg, Republican. A new apportionment gave Missouri thirteen representatives—two districts and a part of another to St. Louis—in the Forty-third and to and including the Forty-seventh Congress, and the numerical order was rearranged, with several changes also in the boundaries. In the Forty-third, ex-Lieutenant-Governor E. O. Stanard, Republican, represented the First District—having defeated William M. Grosvenor, Liberal—and William H. Stone, Democrat, the Third. Stone was re-elected, as was Wells, and the First District chose Edward C. Kehr, Democrat. In 1876 the Republicans carried all these districts and elected Anthony Ittner, Nathan Cole and Lyne S. Metcalfe. At the election of 1878 the Legislature having reformed the districts, the Democrats carried all the St. Louis districts, Erastus Wells and R. Graham Frost carrying the Second and Third, and Martin L. Clardy, of Farmington, the First, that district including, besides four wards of the city and Carondelet township, the counties of Madison, Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve. In 1880 Clardy defeated ex-Governor Fletcher, Republican, in this district. Thomas Allen was elected in the Second, defeating M. A. Rosenblatt, Republican, and Frost in the Third, against R. Sessinghaus, Republican. Mr. Allen died in April, 1882, a year after taking his seat, and Dr. J. H. McLean, Republican, was elected in the fall to fill the unexpired term. Another apportionment gave Missouri fourteen members. Clardy was re-elected in 1882, 1884 and 1886, from the new Tenth District, and John J. O'Neil, Democrat, from the Eighth. Colonel James O. Broadhead, Democrat, was elected in 1882 from the Ninth. In 1884-6 John M. Glover, Democrat, was elected from the Ninth. Two years later the Republicans carried all the St. Louis districts, electing F. G. Niedringhaus, Nathan Frank and William H. Kinsey from the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth, respectively. To the Fifty-second Congress, John J O'Neil, Seth W. Cobb and Samuel Byrnes, of Potosi, all Democrats, were elected. Cobb was re-elected in 1892 and 1894; O'Neil in 1892, receiving the certificate also in 1894, but his seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress was successfully contested by Charles F. Joy. The State was again redistricted in 1892, under the census of 1890, and fifteen members elected. The Tenth District comprised the counties of St. Louis and Franklin, with a part of the city of St. Louis. In 1894, in this district, Richard Bartholdt, editor of the St. Louis "Tribune"—German daily, Republican—was elected, defeating Thomas J. Coppinger, Democrat, by a majority of nearly 8,000, and was re-elected in 1896, defeating Charles A. Lemp, Democrat. In this latter year Joy was elected by a majority of 3,777 over J. T. Hunt, Democrat, and Charles E. Pearce, Republican, by a majority of 3,915 over R. H. Kern, Democrat.

Many Missouri members of Congress besides those included in the St. Louis list have distinguished themselves in the politics of the State. James S. Rollins was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress. Governor McClurg was a member from 1863 to 1869. Benjamin F. Loan, defeated for Senator by Schurz, served in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth. John F. Benjamin, of Shelby, was a member from 1865 to 1871. A conspicuous figure was Robert T. Van Horn in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. D. P. Dyer, with the help of Secretary of State Rodman, served from 1869 to 1871. Richard P. Bland, the noted silver advocate, made his first appearance as a representative in 1873 and was without a break in his membership until 1895. He was, however, again elected in 1896. Judge A. H. Buckner served from 1873 to 1885. United States District Judge John F. Philips was in the Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses. John B. Clark, Jr., son of General John B. Clark, represented the How-

ard District from 1873 to 1883, and was afterward clerk of the House. William H. Hatch served from the Hannibal District from 1879 to 1894. Nicholas Ford, who was beaten for Governor by General Marmaduke, was a member from 1879 to 1883. Alexander M. Dockery, formerly a newspaper editor and banker, of Gallatin, first entered Congress in 1883, and has served continuously to the time of making up this record. James N. Burnes, prominent in Northwest Missouri, was a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. His son, D. D., afterward was elected in the same district. William Warner, a distinguished Republican, served from 1885 to 1889. John T. Heard represented the Sedalia District from 1885 to 1893. William J. Stone was a member three terms before he was elected Governor. Other members of note were John Cosgrove, Charles H. Morgan, R. W. Fyan, D. A. DeArmond, Marshall Arnold, John C. Tarsney, John B. Hale, Lowndes H. Davis, James R. Waddill, S. L. Sawyer, etc.

Politics of Senatorial Elections.—The convention which framed the organic law of the State met at a hotel at the corner of Third and Vine Streets, in St. Louis, June, 1820. Among its forty members were David Barton, Edward Bates, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Alexander McNair, Duff Green, Thomas Riddick, John Scott and Benjamin Reeves, the foremost men of the Territory. The first session of the Legislature convened at St. Louis, September, 1820, at which David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected United States Senators in anticipation of the admission of the State. Barton was a native of Tennessee, fought in the War of 1812, served as a circuit judge in 1816, and was president of the convention that made the new constitution. The career of Benton was longer and more conspicuous, but in no respect was he the superior of Barton, who, when he was elected, was the most popular man inside of Missouri's borders, being a captivating orator and possessed of genius of an exalted type. His failure of election in 1830 is attributable to his adherence to John Quincy Adams, the sentiment of the State being overwhelmingly with Jackson. He was defeated for Congress by Spencer Pettus in 1831, but afterward served a term in the State Senate. Near the close of his life, 1837, Judge Barton was afflicted with a mental disease. At the senatorial election in 1830, Barton did not suffer his name to be used in the balloting. The candidates were Alexander Buckner, who received fifty-four votes; John Miller, twenty-seven, and William H. Ashley, two. Buckner died in 1833, and Dr. Lewis F. Linn was appointed by Governor Dunklin to fill the vacancy. Dr. Linn was a Kentuckian, born in 1796, and settled in Ste. Genevieve, in 1815. The Legislature elected him and he served in the Senate until his death, October, 1843. He was the author of the act by which the Platte country was acquired, and participated notably in the discussion of the Oregon question. Among those taking a pominent part in the Platte purchase was David R. Atchison, and it was he who succeeded Dr. Linn. Atchison became president pro tem. of the Senate and he was one of the members of that body when the Jackson resolutions, aimed at Benton, were passed by the Missouri Legislature. It was no task for Atchison to obey the resolutions at which Benton revolted. For two years the Legislature could elect no successor to Atchison, and consequently Missouri was with but one Senator, but the result was accomplished in 1857 by the election of James S. Green, of Canton, one of the strongest men intellectually in the State, the vote resulting: Green, 89; Benton, 33; Kennett, 32; scattering, 8. Mr. Green became chairman of the committee on Territories, deposing Stephen A. Douglas, and, in the discussions with Douglas, won unusual honors as a debater. He was also very effective on the stump. In the canvass of 1860 he supported Breckinridge, bringing on himself the ire of the Douglas men, by whose efforts he lost his seat in the Senate, the prize falling to Waldo P. Johnson, of St. Clair County. Although Johnson was elected as a Union man, he resigned his seat when the Civil War began and joined the Confederate Army, while Green stayed at home and fell into habits of dissipation. Senator Johnson was president of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. His colleague at the time of his resignation was Governor Polk, who also resigned; but the Senate early in 1862, expelled them both, notwithstanding. Provisional Lieutenant-Governor Hall, in the absence of Governor Gamble, appointed Robert Wilson, of Platte County, who had succeeded General Sterling Price as president of the State Convention of 1861-2, to fill Johnson's seat, and John B. Henderson, of Pike, to fill Polk's until the Legislature should

elect. Wilson had been an old-line Whig and Henderson a Douglas Democrat. The latter had already become an ardent supporter of the war and taken the field. The Legislature, in January, 1863, elected Henderson to serve the remainder of Polk's term. Thirty ballots were taken from day to day for the other senatorship, but, without choosing, the Legislature adjourned till November, and on the 13th B. Gratz Brown was elected by a vote of 74 to 64 for James O. Broadhead. General Henderson was then elected for the term ending March 4, 1869, receiving 84 votes to 42 for John S. Phelps. Brown and Henderson were the first Republicans representing Missouri in the United States Senate. Henderson was succeeded by Carl Schurz, and Schurz, in 1875, by Francis M. Cockrell, of Johnson County, who has served continuously since. Cockrell was a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, but had never held a civil office. In 1874 he was beaten by Charles H. Hardin for the Democratic nomination for Governor, by a fraction of one vote. He is a native Missourian, and the second one—Colonel Bogy being the other—who has ever been a member of the United States Senate. Charles D. Drake was elected in Brown's place, the latter's term expiring in 1867, but President Grant appointing him to the Court of Claims, he resigned in 1870, and Governor McClurg appointed D. T. Jewett, who, however, served only till March, 1871, the Legislature electing General F. P. Blair. At the election two years later, the candidates besides Blair were John S. Phelps and Lewis V. Bogy. The health of General Blair was such that it was feared that he could not survive many months. With difficulty he proceeded to Jefferson City, and by a supreme effort entered the hall where the caucus was held. Governor Phelps was likewise very feeble. General George P. Dorris, a man of wealth, but of no great political standing, had announced himself a candidate and the gossips had it that he was merely a cat's-paw for the furtherance of the schemes of the friends of Bogy. Bogy was elected, and a charge of bribery was investigated upon his demand, but there was no proof obtainable and he was exonerated. Upon his death, Governor Phelps appointed David H. Armstrong, then police commissioner of St. Louis, to the vacancy, announcing himself a candidate for the regular term, but the Legislature refused to continue Armstrong even for the few months intervening, and elected General James Shields, of Carrollton, the Mexican hero who had already served terms as United States Senator from Illinois and Minnesota. At the same time the Legislature elected George G. Vest, of Sedalia, for the long term, his opponents in the Democratic caucus being Governor Phelps and Samuel T. Glover. Mr. Vest had been a member of the Legislature before the war and served in the Confederate Senate at Richmond. His reputation at home as a lawyer and orator has been maintained in the upper branch of Congress. He was re-elected in 1885, 1891 and 1897. To recapitulate: The Barton line of succession is Buckner, Linn, Atchison, Green, Johnson, Wilson, Brown, Drake, Jewett, Blair, Bogy, Armstrong, Shields, and Vest. Benton, Geyer, Polk, Henderson, Schurz and Cockrell served in the order named. Since the days of Andrew Jackson all of the twenty-one Missouri Senators have been Democrats, excepting those elected or appointed between the years 1862 and 1869.

Politics of State Elections.—As has been remarked in the general review of political parties, partisanship in Missouri up to 1833 was chiefly of a personal nature. The course of Andrew Jackson in the presidential chair with regard to nullification and the United States Bank was the tocsin of organization on real political issues. Missouri uniformly supported the Jackson, or Democratic, ticket in 1824-8-32, voting for Van Buren in 1836 against Harrison, and again for Van Buren against Harrison in 1840. In the latter year the State cast 29,760 votes for Van Buren against 22,792 for Harrison. At every presidential election the electoral vote of Missouri had been given to the Democratic candidate down to 1864, when McClellan was beaten by Lincoln—the vote, then restricted by disfranchisement, being: Lincoln, 71,676; McClellan, 31,626.

At the first State election, 1826, Alexander McNair and William Clark, both of St. Louis, were the candidates for Governor. Clark had been Governor of the Territory since 1812. McNair was born in Pennsylvania, in 1774, came to the "future great city" thirty years afterward, and in the War of 1812 was in the United States service as colonel of the Missouri militia. The total vote of the State for Governor was 9,132, McNair receiving a ma-

jority of 4,020. At the same time, William H. Ashley, of St. Louis, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. McNair died in this city in 1826. The Legislature was composed of fourteen senators and forty-three representatives. The judges of the Supreme Court, three in number, were at that time and down to the year 1851 appointed by the Governor, the first members being Matthias McGirk, of Montgomery County; John Rice Jones, of Pike, and John D. Cook, of Cape Girardeau. McGirk and Cook had been delegates to the Constitutional Convention; Judge Cook had been president of the Territorial Legislative Council. At the second State election, the candidates for Governor were Frederick Bates and William H. Ashley, both residents of St. Louis. Bates, who came to St. Louis from Virginia in 1806, had been a member of the Constitutional Convention, and had previously served in important capacities under the territorial government. Ashley had been a heroic Indian fighter and by his adventurous spirit cut his way into the wilds of the Rocky Mountain region and discovered the Great Southern Pass, but the romance of his life was not sufficient to overcome the general recognition of Bates' superior qualifications for the office. Governor Bates, however, was taken sick of pleurisy and died suddenly in August, 1825. Benjamin Reeves, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor, would have succeeded to the executive chair, but two weeks before the death of Governor Bates he resigned. The president pro tem. of the State Senate at the time was Abraham J. Williams, of Columbia, and the duties of the office devolved upon him. A special election was held December 8, 1825, at which John Miller, of Howard County, William G. Carr, of St. Louis, and David Todd, were candidates. Miller received 2,300 votes; Carr, 1,470, and Todd, 1,113, out of a total State population of 62,000. In 1821 Miller was re-elected without opposition. Governor Miller, a native of Virginia, moved to Ohio about the year 1800 and was colonel of the State militia in the service of the United States in the War of 1812, in which he won distinction. He remained in the United States Army after the war and was ordered to Missouri. Resigning in 1817 he was appointed Register of Lands, which office he held when he was elected Governor in 1825. In 1832 there were three candidates for Governor: Daniel Dunklin, of Washington County, Democrat; Dr. John Bull, of Howard, Adams Whig; and Samuel C. Davis, Independent. Dunklin had been Lieutenant-Governor during Governor Miller's last term. Dunklin had 9,121 votes; Bull, 8,035; Davis, 386. At the same time, Lilburn W. Boggs was elected Lieutenant-Governor. The United States census of 1830 showed the population of the State to be 140,455, including 25,091 slaves, and 569 free colored. Governor Dunklin resigned September 30, 1836, to take the office of United States Surveyor-General, and for the remainder of his term the duties devolved upon Lieutenant-Governor Boggs. At the quadrennial election, held the preceding month Boggs was the successful Democratic candidate for Governor, his Whig opponent being William H. Ashley, who had been a member of Congress since 1831. At this period politics ran very high between the Whigs and Jackson men, but after a most exciting canvass, Boggs was elected, 27,872 votes being cast, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous gubernatorial election, of which Boggs received 14,815, and Ashley 13,057. The administration of Governor Boggs was signalized by his vigorous war for the extermination of the Mormons, and for which, soon after his retirement, he nearly lost his life by cowardly assassination at the hands of a hireling. He was shot three times in the head and neck, at his home, in Independence, but nevertheless, recovered. The financial panic of 1837 caused great commotion in Missouri, as in all parts of the United States. The central branch of the United States Bank was located in St. Louis, with another branch at Fayette, and afterward branches at some other points. The Whig party made the most of the failure of the national bank system, and when the presidential election of 1840 came on, were aggressively warring on Andrew Jackson's policy. It was at this election that the Whigs of Missouri became a solid organization, although at the legislative election in 1838 they had returned thirty members to the Democrats' twenty. The memorable presidential campaign of 1840, the "log cabin and hard cider campaign," with Van Buren as the Democratic, and Harrison the Whig candidate, was closely contested in Missouri, and the strongest nominations on each side were made for State offices. The Democrats selected Thomas Reynolds, of Howard County, for Governor, the Whigs opposing him with John B. Clark, also of How-

ard. Judge Reynolds was a native of Kentucky, whence he emigrated to Illinois, where he became judge of the Supreme Court. In 1828 he came to Missouri. In 1842-3 he was a member of the State Legislature, and was conspicuous as the author of an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. Clark was a self-educated man, of rather rough exterior, but possessed of strong intellectual faculties and qualities fitting him for leadership. Many years afterward he served in Congress, was a general in the Confederate army, and a Senator. The Democrats carried the State—Reynolds, 29,625; Clark, 22,212—and Reynolds became Governor. February 9, 1844, having been in ill-health for several months, he locked himself in a room and killed himself with a pistol. Meredith M. Marmaduke succeeded him as Governor, and filled out the remaining part of the executive term, which expired November 20th of the same year.

At the ninth quadrennial State election the candidates for Governor were John C. Edwards, Democrat, and Charles H. Allen, who ran as an independent, but received almost the entire vote of the Whigs. The result of the election was: Edwards, 36,978; Allen, 31,357. Edwards was a Kentuckian by birth, but was raised and educated in Tennessee, coming to Missouri in 1828. Two years later, Governor Miller appointed him Secretary of State, which office he held during Miller's term of seven years. He was elected to Congress in 1840. Soon after Edwards' four years were out, he emigrated to California, where he died in 1888. In 1845 a convention was held to frame a new Constitution, which instrument was submitted, and sixty-six delegates were chosen by the people of the State; but the new Constitution was voted down by a majority of 9,000. The main ground of opposition, which came chiefly from St. Louis, was that it provided for the election of supreme judges by popular vote, instead of their being appointed by the Governor. But the succeeding legislative session submitted an amendment to the existing Constitution, covering this very point, and it was ratified, so that the supreme judges have been elective since 1851. At the election for members of the convention, held August, 1845, six delegates were elected in St Louis on a Native American ticket, defeating six Democrats.

The gubernatorial race of 1848 was run by Austin A. King, Democrat, and James S. Rollins, Whig, resulting in the election of the former, the vote being: King, 48,921; Rollins, 33,968. Thomas L. Price was elected Lieutenant-Governor. The period of King's administration was a stirring one in politics. A bombshell thrown into the Legislature by Claib. F. Jackson, Senator from Howard, in January, 1849, denying the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, produced consternation in all quarters. The Benton faction of the Democratic party was aroused to energetic action. Benton appealed to the people and made a canvass of the State, full of defiance, denunciation of his opponents, and self-laudation. He staked everything on the game and lost. The Legislature that met in 1851, on the fortieth ballot, elected Henry S. Geyer, of St. Louis, that vote being: Geyer, 80; Benton, 55; B. F. Stringfellow, 18, with four scattering.

The following year, at the election for Governor, the vote stood: Sterling Price, Democrat, 46,245; James Winston, Whig, 32,748. Price was one of the strongest anti-Benton leaders in Missouri, and his election by so large a majority emphasized the verdict of the Legislature in retiring Colonel Benton. But, although Benton was personally defeated for Senator, his cause did not lack for champions. He himself was elected to the lower house of Congress in 1852. At this time, through the influence of the Benton excitement, the State Legislature was a political storm center. The session that began in December, 1852, embraced many of the brightest minds of the State. Robert M. Stewart, C. F. Jackson and B. Gratz Brown, each of whom was afterward Governor; Thomas L. Price, Lieutenant-Governor; Thomas Allen, afterward president of the Iron Mountain railroad, and member of Congress; Frank P. Blair, afterward member of Congress, general in the army and candidate for vice-president; Judge Arnold Krekel, Richard A. Barret, General John D. Stevenson, Bart Able, and many others, who have been prominent in public affairs, were marshalled on the Whig, Benton, or anti-Benton sides. From this period on to the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, the politics of the State, conjoined with congressional and senatorial elections, bore the impress of the greatest intellects within Missouri's borders, and developed managerial skill and sagacity not surpassed anywhere in the Union. Few elections anywhere have been more exciting than

the national, State and congressional elections of 1856 in Missouri, and particularly in St. Louis, then a city of 150,000 people. The slavery agitation growing out of the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the Kansas border troubles; the transition of the Whig party, and rise of the "Know-Nothings," or American party; the organization of the Republican party, headed by John C. Fremont; the opening of the popular sovereignty issue by Douglas, and, locally, the "fight of his life," by Colonel Benton—all gave an intensity to politics that may have been equaled, but was not exceeded, by the stirring events of 1860, which, with the Civil War that followed, were the culmination of long years of strife. In this year of 1856 Colonel Benton, prompted by inordinate vanity, essayed the Herculean task of beating down the opposition his course had provoked by becoming an independent candidate for Governor, hoping through success to pave the way to regain his seat in the Senate. The Democratic nominee was Trusten Polk, whilst Robert C. Ewing was put forward as the "Know-Nothing" champion. Benton still avowed himself a Democrat and supported Buchanan for President, although his son-in-law, Fremont, more nearly represented his political views. Great crowds attended the meetings throughout the State, and had these been a true criterion of the purpose of the people, the chances of triumph would have seemed to be with Benton. His canvass was a wonder in the vitality and endurance shown, and enlisted admiration from foe as well as friend. But the surface indications were illusive. Colonel Benton was distanced in the race, and came out third, the vote standing: Polk, 46,993; Ewing, 40,589; Benton, 27,618. At the same election the regular Democrats carried the Legislature and Governor Polk was chosen United States Senator to take the place of Henry S. Geyer, he—Polk—serving till January 10, 1862, when he was expelled on charges of disloyalty. The resignation of Governor Polk necessitated a new election, which was held in August, 1857, and at which Robert M. Stewart ran as the Democratic candidate. Opposed to him was James S. Rollins, supported by the old-line Whigs, "Know-Nothings" and emancipationists. This was another hot campaign, memorable in the annals of Missouri politics. Stewart was one of the brightest intellects ever connected with public affairs in the State; though unfortunately, erratic in some of his personal traits. Rollins was an orator, graceful in speech and persuasive in his eloquence. In manners he was courtly and as a politician "smooth." The contest was the closest ever known in Missouri, and for some time the result was doubtful. As officially footed up the vote was: Stewart, 47,975; Rollins, 47,641. Under Stewart's administration railroad improvement received encouragement, the Governor losing no occasion to recommend State aid.

The resolutions on which Claiborne F. Jackson was nominated for Governor early in 1860 surprised the people by repudiating the idea of loaning State bonds for railroad development. For this the "Missouri Republican," which had become the organ of the Democracy, "kicked over the platform," and succeeded in getting a satisfactory expression from Jackson as to what his course would be. The convention was held early in the spring, so as, with the nomination of the Democratic ticket, to send delegates to the Charleston Convention. The action of this latter body was awaited with much concern by Jackson, who hoped for a harmonious result. When the news came from Baltimore of the split and the placing of two Democratic presidential tickets in the field, the effect on the State canvass was considered with alarm. The adherents of Breckinridge in St. Louis called loudly upon Jackson to espouse at once the cause of the Kentuckian, whilst day after day the "Missouri Republican" thundered in his ears that a failure to support Douglas as the regular nominee would absolve every Douglas man in the State from the duty of supporting the Claib. Jackson ticket. Finally, after considerable dubitation and delay, Jackson, ostensibly as the result of a conference with General John B. Clark, at Fayette, openly advised his party to support Douglas. This announcement fell like a bomb in the ranks of the St. Louis secession coterie, and their coadjutors outside. It resulted in rallying the latter to the standard of Hancock Jackson for Governor, who had been placed in the field contingently and as a menace. Meanwhile, Sample Orr, "the unknown," had saddled his horse somewhere in the Southwest, and was beginning to wake the echoes as an independent candidate, representing the Bell and Everett party. The Republicans nominated James B. Gardenhire. Nothing could better illustrate the conservative character of the people than

Truston Polk

the result, which was as follows: C. F. Jackson, 74,446; Sample Orr, 64,582; Hancock Jackson, 11,415; Gardenhire, 6,132. To be sure, Claib. Jackson in the end showed himself no different from what Hancock Jackson would have done, but the people took him at his word.

The events following the election of 1860 are treated elsewhere. The Democracy of Missouri was no longer powerful; nevertheless they nominated State tickets in 1864 and 1868. Thomas C. Fletcher became Governor in 1865 on a declared vote of 71,571 against 30,406 for Thomas L. Price; and Joseph W. McClurg, in 1869, by 82,107, against 62,780 for John S. Phelps. Next followed B. Gratz Brown, who received 104,373 as the Liberal Republican candidate against 63,336 for McClurg, Radical, the Democrats having no ticket in the field. From that time on every Governor has been a Democrat, the elections being biennial instead of quadrennial as before. In 1872 the Democrats divided their State ticket with the Liberals. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1872, and was defeated by a majority of over 34,000. In 1874 the Republicans had no candidate; but supported William Gentry, "Granger," against Charles H. Hardin, the latter's majority being 37,000. Two years later, G. A. Finkelnburg, Republican, made the race against John S. Phelps, who was elected by 52,000 majority. By the new Constitution the term of State officers was changed back to four years. In 1880 the candidates for Governor were Thomas T. Crittenden, Democrat; David P. Dyer, Republican; L. A. Brown, Greenbacker, the vote standing: Crittenden, 207,640: Dyer, 153,636; Brown, 36,340. A fusion was effected in 1884 of Greenbackers and Republicans, who nominated Nicholas Ford for Governor. The Democrats nominated John S. Marmaduke; the Prohibitionists, J. A. Brooks. The vote stood: Marmaduke, 218,885; Ford, 207,939; Brooks, 10,426. Again the Republicans in 1888 made a straight gubernatorial nomination—E. E. Kimball. The Union Labor party nominated Ahira Manning, and the Prohibitionists, Frank M. Lowe. David R. Francis, of St. Louis, the Democratic candidate, was elected by the following vote: Francis, 255,764; Kimball, 242,531; Manning, 15,438; Lowe, 4,389. In 1892 the vote stood: William J. Stone, Democrat, 265,044; William Warner, Republican, 235,383; Leverett Leonard, People's, 37,262. In 1896 the chief issue before the people was the financial one, the Republicans holding to the single gold standard, and the Democrats and Populists maintaining the parity of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold in the payment of all debts, public and private. The Democrats nominated for Governor Lon V. Stephens, then holding the office of State Treasurer, who received also the support of the Populists. The Republican candidate was C. B. Lewis. Nominations were also made by the National (Gold) Democrats and the Social Labor party. The vote stood: Stephens, Democrat, 351,062; Lewis, Republican, 307,729; McTrimble, National Democrat, 1,809; Mitchell, Social Labor, 595. The city of St. Louis was carried by the Republicans by 15,000 majority. At the same election a vote was taken on proposed amendments to remove the State capital to Sedalia, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, and to reduce the school age from 6 to 5 years, all of which were defeated.

Members of the different State administrations, residents of St. Louis, have been: Governors—Alexander McNair, 1820-4; Frederick Bates, 1824-5; Trusten Polk; Hamilton R. Gamble (Provisional), 1861-4; B. Gratz Brown, 1871-3; D. R. Francis, 1889-93. Lieutenant-Governors—W. H. Ashley, 1820-4; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1861; Edwin O. Stanard, 1869-71; Charles P. Johnson, 1873-5; Norman J. Colman, 1875-7; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1877-81; Robert A. Campbell, 1881-5; John B. O'Meara, 1893-7. Secretaries of State (appointed by the Governor up to 1851)—Joshua Barton, 1820-1; Spencer Pettus, 1826-8; Eugene S. Weigel, 1871-5; Michael K. McGrath, 1875-9. State Treasurers (appointed by the Governor)—Peter Didier, 1820-1; Nathaniel Limards, 1821-8. Attorneys-General—Edward Bates, 1820-1; Rufus Easton, 1821-6; Robert F. Wingate, 1865-9. State Auditors (appointed by the Governor)—William Christy, 1820-1; W. V. Rector, 1821-3; Elias Bancroft, 1823-33. Judges of the Supreme Court—Robert Wash, 1825-37; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1851-4; Nathaniel Holmes, 1865-8; Warren Currier, 1869-73; Shepard Barclay, 1889.

Polk, Trusten, Governor and United States Senator, was born April 16, 1811, in Sussex County, Maryland, son of William N.

Polk, who was a direct descendant of Robert and Magdelene Polk, from whom likewise were descended the late President James K. Polk, General Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg fame, and Bishop Leonidas Polk. His mother belonged to the influential Causey family of that State. His ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, his father of fine attainments. Though reared on a farm, young Polk enjoyed superior educational advantages. He attended an academy at Cambridge, Maryland, preparatory to entering Yale College, where he graduated at the age of nineteen with distinguished honors. As to his vocation in life, being imbued with strong religious feeling, his own preference was for the ministry. He had developed unusual talents for public speaking and as a debater, which his father thought could find a wider field at the bar, and so he was persuaded to adopt the law as his profession. He studied in the office of John Rogers, then Attorney-General of Maryland, and afterward attended two courses of lectures in the law department of Yale University. In 1835, without influence and with comparatively little means, he came to St. Louis. Even at that early period St. Louis could boast of lawyers such as Bates, Napton, Ryland, Field, Scott, and Hamilton Gamble, and it is sufficient to say of Trusten Polk's abilities that he rose to eminence among leaders like these. Aside from a mind well grounded in the philosophy and principles of legal lore, he possessed the quick discernment and clear logic that instantaneously grasped the salient points of a case. His manner was polished and courtly; his personal appearance was stately and distinguished. In 1843 he was city counselor. Some years after coming to St. Louis, a pulmonary trouble developed, and in 1844 he visited the South, visiting Louisiana and Cuba, where he remained several months. In the following year, believing a colder climate would be better for his health, he traveled in the northern parts of the United States and in Canada. Whilst thus absent he was elected, with Myron Leslie, on the Democratic ticket for member of the State Constitutional Convention, the county then being Whig and American in politics, and the other four members chosen being anti-Democrats. He served as the chairman of the committee on education in that convention, and performed his share of the general work of the convention with Broadhead, Wells, Campbell, Wright, Green, and others equally well noted in the history of Missouri. His health now restored, Mr. Polk returned to his profession in St. Louis. In 1848 he was one of the Cass and Butler presidential electors, but took no other prominent part in public affairs until the great political crisis of 1856, the year of the birth of the latter-day Republican party. Although this new party had at that time but a small hold in Missouri, the State was feverish over the events in Kansas and their prospective influence upon the politics of the country. This was the year, too, in which Benton made his final appeal to the people of Missouri through his candidacy for Governor on an independent line. Trusten Polk was the nominee of the Democracy, and Robert C. Ewing of the American party. The canvass was extremely exciting. The contest was, in large measure, for the United States Senate, the friends of Benton nurturing the hope that he might carry the State and the Legislature. Polk was elected Governor, Benton being third in the race. He (Polk) was inaugurated January 3, 1857, and ten days later the General Assembly met to elect a United States Senator for six years, at which election Governor Polk received 101 votes; Thomas H. Benton, 23, and Hamilton R. Gamble, 34. In October, 1857, Governor Polk resigned the executive chair. In the Senate he followed the course of the Southern Democrats and identified himself with the element which afterward pursued the course of separating from the Union. Early in 1861 he resigned from the Senate and went to New Madrid, where he awaited an opportunity to join his fortunes with the Confederates, and subsequently became judge advocate general of the army under General Sterling Price, with the rank of colonel. In 1864 he was taken prisoner, and was confined for several months on Johnson's Island before he was exchanged. During his absence his property in St. Louis was confiscated, by military order, but was at length restored. At the close of the war he returned to this city and resumed the practice of law, continuing until his death, which was somewhat sudden, April 16, 1876.

Governor Polk was married in St. Louis December 26, 1837, to Elizabeth N. Skinner, second daughter of Curtis and Ann Skinner. By this marriage he had five children, one son, who died in infancy, and four daughters—Anna, Mary, Cornelia, and Elizabeth. Anna

married W. F. Causey, of Delaware; Mary, Dr. James A. Draper, of Delaware; Cornelia, James E. Drake, of Alabama, and after his death, John Kennard, of St. Louis, and Elizabeth married Thomas S. McPheeters, of St. Louis.

He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of its annual and general conferences. He was a man of stainless integrity and of the purest private character. The committee of the St. Louis Bar Association appointed to prepare resolutions on his death was composed of John R. Shepley, Wilson Primm, J. D. S. Dryden, James O. Broadhead, Samuel Reber, Henry Hitchcock, John M. Krum, Thomas G. Reynolds, Logan Hunton, Samuel C. Breckinridge, T. G. C. Davis, A. J. P. Garesche, and John H. Rankin—among the highest names of the profession.

Pollak, Simon, physician, was born in the city of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, April 14, 1814, son of Jacob and Sophia (Froelich) Pollak. His father was a merchant of wealth and high social standing, and the son enjoyed the best educational advantages afforded by his native city. After being fitted for college he entered upon a classical course of study at the University of Vienna, established in the year 800, and famous as the second oldest institution of learning in the world. After completing his academic course of study he studied medicine and received his doctor's degree from the same institution. Immediately afterward he had thirteen months' experience in practice at the Maternal Hospital, in Vienna, which is the largest institution of its kind in the world. After leaving this hospital he spent eighteen months in travel throughout Europe, visiting, in the course of these travels, all the principal hospitals and medical institutions on the continent. In the year 1832 cholera was epidemic in Europe, and the Austrian government sent a special commission, composed of physicians, to Russia to investigate and make a report on the origin and progress of the disease. Dr. Pollak, then a student at Vienna, accompanied this commission, and his experiences in that connection were of a memorable character. In 1837 he determined to come to America, and on the 4th of July of that year landed in New York City. He had in his possession when he arrived in New York a draft for $383 on a mercantile house of that city, which failed three days later, before paying the draft, leaving him absolutely penniless, a stranger in a strange city. Thus situated he found it exceedingly difficult to establish himself, as he had intended, in the practice of his profession, and, notwithstanding his talent and education, but little success attended his efforts to gain a foothold as a practicing physician in New York. At this time an epidemic of yellow fever was raging in New Orleans, and he conceived the idea of going to that city and tendering his services to its stricken inhabitants, but lacked the means of getting there. One day he chanced to meet a New York lawyer, to whom he divulged his intentions, and the lawyer kindly agreed to advance the money necessary to defray his expenses to New Orleans. Accepting this offer, he left his library as security for the loan, and sailed for the "Crescent City" on the ship "Levant," Captain Bartlett. Upon his arrival in New Orleans, he met Thomas Shearon, who was the owner of a large plantation on the Cumberland River, below Nashville, and who arranged with him to enter his service as physician to his family. In pursuance of this arrangement he at once went to Tennessee, where he soon thereafter established himself in a lucrative practice. In a comparatively short time he accumulated three thousand dollars as the reward of his professional labors, but was unfortunate enough to lose the entire amount through loaning it to his employer or landlord. In 1842 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and for two years thereafter practiced in that city. He then removed to Point Coupee, Louisiana, at the suggestion of General Taylor, and in addition to practicing his profession at that place, he purchased a cotton plantation, which he cultivated until it was practically destroyed by the Mississippi River. He then went again to New Orleans, but in 1845 came to St. Louis. Up to the time of his arrival in this city the demon of ill luck seems to have pursued him remorselessly, and one hundred dollars represented the sum total of his possessions when he established his home and began the practice of his profession in this city. At that time there were comparatively few of his countrymen in St. Louis, and they were not then, as now, numbered among the most affluent residents of the city. In consequence of this condition of affairs, Dr. Pollak had, for a time, little practice other than that which brought

him no returns financially. His heart was in his work, however, and without regard to fees he rendered professional services freely to all who called upon him, and, with Dr. McPheeters, Dr. Pope, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. S. G. Moses, and Dr. Joseph Clark, conducted the first private dispensary established in the city. After a time he became well established in practice, and for sixteen years made his home at the old Planters' House, having his office in its immediate vicinity. In 1850, in company with James E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, Joseph Charless, Robert Holmes, and the Rev. Dr. Potts, he established the Missouri School for the Blind, which has since become a State institution. He was not only one of the founders, but has been one of the chief promoters of this splendid humanitarian enterprise, and for thirty-four years he has been connected with the institution as a trustee and attending physician. In 1859 he went abroad and spent twenty-two months in Europe, qualifying himself to practice as an oculist and aurist, and has since given his attention to this specialty, achieving much more than local renown by reason of his knowledge and skill. During the Civil War he was conspicuously identified with the United States and Western Sanitary Commissions, acting for a long time as hospital inspector, patriotically returning the salary allowed him to the treasury and rendering his services free of charge to the government. He established, in 1861, also, the first eye and ear clinic in St. Louis, that institution being the first of its kind which came into existence west of the Mississippi River. This institution, which became a department of Mullanphy Hospital, has ever since been maintained by Dr. Pollak gratuitously, and between thirty and forty thousand patients have been treated under these auspices. At the present time (1898) Dr. Pollak is the oldest practicing physician in St. Louis, interesting alike because of broad knowledge, his long experience, and his scholarly attainments. He married, in 1873, Miss Sallie Perry, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Captain Samuel Perry, who was a wealthy steamboat owner of that city. Their children are Samuel Perry Pollak, now of Caracas, Venezuela, and Charles Pope Pollak, of the firm of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago.

Pollard, Henry M., lawyer and congressman, was born June 14, 1836, in the town of Plymouth, Windsor County, Vermont. His father was Moses Pollard, who was ten times elected to the Legislature of Vermont, and Asa Pollard, who was the first "rebel" killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, was his great-uncle. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Brown, and her father settled in Vermont about the year 1780, going there from Massachusetts. The house in which Mr. Pollard was born was built by his grandfather Brown, and this house, which was built on the old trail leading from Boston to Montreal, and is now over one hundred years old, is still occupied. Near the house was standing, in 1890, an apple tree which sprung from seed left by a troop of cavalrymen going from Southeastern Vermont to join General Arnold's army at Montreal. When Mr. Pollard's grandfather Brown went to Vermont, he took with him an English clock made in 1723, which was the admiration of all who saw it at that early day, and which is still in the possession of the family, having kept time for more than 175 years. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Pollard had ten children, all of whom grew up, married, and settled in Windsor County, Vermont. From there the representatives of this family went out into other parts of the country, and they are now to be found in nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Pollard was educated in the common schools of Vermont, at Black River Academy, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the last named institution in 1857. He then came west, and studied law at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar early in the year 1861. When the Civil War began he enlisted in the Eighth Vermont Infantry Regiment, and by successive promotions attained the rank of major. During the years 1862 and 1863, his regiment was a part of General Bank's command, and later he was on the staff of General William Dwight, who commanded the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan. In 1865 Major Pollard came to Missouri and settled in Chillicothe, where he began the practice of his profession. The first public office which he held was that of county attorney of Livingston County, Missouri. In 1876 he was elected Mayor of Chillicothe, and the same year was elected to Congress from the district in which he then resided. He served with distinction in the lower branch of the National Legislature one term, and was a candidate for

re-election, but was defeated, his district having been changed so that the Republican party, to which he has always belonged, had no chance of electing its candidate. In 1879 he removed to St. Louis, and has since been recognized as one of the able and accomplished members of the bar of this city. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been commander of Ransom Post of this city, belonging to the last named organization. He is also a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Masonic order. In 1864, while on a leave of absence from the Union Army, he married Miss Mariel E. Adams, a native of Vermont. Mrs. Pollard was the daughter of Abraham Adams, a manufacturer of woolens, who was for many years prominent in the business circles of the State of Vermont.

Pollman, August Frederick, was born in St. Louis, July 4, 1862, son of Frederick and Mary Pollman, both natives of Germany, who came to St. Louis in 1847. After obtaining a fairly good education in the public schools, he was apprenticed to the plasterer's trade with his brother, H. C. Pollman, and later worked for his brother as an employe in the coal trade. He was employed in various capacities thereafter during his youth and early manhood, always energetic, industrious and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and practicing all the time the frugality which is essential to the building up of fortunes. When he had accumulated a little capital by this means, he became associated with the brother before mentioned, under the firm name of H. C. Pollman & Bro., and together they took large contracts for street-sprinkling in St. Louis, which yielded them handsome returns. They were engaged also to a considerable extent in the coal trade, and in 1888 incorporated the H. C. Pollman & Bros'. Coal & Sprinkling Company, of which August F. Pollman was vice-president until 1897. In the year last named he disposed of his interest in this corporation and engaged in the same business under his own name and on his own account. He has been a successful business man and a good citizen. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Order of Odd Fellows. He married first, in 1884, Miss Anna Margaret Gerken, of Wright's City, Missouri. She died in 1889, leaving two children—Esther and August Frederick Pollman. In 1892 Mr. Pollman married Miss Henrietta E. Gerken, a niece of his first wife, and two children have been born of this marriage, named, respectively, Henry Clay and Franklin Simon Pollman.

Polyhymnia Society.—See "Music in St. Louis."

Ponce de Leon, Juan, explorer of the lower Mississippi region, "was born in San Servas, Province of Campos, in 1460, and died in Cuba in July, 1521. He was descended from an ancient family of Aragon; was in his youth page of the infante, afterward Ferdinand VII, and served with credit against the Moors of Granada. According to some authorities he accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to Hispaniola, in 1493, but Washington Irving and other modern historians say that he only sailed in 1502 with Nicolas de Ovando, who was appointed Governor of that island. He took an active part in the pacification of the country, and became Governor of the eastern part, or Province of Higuey, where the natives had frequent intercourse with those of the Island of Borinquen (Porto Rico). From them he acquired information about that island, and, hearing that it contained abundance of gold, he obtained permission to conquer it. In 1508 he sailed, with eighty Spanish adventurers and some auxiliary Indians, and in a few days he landed in Borinquen, where he was well received by the natives. The principal cacique, Aguainaba, accompanied him to all parts of the island, and Ponce collected many samples of gold, and was astonished at the fertility of the soil. In 1509 he returned to Hispaniola to report and in quest of re-enforcements, but the new Governor, Diego Columbus, gave the command of the expedition to Diego Ceron, and sent Ponce as his lieutenant. The latter, through his protector, Ovando, at the court of Spain, claimed the appointment to the governorship of Borinquen, and in 1510 he obtained it. He sent Ceron to Hispaniola, began the construction of the first city, calling it Caparra, and sent his lieutenant, Cristoval de Sotomayor, to found another city in the southwest, near the Bay of Guanica. Soon he began to distribute the Indians among his officers, as had been done in Hispaniola, and Aguainaba's brother and successor, of the same name, began a war of

extermination against the invaders. He was defeated in successive encounters, and the natives called the Caribs of the lesser Antilles to their help, but Ponce conquered the whole island. In the beginning of 1512 Ponce was deprived of his government, and, broken in health by wounds, resolved to go in search of the fountain of eternal youth, which, according to the reports of the natives, existed in an island called Bimini. He gathered many of his former followers and other adventurers, sailed on March 3, 1512, with three caravels, from the port of San German, and visited several of the Bahama Islands, but was told that the land in question lay farther west. On March 27th he landed in latitude 30 degrees north, a little north of the present city of St. Augustine, on a coast which, on account of the abundant vegetation, he called Florida Island. He sailed along the coast to a cape, which he called Corrientes, but, disappointed in his search for the fountain of youth, returned to Porto Rico on October 5th, and sailed for Spain, where he obtained for himself and his successors the title of Adelantado of Bimini and Florida. In 1515 he returned with three caravels from Seville, and touched at Porto Rico, where, finding that the Caribs had nearly overpowered the Spanish garrison, he remained to expel them, and founded in the south of the island the city of Ponce. In March, 1521, he made a second attempt to conquer Florida, and sailing with two ships from San German reached a point about fifty miles to the south of his former landing place. He began to explore the interior, but found a warlike people, and, after many encounters with the natives, was obliged to re-embark, with the loss of nearly all his followers. Not desiring to return, after his defeat, to Porto Rico, he retired to the island of Cuba, where he died shortly afterward, in consequence of a wound from a poisoned arrow. His remains were subsequently transported to the city of San Juan de Porto Rico, and rest in the church of San Jose. A monument has been erected to his memory recently in that city."—(Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

Pond Fort, a dance-house located at the corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets, and kept for a long time by a woman known as "Captain Jack." The name was suggested by its proximity to Chouteau's pond.

Pontifical Celebration.—In June of 1871 Roman Catholics in all parts of the civilized world celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX, the first of all "the popes who had ever reigned beyond the years of Peter." June 25th of that year this anniversary was celebrated with imposing ceremonies in St. Louis. A procession of Catholic societies four miles in length marched through the principal streets of the city, and at night there was a general illumination. Portraits of the pope, surrounded by wreaths of evergreen, were conspicuous in public places and in the windows of many private residences, and bonfires and pyrotechnic displays were features of the evening demonstration. The grand marshal of the parade was Major Henry S. Turner, and he had more than a score of aids and assistants, among whom were many prominent citizens.

Pontiac.—The visit of this noted Indian chieftain to St. Louis in 1769 was one of the memorable incidents of that year. Pontiac was the friend of St. Ange de Bellerive, and had always been on friendly terms with the French settlers of the Illinois country, but he hated the English and had made himself famous by his skill in planning campaigns against them. He was born on Ottawa River, about 1720. His father was an Ottawa, and his mother an Ojibway, and as the Ottawas were in alliance with the Ojibways and Pottawattomies, he became head chief of the three tribes in his young manhood. In 1746 he and his warriors defended the French at Detroit against an attack by some of the Northern tribes, and in 1755 he was probably the leader of the Ottawas at Braddock's defeat. When the English took possession of the Western forts, after the treaty of Paris, Pontiac ostensibly acquiesced in the movement, but soon began planning for the extermination of the English occupants of the country. He first sent messengers with a red-stained tomahawk and a wampum war belt to visit every tribe between Ottawa and the lower Mississippi, and induced them all to join the conspiracy to make a simultaneous attack on all the Western posts. Early in 1763 a great council was held near Detroit, at which Pontiac delivered a remarkable oration, in which he recounted the wrongs the Indians had suffered at the hands of the English, and declared that a Delaware Indian, who had been admitted into the

presence of the "Great Spirit," had been told that the red men must "return to the customs and weapons of their ancestors, throw away the weapons they had acquired from the white man, abstain from whisky, and take up the hatchet against the English." He characterized the English as "dogs dressed in red, who have come to rob you of your hunting grounds and drive away the game." At this council the Indian plan of campaign was matured, Pontiac alloting to himself the task of taking Detroit. His plans were prematurely disclosed, and, being prepared for his attack, the garrison at Detroit withstood a siege which lasted from May until October. Although he failed to capture Detroit, Fort Sandusky, Fort St. Joseph, Fort Miami, Fort Ouatanon, Mackinaw, Presque Isle, Fort Le Boeuf, and Fort Venango were captured by the Indians in this formidable uprising, which passed into history as "Pontiac's War." English troops sent against the savages conquered a peace soon afterward, and Sir William Johnson negotiated a treaty with Pontiac at Oswego, in 1766. While on the warpath, however, he had captured and destroyed eight out of twelve fortified posts attacked by his forces, and had massacred more than two thousand English troops and colonists. When his confederation was finally broken up, he retired to the "Illinois country," and from there he came to St. Louis, in 1769. Disappointed and embittered by the failure of his well planned schemes he had by that time become addicted to drunkenness, and while at St. Louis and Cahokia he was intoxicated much of the time. Taking advantage of this weakness, a Kaskaskia Indian—said to have been bribed by an English trader—embraced an opportunity to kill him in the woods near Cahokia. His remains were brought to St. Louis by St. Ange and buried here, but all traces of his burial place long since disappeared.

Just north of Fort St. Charles—and probably Broadway now is over the spot in which he was interred—his body received all the military ceremonies that would have been accorded a general, all the garrison acting as escort and guard of honor, as well as the entire population being present. No religious ceremony, as far as can be learned, was performed, Pontiac never having been baptized.

Pony Express.—Although the Pony Express was not a St. Louis institution, it was one of those transient products of Western genius and necessity entitled to be rescued from oblivion and mentioned in the history of the great city of the Central West. It had its origin in 1860 in the need for some more rapid transmission of letters between what was then the western frontier and San Francisco. The region between the Missouri border and the California settlements was a vast expanse of plain and mountains, with here and there a fort and ranch on the great emigrant road along which trains were accustomed to move toward the Eldorados of the West. There were no railroads and not even a telegraph line across this stretch of wilderness, and districts now the seats of thriving cities and industrious populations were little better known to the world than are the South Polar regions in this day. The discovery of gold in Cherry Creek, and the Pike's Peak rush that followed in 1858, had awakened the solitudes and given a vague hint of what was coming in the near future, and the enterprising spirits who were already embarked in the freighting and staging business recognized the necessity of meeting the demand that would be made for a more rapid communication. A stage and express line was opened in 1859 between Fort Leavenworth and Denver by John S. Jones, a government freighter, and William H. Russell, a member of the great freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of Independence, Missouri. It was run irregularly through the summer season and did not prove a success. Jones drew out of the enterprise, and Russell, taking B. F. Ficklin in with him, determined to open a fast express on a more northern route between St. Joseph, via Salt Lake City, and San Francisco. There was but one way to do it—with the aid of men and horses; and both were at hand. The outfitting stations and starting points on the Missouri frontier were thronged with men who would do and dare anything—intrepid, fearless, fond of danger, and possessing powers of endurance that appear incredible; and there were the very kind of horses, too, which the service required—small, clean, gamey animals, of dry flanks, accustomed to scouting and express service, capable of as daring work and as great endurance as the men who rode them. Stations were established along the route, the chief ones at Fort Kearny, Julesburg, Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, to Salt Lake City, and beyond that, at Camp Floyd, Ruby Valley, Humboldt,

Carson City, Placerville and Folsom, to Sacramento, and thence to San Francisco by boat. Horses and riders were placed at the stations and supplies provided for the service, and on the 3d of April, 1860, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Pony Express started at both ends of the line, from St. Joseph and from San Francisco. The announcement had been made beforehand, and a fast mail had been dispatched from New York by rail to St. Joseph, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad providing a special engine with a messenger to bring the mail to St. Joseph, and the ferry boat being held in readiness to carry the express across the Missouri River the moment it arrived. Everything worked well. The United States Express office in St. Joseph was the starting point and there a crowd of persons had gathered, some of whom plucked hairs from the pony's tail as mementoes of the occasion. At the hour Mr. Russell himself placed the leathern pouch on the saddle and strapped it securely, the rider mounted to his seat, rode on the boat, the whistle sounded, the crowd cheered again and again as the boat pushed off—and the Pony Express was inaugurated at the eastern end of the line. The moment the boat touched the west bank of the Missouri the pony with his rider dashed ashore and up the bank, struck into a run, and in a few minutes was lost to sight on the plains. Equally good fortune attended the start at the western end of the line, a crowd of persons in San Francisco accompanying the messenger as he hastened on the boat precisely at 4 p. m., with his package, and giving him a round of cheers as the boat pushed off and headed her way to Sacramento. It had been announced that the trip would be made in ten days, and on the 13th of April there was an eager expectation at each end of the line, with a wonder as to whether the express would arrive on time or not—and when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the pony with his rider, bearing the San Francisco package, came off the ferry boat at St. Joseph, the news was dispatched over the country as a triumph to be rejoiced at and remembered. A like success attended the express in the other direction, the messenger reaching San Francisco on the Sacramento boat at the appointed time and being received with an ovation. It was a prodigious achievement, crossing two thousand miles of plain and mountain, on a run, in ten days, the solitary rider taking all the chances of hostile Indians, swollen streams, storms and darkness, with such accidents as no human foresight could provide against—and probably it could not have been performed in any other country on the globe. It was the custom to wrap the letter parcels in oil silk before placing them in the pockets, but this did not always protect them, as when the express came to a stream, bank full, there was but one thing to do—swim it at once. Not infrequently, therefore, the letters reached their readers soaked with mountain water. It was a weekly express and, although for letters only, the San Francisco newspapers availed themselves of it by having correspondents at New York and St. Louis to cut from the papers the most important news of the week and enclose the clippings in an envelope, which paid the letter rate of $5. Only letters were carried, at $5 each, and the number was limited to a weight of fifteen pounds. They were secured in the four pockets of a square, heavy leathern wallet, called "mochilla," one in each corner, which was strapped on the saddle. At first the stations were about twenty-five miles apart, each rider making three stations, but afterward the distance between stations was reduced to ten miles. In the day time, when the hour began to draw nigh for the express to appear, the rider could be seen afar off on the plains, or on the horizon, and the station-keeper was ready with a fresh horse, saddled and bridled, and ready to be mounted. If it was at night, a whoop or yell from the coming rider warned the station-keeper. As the rider neared the station he loosened the "mochilla," and when he dismounted, the keeper instantly buckled it to the saddle on the fresh horse, the two men saying what they had to say during the proceedings; then, a spring into the saddle, a word to the game horse, who understood the whole thing as well as any one, a leap, a thumping of hoofs, and the express was out of sight, in the day, and out of hearing at night. Two minutes was the maximum of time for a change at the stations. It was the habit of riders to make seventy-five miles, and, after a rest, return on the next trip. In an emergency they would do more. William F. Cody—"Buffalo Bill"—was one of the early riders and had the section of 116 miles between Red Buttes, in Wyoming, and Three Crossings, in Nebraska. On one occasion, on reaching Three Crossings, he learned that the rider who was to succeed him had been killed on

the road by the Indians, and that he would have to cover his route. This he did, making a continuous ride of 384 miles without a break, except for meals and changes. Another famous rider, known as "Pony Bob," in a similar emergency, covered the 185 miles between Friday's Station and Smith's Creek and back—370 miles—the route lying over the Sierra Nevada and through a region infested with unfriendly Indians. At the end of his ride he had to be lifted from the saddle and was unable to walk for several days afterward. Henry Wallace was the first rider to start from the Missouri end of the line, and Harry Roff the first from the California end. When the service was at its best there were 190 stations, 200 station-keepers, 200 assistant keepers, 80 riders, and between 400 and 500 horses. Riders were paid from $100 to $125 a month. In the beginning the time between St. Joseph and San Francisco was ten days, or eight miles an hour, but it was shortened to eight days, or ten miles an hour. The fastest time ever made was when President Lincoln's inaugural address was carried in 1861—seven days and seventeen hours, or 10.7 miles an hour. The greatest feat in fast riding was done by "Pony Bob," when he dashed over the 120 miles from Smith's Creek to Fort Churchill in eight hours and ten minutes, at the rate of 14.7 miles an hour. The only serious interruption of the service was in the spring of 1860, when, during the outbreak of the Pah Utes, Shoshones and Bannocks, nearly all the stations between Salt Lake City and Carson City were burned, the stock run off, and the station-keepers killed or driven away, and several riders killed, causing a suspension of several weeks. Several riders, at other times, were killed by emigrants who mistook them for Indians. After the express was started the telegraph was extended from both ends, the express starting point moving with the line, until, in 1862, the telegraph was completed across the continent, and the Pony Express became a thing of the past—one of the not few thrilling memories of human prowess and adventure that enrich the history of the Trans-Mississippi region.

Mark Twain, who has done so much to illustrate Western character, thus describes the pony and his rider: "In a little while all interest was taken up in stretching our necks and watching for the 'pony rider'—the fleet messenger who sped across the continent from St. Joe to Sacramento, carrying letters nineteen hundred miles in eight days! Think of that, for perishable horse and human flesh and blood to do! The pony rider was usually a little bit of a man, brim-full of spirit and endurance. No matter what time of day or night his watch came on, and no matter whether it was winter or summer, raining, snowing, hailing or sleeting, or whether his 'beat' was a level straight road, or a crazy trail over mountain crags and precipices, or whether it led through peaceful regions or regions that swarmed with hostile Indians, he must be always ready to leap into the saddle and be off like the wind. There was no idling time for a pony rider on duty. He rode fifty miles without stopping, by daylight, moonlight, starlight, or through the bleakness of darkness—just as it happened. He rode a splendid horse, that was born for a racer and fed and lodged like a gentleman; kept him at his utmost speed for ten miles, and, then, as he came crashing up to the station where stood two men holding fast a fresh impatient steed, the transfer of rider and mail-bag was made in the twinkling of an eye, and away flew the eager pair, and were out of sight before the spectator could get hardly the ghost of a look. Both horse and rider went 'flying light.' The rider's dress was thin and fitted close; he wore a 'round-about' and a skull cap, and tucked his pantaloons into his boot tops like a race rider. He carried no arms; he carried nothing that was not absolutely necessary, for even the postage on his literary freight was worth five dollars a letter. He got but little frivolous correspondence to carry—his bag had business letters in it mostly. His horse was stripped of all unnecessary weight, too. He wore a little wafer of a racing saddle, and no visible blanket. He wore light shoes, or none at all. The little flat mail-pockets strapped under the rider's thighs would each hold about the bulk of a child's primer. They had many and many an important business chapter and newspaper letter, but these were written on paper as airy and thin as gold-leaf, nearly, and their bulk and weight were economized. The stage-coach traveled about 125 miles a day—twenty-four hours—the pony rider about 250. There were about eighty pony riders in the saddle, all the time, night and day, stretching in a long scattering procession from Missouri to California, forty flying eastward and forty toward the west, and among them making 400 gallant horses earn a stirring livelihood and

see a great deal of scenery every day in the year. We had a consuming desire, from the beginning, to see a pony rider, but somehow or other, all had passed us, and all that met us managed to streak by in the night, and so we heard only a whiz and a hail, and the swift phantom of the desert was gone before we could get our heads out of the windows. But now we were expecting one along every moment and would see him in broad daylight. Presently the driver exclaims: 'Here he comes!' Every neck is stretched further, and every eye strained wider. Away across the endless dead level of the prairie, a black speck appears against the sky, and it is plain that it moves. Well, I should think so! In a second or two, it becomes a horse and rider, rising and falling—sweeping toward us nearer and nearer—growing more and more distinct, more and more sharply defined—nearer and still nearer, and the flutter of the hoofs comes faintly to the ear—another instant, a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of the rider's hand, but no reply, and man and horse burst past our excited faces and go winging away like the belated fragment of a storm."

Poor House.—See "Health and Sanitation."

Pope, Charles Alexander, physician, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, March 15, 1818. His father, Benj. S. Pope, a native of Delaware and son of Colonel Charles Pope, who served with distinction as colonel of a Delaware regiment during the War of the Revolution, was a man of rare literary taste and culture. He emigrated to Mississippi in 1815, where he met and was united in marriage with Miss Eliza E. Wyatt, a lady of refinement and gentle birth, and soon thereafter removed to Alabama, making his home in the beautiful and cultured town of Huntsville. Inheriting a taste for study, Dr. Pope, after a course of thorough academic training in his native town, entered the University of Alabama, from which institution he was graduated at an early age, and soon thereafter commenced the study of medicine with the same industry and zeal which ever characterized his whole professional life. Attracted by the national reputation of Dr. Daniel Drake, as a teacher of medicine as well as a medical philosopher, he attended his first course of medical lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College. From Cincinnati he went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1839, when just twenty-one years of age. Not content with the medical knowledge already acquired, Dr. Pope soon after his graduation in Philadelphia, determined to avail himself of the advantages of European study. As the French School of Medicine was at that time the most celebrated in Europe, he repaired to Paris, where for two years he diligently and faithfully attended the hospitals, and listened to the lectures of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of the French capital, devoting special attention to the study of surgery, for which department he had a strong natural inclination, and for the practice of which he possessed peculiar qualifications. After making the most of his stay in Paris, he also visited the various other medical centers of Europe and of the United Kingdom, to reap any benefit which might arise from visiting their hospitals and studying their methods. On returning to the United States he was attracted to St. Louis as the most promising city of the West, whose future greatness was even then unmistakably foreshadowed. Here, in January, 1842, he commenced his professional career, devoting himself from the start exclusively to the study and practice of surgery. It was not long before his thorough and minute knowledge of anatomy, his skill, dexterity and success as an operator, coupled with his high moral qualities and his suave, urbane manners, marked him as a man destined speedily to rise to the front rank of his profession. This expectation of his friends and admirers was not long in being realized. His success as a surgeon was rapid and well sustained. He was called on to perform many of the most delicate and important operations in surgery, which he accomplished with such gratifying success as at once to cause him to be ranked among the leading surgeons of the West. In 1843 he was chosen professor of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, then in connection with the St. Louis University, but which subsequently became the Medical Department of Washington University of this city, and, in 1847, in accordance with his cherished desire he was transferred to the chair of surgery in the same institution, which for a number of years he continued to

fill with distinguished ability, being deservedly popular, both as a teacher and practitioner of surgery. In 1846 he was married to Miss Caroline, only daughter of Colonel John O'Fallon, one of St. Louis' wealthiest citizens, who as a tribute to his distinguished son-in-law, erected at his own expense the large and handsome building on the corner of Seventh and Myrtle Streets, so long occupied by the St. Louis Medical College. In 1854 Dr. Pope had the high honor conferred on him of being elected president of the American Medical Association, and the following year he presided over the national assembly, at its meeting held in Philadelphia, with dignity and with credit to himself. This made him favorably known to the medical profession throughout the United States. He took a deep interest, not only in medical, but also in secular education as well—for a long time he served as a useful member of the school board of this city, and in recognition of his valuable services in this connection one of the largest public school houses of the city bears his name. Occupied as he was with professional and other duties, he gave but little attention to mere party politics, and never identified himself actively with either of the great political parties of the country, though as a good citizen he never failed to cast his ballot for the candidate which he judged would best subserve the interest of the city and of the country at large. A Southern man by birth and education, he never joined the party of secession, but he rather leaned to the side of the Union, though without the least bitterness or resentment toward his Southern friends. During the war between the States from 1861 to 1865, he cheerfully rendered such surgical assistance as he was able to the wounded of both armies brought to the city for treatment. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose communion he continued a worthy and consistent member. Dr. Pope remained in the active and successful discharge of his professional and other duties, until the fall of 1865, when, reluctantly yielding to the solicitation of his family he relinquished them all, with the view of spending a few years in European travel, making the French capital his headquarters. In the spring of 1870 he returned to St. Louis on a short visit of business and pleasure, his family remaining abroad. He was received with open arms by his numerous friends and admirers, who combined to render his visit a most gratifying ovation. But scarcely had tidings of his safe return to the bosom of his family been received, when the whole community was shocked by the announcement of his sudden and unexpected death, which occurred in the city of Paris, July 5, 1870, in the fifty-second year of his age. His death was regarded as a loss to the city, as well as to the medical profession. His wife and four children, one son and three daughters, survived him, who, since his death, have continued to reside in Europe.

Population.—The population of a growing and prosperous American city is always a subject of interest, not only to its own citizens but to others, also, who take a patriotic concern in the prosperity of the country; and there are few great cities in the land whose population more impressively exhibits growth in greatness and power than that of St. Louis. For many years after the trading post whose name it bears was established it was a tame, dull place, giving little promise of the greatness that awaited it, but this was because the whole country was tame and dull also, giving but little sign of the greatness it was destined to reach. Besides, the vast stretch of country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, now occupied by eight great States, was, for a generation after St. Louis was settled, a wilderness which had to be partially subdued and settled, before there would be any considerable emigration to the region west of the Mississippi. It is not surprising, therefore, that the trading post grew very slowly at first. The accessions were by ones, twos and threes, and at long intervals. Sometimes a solitary hunter from Kentucky, with his faithful rifle on his shoulder, and clad in his buckskin hunting-suit, would cross the river and make his appearance in the settlement. But the Kentucky hunter could not be counted on to become a citizen. He was in search of hunting grounds, and as he had left Kentucky because the settlements were becoming too close together, he did not take kindly to the similar beginnings of civilization at St. Louis. It was a good place to lay in a stock of powder and lead, and when this task was performed, he would stalk out, as he came in, with his rifle on his shoulder, and disappear in the forest, unless, indeed, he chanced to come in about the time the Chouteaus, Gratiots, and their associates in the fur trade were making up an

expedition to the far West—in which case they would engage the new hunter to go along to assist in supplying game for the party, and take a hand in anything in the way of adventure that might offer. Sometimes a couple of cordellers, or keel-boatmen from the Ohio River would make their way up from the mouth of the Ohio in search of employment, or a small party of cordellers would land with their boat, bringing some traveler, or naturalist, or well-to-do person from the East to take his chances in the little settlement. There was an intercourse between the trading post and New Orleans, and this would leave an occasional deposit of one or two persons as an accretion to the population; and a still larger source of increase was the intercourse with Michilimackinac, Detroit and Montreal, from which places Canadian voyageurs and coureurs, needed in fur trade expeditions, came to engage in the service of the great St. Louis patrons. There was an element that contributed to the growth of the population which was not desirable, but which could not be repelled—and this was the Indians who occasionally straggled in from the surrounding country, or came down with the returning expeditions, and remained to become hangers-on, rather than citizens of the place. But all these accessions put together made a small show of figures, and ten years after the founding of the post it did not number over 300 souls. Ten years later, in 1785, it numbered about 500, and in 1799, thirty-five years after the first settlement, the population had not reached a thousand—the figures being 925. Eleven years later, in 1810, it was only 1,400—an increase of 475, or at the rate of 43 a year. In the next decade the place showed signs of becoming something, for its population is stated to have been, in 1815, 2,000, and in 1820, 4,000. The United States census of 1830 gave it at 4,977. Ten years later, in 1840, it was 16,469, and the place now came to be recognized as having outgrown the conditions of a town, and become a city. Thenceforward its increase in population was rapid and substantial. In 1844 the population had increased to 34,140—more than a doubling in four years; and in 1850, it was 77,860—an increase of nearly four-fold in a single decade. This was the greatest pro rata increase in population the city ever showed, and it shows one of the most prosperous decades of its history—a decade marked by rapid settlement of the new States between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River, an astonishing growth of the steamboat interest, the acquisition of New Mexico, Utah and California, and a great increase of the trade between St. Louis and the far West. It was in the last year of this decade, too, that gold was discovered in California, and the outfitting business done by St. Louis in 1849 had something to do with the large population reported in the census of 1850. Through the next decade it continued to increase without a sign of faltering. In 1852 the city census showed 94,000—an increase of 19,561 in two years, or at the rate of 9,780 a year. Four years later, in 1856, it had grown to 125,200—an increase of 31,200, or over 8 per cent a year. At the end of the decade, in 1860, the United States census gave a population of 185,587—a doubling and 36,709 over, or a growth of 150 per cent in the ten years. The decade between 1850 and 1860 was a continuation of the remarkable era of prosperity that marked the preceding one. It brought the full development of the overland trade with California, the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska, the beginning of the emigration to the Pike's Peak gold diggings in Colorado, and a large increase in the population of the country adjacent to St. Louis. The next decade, from 1860 to 1870, included the Civil War, the first two years of which benumbed the trade of St. Louis and seriously crippled its energies and diverted a share of its commerce to rival cities. Nevertheless, in spite of the temporary suspension of its river trade with the South and other disadvantages incidental to its position, so soon as the war was ended, and, indeed, before, St. Louis began to assert its power in the realm of commerce and to reclaim the business that had been, for a time, diverted—and, at the next United States census, in 1870, it gave a population of 310,864. This was a surprising growth—125,286—and there are reasons for suspecting that it was an exaggeration, one of them being the disadvantage under which the city labored during four years of the decade, and another, the comparatively small growth exhibited in the next census, that of 1880. It appears unreasonable, notwithstanding the fact that considerable additions of territory were made during this decade, that the city should increase its population 125,286 in the decade of the Civil War, which greatly curtailed its trade, and only 39,658 in the follow-

ing decade, when its energies were unfettered and the country at peace. But, leaving the figures of 1870 out of the account, it is seen that the city increased in the twenty years, from 1860 to 1880, from 185,587 to 350,522—an increase of 164,935. This is very near a doubling and shows that this period of twenty years between 1860 and 1880 was but little behind the one between 1840 and 1860 in prosperity and progress. In 1880 the population had become too great to exhibit the rate of increase it showed in earlier days. Still, the United States census of 1890 showed 451,770—an increase of 101,248, in the decade ending with that year, revealing a growth of about 3 per cent a year. An estimate on this basis would show a population in 1897 of 546,641, and indicate for the first year of the twentieth century a population of 582,783. Beginning in 1810, with the first United States census after the Louisiana Purchase, when the population of St. Louis was 1,400, we find that the rate of increase to 1830 was 356 per cent. In the decade from 1830 to 1840, it increased from 4,977 to 16,469—a rate of 230 per cent. In the next decade, from 1840 to 1850, it increased from 16,469 to 77,860—a rate of nearly 376 per cent. In the next decade, from 1850 to 1860, it increased from 77,860 to 185,587—a rate of 140 per cent. The increase in the next decade, from 1860 to 1870, was from 185,587 to 310,864—a rate of nearly 70 per cent. From 1870 to 1880 the increase was from 310,864 to 350,522—not quite 13 per cent. From 1880 to 1890, the increase was from 350,522 to 451,770—a rate of 29 per cent. From 1890 to 1900 the estimated increase is from 451,770 to 582,783—a rate of nearly 30 per cent. The growth of the population of St. Louis in one hundred years, as thus indicated, is from 1,000 in the year 1800 to 582,783 in the year 1900. If the rate of increase in the future be put as low as 20 per cent to the decade, then the forecast of the population in the twentieth century would be as follows: In the year 1900, 542,125; in the year 1910, 650,548; in the year 1920, 780,658; in the year 1930, 936,790; in the year 1940, 1,124,148; and in the year 1950, 1,348,978.

The growth of St. Louis in population in comparison with other cities is exhibited in its rapid ascent. In 1830, when its population of 4,977 may be said to have first entitled it to be classed as a city, it was the forty-fourth city of the United States in population; in 1840, it was the twentieth; in 1850 it was the sixth; in 1860 it was the sixth; in 1870 it was the fifth; in 1880 it was the fifth, and in 1890, it was the fifth. In the period of sixty years it outstripped thirty-eight other cities which had outranked it, and was itself outstripped by only one, Chicago.

D. M. Grissom.

Porter, William, physician, was born March 18, 1850, son of Rev. Byron Porter and Agnes (Rankin) Porter. His father was an eminent Presbyterian divine, who preached for many years at Beaver, Pennsylvania, where his memory is still cherished by those who remember him as the perfect type of Christian gentleman and faithful pastor. Dr. Porter's mother was of Scotch extraction and traced her ancestry through one line to the family of which Robert Burns was a distinguished representative, and it was to the grandfather of Mrs. Porter that the poet directed many of the letters which have been published in connection with his biography and memoirs. In his early youth, Dr. Porter was sent to Westminster College, a noted Presbyterian institution of learning in Western Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts and the first honors of his class in 1870. At a later date the same institution conferred upon him also the degree of master of arts. After completing his collegiate course he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received his doctor's degree from that institution. Immediately afterward he went abroad and attached himself to the staff of the London City Hospital, where he had a rare opportunity to continue his studies and practical observations. After a time he was transferred to the staff of the London Throat & Chest Hospital, where he was assistant to Sir Morell MacKenzie, who was one of the founders of that hospital and the most renowned English physician of his day. He had the good fortune to operate under Dr. MacKenzie's preceptorship and guidance during a period of two years and to enjoy also his warm personal friendship. When this great English physician, medical educator and author visited St. Louis some years since he was the guest of Dr. Porter during his stay in the city, and on numerous occasions evidenced his warm regard for his former pupil. Before returning to this country and after leaving London, Dr. Porter visited Berlin, Vienna and

Paris, continuing his studies in those cities with special reference to diseases of the throat and chest. He returned to the United States in 1875 and started westward with the intention of establishing himself in the practice of his profession on the Pacific Coast. Reaching St. Louis, however, he became enamored of the city, and pleased with the opportunities which it offered as a field of practice for the well trained physician, he determined to locate here. His superior attainments and qualifications soon commanded deserved recognition, and he is now rounding out a quarter of a century of eminently successful practice. The strong impress which he has made upon his profession, and the high regard in which he is held by those who should be the best judges of his capabilities are attested by the fact that he has served as president of the American Medical Editors' Association and as president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. He has contributed much to medical literature and is American editor of the London Journal of Laryngology. He married, in 1885, Miss Pearl E. Dickinson, of Schenectady, New York, who is a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families of the Empire State.

Port of St. Louis.—St. Louis was elevated to the dignity of a port of entry in the year 1831, when its population of 6,500 had brought it before the attention of the country as a city with a future before it. Being in the interior, it is an interior port, as distinguished from the outer ports, which are situated on or near the coast and where vessels bringing cargoes from foreign countries make their landing. Being a port of entry St. Louis is entitled to the privilege of having imported goods entered directly in its own customhouse for payment of duties, without being compelled to secure them through another port. When it was made a port of entry the customhouse was established and John Smith appointed the first surveyor of customs.

Postal Congress, Visit of the.—June 5, 1897, a party of ninety-one delegates to the Universal Postal Congress, which convened at Washington, D. C., May 5th, visited St. Louis under escort of First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath. It was one of the most cosmopolitan bodies of men that ever assembled in the United States, representing practically the civilized world, and nearly all of them men of high title. Their number included eight ministers of foreign nations accredited to this country, and seventeen postmasters-general. One of the most distinguished, M. Fritsch, Director of Posts for the German Empire, was a member of the Lisbon and Vienna Congresses of 1885 and 1891. The chief French representative was M. Ausaulb, Administrator of Posts and Telegraphs. Sir Horace Walpole, English Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, headed a British delegation from all parts of the world. Other distinguished postal dignitaries were Emidio Chiaradin, of Italy; Isaac Van Alhpen, from the Transvaal; Nevdon N. Bryaijan, Persia; Yussef Saba Pasha, Egypt; Moustapha Bey, Turkey; Mr. Arai, Japan; Chin Pom Ye, Wie Ting Fang, China, etc. A committee of entertainment, composed of the United States officials and representatives of the Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade, escorted the party to the Planters' Hotel and, after dinner, to Forest Park Highlands, and on the next day gave them a steamboat ride to Montesano, and in the afternoon a drive to Shaw's Garden and the parks, the guests departing at night for Chicago.

Post Graduate School of Missouri Medical College.—A school organized in 1880, under the charter of the Missouri Medical College, the object of which was to give practitioners of medicine and those who desired to continue their studies after graduation from the medical college, facilities and advantages for special studies and practical instruction such as could not be afforded in the ordinary courses of lectures. Leading physicians of the city were identified with this school as members of the faculty, and its sessions were held in the building of the Missouri Medical College.

Postoffice.—When St. Louis was settled there were no postoffices on the west side of the Mississippi. The American colonies had a Postmaster-General in Benjamin Franklin, but neither the French nor Spanish governments had any postal system in Louisiana Territory. Correspondence with the officials was by courier, and there was not much of that. An irregular line of messengers was kept up between the fur merchants and the Indian traders in the West, but it could not

be considered as established communication. Scarcely more systematic was the intercourse between the pioneer settlements. Indeed, the postal service of this country is almost entirely the growth of one hundred years. In 1789 the total number of postoffices in the United States was but seventy-five, with only 1875 miles of service. The rates of postage, established in 1792, which were continued with only a few unimportant changes for fifty years, were, on a single piece of paper of less than an ounce in weight, six cents for thirty miles, or less; not exceeding eighty, ten cents; and so on up to twenty-five cents for 450 miles. If the piece weighed over an ounce the postage was quadrupled. Thus in the early days the use of the mails was an item classed among the luxuries, even where they could be availed of at all. When Louisiana Territory was acquired, postoffices were established in St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve and St. Charles by Postmaster-General Gideon Granger, under Jefferson's administration. Some correspondence was held between General Granger and Rufus Easton for the establishment of a postoffice in St. Louis immediately after the formal transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and consequently Easton became the first postmaster, acting from July 4, 1804, at the time, prothonotary or clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He held the position until October 14, 1815, when he succeeded Edward Hempstead as a delegate in Congress. Up to 1823 there was only one mail line from Philadelphia to St. Louis, taking in Pittsburg, Wheeling, Louisville, New Albany, Vincennes and Cahokia, going by horseback once a week from Pittsburg to St. Louis. As late as 1808 the only mail routes west of Indiana and Kentucky were between Vincennes and Ste. Genevieve and Cahokia, thence to St. Louis twice a month. Postmaster Easton's office was a small room in a stone building on the southwest corner of Third and Elm Streets. He was not permitted to charge for office rent, but was allowed $10 for a desk. His income was not more than $15 a quarter as postmaster. On Easton's resignation, he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert Simpson, who, as assistant surgeon U. S. A., came to St. Louis in 1809. The office was in the drug store of Simpson & Quarles, west side of Main Street, between Elm and Myrtle. In the fall of 1818 President Monroe appointed Captain A. T. Crane, U. S. A., who died the next year, and who was succeeded by Colonel Elias Rector, the latter remaining until his death in 1822. Under Captain Crane the office was located in the back part of a store building occupied by the Bank of St. Louis. Colonel Rector removed it to the stone mansion of Mrs. Chouteau, south side of Chestnut, below Second. The fifth postmaster was Wilson P. Hunt, appointed October 10, 1822, who removed the office to a small wooden building which had previously been used as a meeting house, corner of Second and Chestnut. Chestnut and Second Streets and the north side of Chestnut, between Third and Fourth, were the postoffice sites until the government erected a Federal building, where Ludlow & Smith's theater stood, corner of Third and Olive Streets, and occupied it in 1859. The line of succession to Postmaster Hunt is Thomas Watson, appointed by President Van Buren, June 26, 1840; Samuel B. Churchill, Tyler, July 9, 1842; John M. Wimer, Polk, June 14, 1845; Archibald Gamble, Taylor, April 24, 1849; David H. Armstrong, Pierce, April 3, 1854; John Hogan, Buchanan, March 30, 1858; Peter L. Foy, Lincoln, April 1, 1861; Joseph S. Fullerton, Johnson, February 21, 1867; A. J. Smith, Grant, April 6, 1869; Chauncey I. Filley, Grant, March 12, 1873; Samuel Hays, Hayes, September 4, 1878; Rodney D. Wells, Arthur, March 5, 1884; William Hyde, Cleveland, November 10, 1885; John B. Harlow, Harrison, January 20, 1890; James L. Carlisle, Cleveland, March 19, 1894. By the efforts of Congressman Erastus Wells an appropriation was secured for a new Federal building. Commissioners were appointed by General Grant to select a site, and the present location, on the block bounded by Olive and Locust, Eighth and Ninth Streets, was chosen. About six and a half millions of dollars were expended in the purchase of the ground and erection of the building, which is known as the customhouse and postoffice, although it serves also for the United States Circuit and District Courts, internal revenue office and some other Federal offices, the surveyor of the port, or customhouse officer, being the custodian. The date of the occupancy of the postoffice part is July 27, 1884. The old postoffice building was retained as a postal station and called the "Postoffice Annex," serving a large section of the business center for the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards,

and for registry and money order purposes. In 1895 it was made a carrier station.

At the period when the term of the first postmaster of St. Louis closed, the entire gross receipts of the United States Postoffice Department did not exceed $800,000. In 1897 the amount of money received at the St. Louis office from sales was upward of $1,600,000, or more than one-third of the cost of the service throughout the country as late as 1850. Postage stamps were first used in 1848, stamped envelopes in 1853, and postal cards were not in vogue until 1873. The registry system was adopted in 1855, free delivery in 1863, and money orders in 1864. The number of letter carriers appointed in St. Louis on the inauguration of the free delivery system was ten. In June, 1898, there were 298 regulars and fifty substitutes, the service, including collections, costing $322,000 per annum. For the year ending December 31, 1897, the total number of pieces of all classes of city mail matter handled was 92,558,952. In the same period the number of letters registered, with fee prepaid, was, in round numbers, 100,000; parcels about half as many. The domestic and international money orders paid reached in the neighborhood of $4,700,000, while the orders issued amounted to $6,250,000. The registry and money order systems have of late years largely superseded the transmission of money by express, and the transaction of money order business through the Clearing House has largely facilitated mercantile exchanges. (See "Clearing House"). The special delivery system, for the immediate delivery of letters and packages prepared by a special stamp, was adopted in 1888. The free delivery, or carrier, service met at first with considerable opposition from business men receiving much mail, they preferring to send or call for it as the safer method; but this soon fell away, and now but few persons other than transients get their mail at the postoffice or stations except on Sundays, when there are no deliveries on carrier routes. The growth of the city has resulted in the establishment of seven postal stations and numerous substations, where money order and registry business is transacted, and which serve as centers for the deposit of matter collected from the street letter boxes, which is dispatched by wagons to the main office and thence to destination. The putting on of early morning fast mail trains, which was inaugurated in 1887, brought about a new system of collections by wagon at night in the most populous parts of the city, which has since been greatly extended. During the administration of Postmaster Harlow the street railroad mail service was inaugurated, St. Louis being the first city to adopt this system, which was much improved by his successor, Mr. Carlisle. In January, 1898, ten mail cars, built upon the model of the steam railway mail cars, were in use, traversing the city north and south by Grand Avenue and connections, and reaching the city limits southwest and northwest by the suburban lines. The transportation of the mails collected along these routes has been thus greatly expedited. In addition, mail matter for certain carriers' routes is distributed to the carriers at points along the line for delivery to the addresses. In other cases, where the carriers' routes are at a distance from the office, carriers are transported to them by street cars to save time. A number of "outside" carriers are allowed extra compensation for bicycles. There is no branch of the government, and there are few private businesses, where the details of efficient service are more perfect than are displayed in the work of the postoffice. In this St. Louis has long held a high rank.

Post, Truman Marcellus, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, June 3, 1810. He was a descendant of Stephen Post, who, somewhere about A. D. 1640, came from England and originally settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Stephen Post subsequently went to Saybrook, Connecticut, and from thence the ancestors of the subject of this sketch moved to Vermont, and resided there for several generations, down to the date of his birth. His grandfather, Roswell Post, was one of Ethan Allen's soldiers at Ticonderoga, was with Stark at Bennington, and served three terms in the Vermont Legislature, and was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at Cornwall, and one of its officers at the time of his death. Martin Post, father of Truman Marcellus, died so early in life as to leave but a meager record. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, formed a partnership with Horatio Seymour, served as clerk in the Vermont House of Representatives, and at some time as county clerk of Addison County, and died in 1811, in his thirty-third year, leaving a widow and three sons. The widow remarried

in 1815, and lived for many years afterward. The oldest son, Martin Post, became a clergyman, and a pioneer educator in the then new West, being one of the founders of Wabash College and pastor of a church at Logansport, Indiana, which position he occupied until shortly before his death, in 1876. The second son, Aurelian, died in early manhood.

After the second marriage of their mother the three sons lived with her for several years at Larrabee's Point, in Shoreham, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, in full view of Mount Independence, Fort Ticonderoga, and the Adirondack Mountains, and the impression of this vision of beauty and grandeur, constant but changing with the ever varying phases of the seasons, had an effect on Truman's developing character and poetic temperament which lasted during his life.

In 1824, during his fifteenth year, he left home with an earnest ambition to acquire a college education, and from that time, by teaching school and in other ways earning his progress, he advanced step by step until, in August, 1829, he was graduated from Middlebury College as the valedictorian of his class. After his graduation he was principal for one year of Castleton Seminary, at Castleton, Vermont.

Between this occupation and 1832 he had been studying law, but a serious illness had turned his mind into other channels, and he considered the propriety of preparing for the ministry. But he found himself, as he said, fenced out of communions by creeds requiring categorical statements of doctrines which to him seemed speculative, and on which he had no positive belief nor grounds for any, and he felt that it became him to be honest, if in any matter of the universe, in that of publicly and formally professing Christ. In the hope of removing these difficulties he went to Andover Theological Seminary, and spent some months there, without finding the positive answer he had hoped for.

Seemingly shut up, as he then thought, to the profession of law, to aid in his education in this direction he went, in 1832, to Washington to listen to arguments in the Supreme Court and debates in Congress.

He writes of this time:

"I was permitted to behold the close of the old regime of men and ideas of the age following the Revolution, and to be present amid the contests of the elder and younger Titans of political debate in their struggle over constitutional questions which were to convulse the country through an era of agitation that was to close only with the arbitrament of civil arms. The simple majesty of Marshall was still upon the bench, and beside him the rich legal and classic lore of Story. The eloquence of Wirt, exuberant and prodigal of beauty; the pure diction and lucid logic of Jones, and the cold, impassive legal argument of Taney were still heard at the bar of the Supreme Court, where also figured the second Adams, the dashing and brilliant Clay, the massive and majestic Webster, and others whose chief field of arms was in the congressional chambers above, where the subtle dialectics of Calhoun, the stalwart force of Benton, and the eloquence of Rives, Burgess, McDuffie and many others were contesting with them the prizes of oratory and partisan leadership. Andrew Jackson was in the chair of State. The times were critical and lowering with war storm, the issues vast, the passion and strife colossal and profound. It was the battle of giants over the life principles of our government and civilization."

During this year, 1832-3, he met, in Washington, Joseph Duncan, at that time Governor of Illinois, and was urged by him to come to the "magnificent virgin fields of the West, and especially to that grand and mysterious land of promise, Illinois"; and it was largely in consequence of this invitation that Mr. Post made his journey west in the following spring.

In June, 1833, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. In March, 1833, he was appointed professor of ancient languages, and soon after professor of ancient history in Illinois College, and continued in these positions down to 1847. His first pupil who, with one other, composed the first class graduated from the college, was Richard Yates, afterward the war Governor of Illinois.

On October 5, 1835, he was married at Middlebury, Vermont, to Frances Alsop Henshaw, daughter of Daniel Henshaw and his then widow, Madam Sarah Henshaw.

In 1837 occurred the Lovejoy riot at Alton. "The Observer," an anti-slavery paper edited by Elijah Lovejoy, was originally established at St. Louis. Its publication at St. Louis had been stopped by intimidation, if not by violence, and Lovejoy transferred his press to Alton, and stored it in the warehouse of Godfrey & Gilman. Two days later a mob at-

tacked the warehouse with the intention of destroying the press. Lovejoy, supported by twenty or thirty men with muskets and shotguns, attempted to defend the building, and in that defense Lovejoy was killed and his press thrown into the river. After this occurrence an article from the pen of Mr. Post, entitled "An Address to the People of Alton," although the authorship was long unknown, appeared in the "American Emancipator."

Although the issues have long since been settled, and the people are all one on the questions involved, the editor inserts a few sentences as illustrating the vigor of Mr. Post's pen at that time:

"Other towns can often look back with pride to their early history, and relumine in the association of the past the waning love of liberty and truth. Boston has her Faneuil Hall; Charleston her Fort Moultrie, but Alton must wear it upon her escutcheon, in characters as imperishable as the rocky bluffs around her, that in her early youth she crouched before not one, but a hundred masters; that, in her, freedom of speech found its first American martyr; that she did all that, in her immaturity and feebleness, she could do to bury freedom of the press, and with it the American Constitution, in a bloody grave. The sacrifice of life may have been small; that of principle was mighty. The infamy of it not all the tide of coming years, or the flow of your ever-rolling Mississippi, can wash away." . . .

"Citizens of Alton: If, in any respect, I may seem to have put myself in the unamiable and most undesirable attitude of a public accuser, it is that I may stimulate to sober inquiry into the causes of the past outrage and the means of future prevention. This means, melancholy experience demonstrates, is to be found only in the firm, fearless, impartial and universal maintenance of law. Abolition is not the last of unpopular doctrines, nor do we know who or what may next become obnoxious to popular odium. Nothing less than the stern enforcement of law, irrespective of persons or opinions or circumstances, will prevent persecution, proscription, and murder without end. This enforcement implies infliction of penalties, as well as promulgation of commands, and involves in your case a melancholy duty with reference to the past. The laws have been repeatedly, openly and flagrantly violated among you—a public, premeditated, atrocious murder has been perpetrated. The course you may take with the offenders will settle the question in the eye of mankind, whether you have moral energy and political virtue enough remaining to retrieve your disgrace and recover your lost position."

A Congregational Church had been organized at Jacksonville, with a small membership, unable to independently support a pastor, and in 1840 its representatives unexpectedly called on Mr. Post to ask him to "obtain a license" and become pastor of the church in addition to his work at the college.

He refused to accept a "license," claiming that to no human power was given authority to permit or prevent the preaching of the Gospel. Notwithstanding his refusal he was "ordained" and became pastor of that church, while still retaining his relationship with the college, until 1847.

In 1847 he received a call to supply for four years the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. He accepted the call, but reserved to himself the right of free expression of his opinions on any religious or political questions, as "he did not want to add another to the slaves in Missouri."

The church organization had been under the pastoral charge of Rev. Henry M. Field—a brother of Stephen, David Dudley and Cyrus—who afterward became editor of the New York "Evangelist." Its membership was not large, and its wealth not equal to that of some other churches in the city; but it was, nevertheless, a church of marked influence, and one of very great promise.

After becoming a resident of St. Louis he was repeatedly called upon for addresses and lectures at St. Louis and elsewhere. Notable among them was the address at the dedication of Bellefontaine Cemetery, in 1850, where, up to that time, no spade had turned the soil to lay the foundations of that shadowy city of rest, whose growth always keeps pace with the growth and decay of the city of unrest wherein we think we live.

Among those who took part were John F. Darby, president of the association; Rev. Dr. Bullard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Rev. William G. Eliot, pastor of the Church of the Messiah; Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. Jeter, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, with many others whose names are not recalled.

The "St. Louis Intelligencer," edited then by Abram S. Mitchell, says of Mr. Post's address: "We shall attempt no description of the effort. It was worthy of the man and of the occasion. No happier selection of speaker could have been made. It was one of the most eloquent and beautiful productions it has ever been our pleasure to hear."

From that address we copy some paragraphs, as belonging not only to the biography of Dr. Post, but as part of the history of St. Louis:

"We are come, 'tis true, to found a city—of your own emporium the shadow, the counterpart, the home; to grow with its growth, and become populous with its people—yet a city for no living men, a city of the dead, we found this day.

"Not in pride come we. In no vain ambition to wrestle with our mortal state, or rescue these bodies from corruption, or our names from oblivion. Too well, alas! we know—

> Nor storied urn, nor animated bust,
> Back to its mansion calls the fleeting breath:
> Nor honor's voice provokes the silent dust,
> Nor flattery soothes the dull, cold ear of death.

"In no such dream of the children of pride, but as under a common doom, we come on an errand of love and sorrow. We come to consecrate a place to the sad proprieties of grief, the last offices of earthly affection, the holy memories of the dead, and the repose of the grave; to hallow a sanctuary, for remembrance and love and tears, to thoughts that walk again life's pilgrimage with the departed, or see the faces faded and lost from earth brightening in the smile of God. We come to select the last home for families and friends and forms we love most dearly. Yea, to choose the place of our own final rest, where memory, perchance, may drop over our dust the 'tribute of a tear.' . . .

"Place, then, and preserve the city of Death beside that of Life, as its sorrowful but blessed remembrancer. Let Life look oft on the features of its pale brother. Make that face not foul and revolting, but charming with the spell of beauty and of holy repose, that the living may often come to gaze thereon, and may turn away with chastened hopes and passions and quickened sympathies and higher and holier thoughts. . . ."

"We can not wrestle with death, or wrest from oblivion his prey. Stern, immitigable Death! Him no tears can soften; no sorcery of art, no charm of beauty can beguile of his rage or cheat of his victim. Alas! him we can not soothe or propitiate or disarm. Dark, cruel king! To him go down the revered and the lovely—the good, the wise, the gifted, the heroic, the beautiful; down to his gloomy realm. There is the awe of age, proud manhood's strength, sweet childhood, and the glorious bloom of youth. For ages these have been his prey. Unsated, unpropitiated, unbribed, he waits still the loved ones from our arms and bosoms—inexorable Death. And vain is our struggle against his strength, the indomitable, the mighty, strongest of all beneath the Throne of the Highest; vain against him are the strength of empire or the pride of art—the charm of innocence, or the smile of love, the magic of eloquence or wit or song—the life of the granite or the marble. To dark oblivion's bourne hasten alike the glory of intellect, the acclaim of fame, the pride of ambition, the pageants of power and the bannered battalia of war. All-conquering Death! One, and only one, hath vanquished him — vanquished in his own blood. In that blood alone we also may conquer. He it is that 'liveth, and was dead; yea, and is alive for evermore, and hath the keys of hell and of death.' Be those tombs with their sculptured instructions memorials to us of this great truth. Let pyramid, column and statue, with heavenward hand, and slab with graven cherubim, who speak of immortality and point to God—let them be to us ever the index fingers, which time, in the shadow of vanity, still extends toward the world of everlasting light, pointing ever to Him who sitteth above the stars, wearing the vesture dipped in blood, the conqueror of death, the achiever of immortality for man."

The years 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851 were very prolific in literary work, outside of the pulpit. And in addition to the public addresses already referred to, among the products of his pen should be mentioned a large number of contributions by Mr. Post to "The St. Louis Intelligencer," reviewing various new publications on the shelves of Skillman's book store. There were more than a hundred of these notices, some of them—such as those on John Randolph and William Wirt—very elaborate, and all prepared within a few months, and in the midst of pulpit and parish and other multifarious and pressing demands.

In 1851 Mr. Post's four years' engagement as pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church

being about to be terminated by the expiration of his four years' contract, a large number of the members of that organization, without any suggestion from him, and without his knowledge, considered the propriety of forming a Congregational Church. There was some disagreement between the officers and members of the "Third Presbyterian Church," which resulted in the organization, by a majority, of the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church," with Mr. Post as pastor.

By an arrangement between those who favored the establishment of a Congregational Church and those who insisted that the Presbyterian form of church government should prevail, the church edifice and property passed into the hands of those who favored the Congregational form, and on March 14, 1852, the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized, took possession of the house of worship on Sixth Street and occupied it until the changes in the character of the surroundings compelled it to seek a new home, which it found, as it was then thought, permanently, on the corner of Tenth and Locust Streets.

The new church edifice at Tenth and Locust Streets was dedicated on March 4, 1860. At that date the church was in the high tide of prosperity. The house was always filled to its full capacity. Its income was large, and its congregation embraced some of the best known and most influential men in the city.

In 1860 the elements which had been gathering with threatening manifestations broke in the storm of the Civil War. It is not necessary to say more than that the disagreement which grew out of this conflict divided families and friends to an extreme degree. Dr. Post was from the beginning an unhesitating and uncompromising supporter of the government, and manifested this position on all suitable occasions, and it is believed that the attitude and positive utterances of Dr. Post, with other clergymen, contributed to a large extent to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union in Missouri.

But this attitude of Dr. Post naturally resulted in the estrangement of old friends, whose education and interest and traditions differed from his own, and many of his dearest and most valued friends drifted away from his church and allied themselves with other communions. This, of course, greatly weakened the numerical and financial strength of the church. But as time passed by these estrangements, as far as personal relations were concerned, were obliterated, and none of those living or the descendants of those who are dead cherish any unkind remembrances of Dr. Post.

It may be remarked that not long afterward, the growth of the city having made the neighborhood of the Tenth Street Church undesirable for residence purposes, a number of its members organized the Pilgrim Church; and from the old First Church have grown a large number of churches of the same order in the city and vicinity; and it is worthy of note that since the organization of the "First Church," the first of its order west of the Mississippi, the denomination has increased and multiplied until it has become, numerically and otherwise, throughout the Western States and Territories, one of the strongest.

But the sending out of the colony which formed the Pilgrim Church, leaving the mother church stranded on the shores at an ebb tide of population which had carried households and homes far adrift, and where there was no returning flood, still further reduced its membership and its congregations until it was decided to move to the western part of the city, where, at Delmar and Grand Avenues, was erected a house where the congregation is worshiping, growing and prosperous.

January 1, 1882, Dr. Post resigned his pastorate, but remained as pastor emeritus down to the date of his death.

He was often called upon for addresses and lectures before various societies and lyceums, near at home and in distant places, and his counsel was sought in many important ecclesiastical councils.

He was for several years a lecturer at Washington University, and a member of the board of trustees and lecturer at Chicago Theological Seminary, and at Andover Theological Seminary, one of the trustees of the Missouri School for the Education of the Blind, and for many years, and down to the time of his death, president of the board of trustees of the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois.

His last public address was on the occasion, on May 21, 1885, of the unveiling of the monument to General Frank P. Blair, which stands at the Lindell Boulevard entrance to Forest Park.

He was a frequent contributor to several periodical magazines and other publications;

and it would be difficult to give a list of his published sermons and addresses.

In the year 1856 Charles Scribner, of New York, published a volume from the pen of Dr. Post entitled, "The Skeptical Era in Modern History," a work of nearly three hundred pages, and among all the publications of Dr. Post the only one reaching the dimensions of a volume. This work was an argument to show that the infidelity of the eighteenth century in Europe, particularly in France, Italy and Spain, had its origin in spiritual despotism.

The last article published was entitled "The Things Which Can Not Be Shaken," which appeared in the "Andover Review" about a month before his death.

On November 4, 1874, his wife, who had been to him eyes to the blind and his amanuensis and counselor and helpmate, died.

Dr. Post died December 31, 1886, and his remains were buried in the family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Over his last resting place is a modest stone, on which is inscribed an excerpt from his address at its dedication:

"Soon the mourner shall follow the mourned, till we. and all hearts that beat for us beneath these heavens, shall at last keep the long and silent rendezvous of the grave. Yea, I see the endless succession of the future hastening on, as the many waters of yonder mighty river, till marble after marble crumbles; till the seasons weary in their round. and the sun grows weary in the sky, and time itself is sere and deathlike old. I see the world of Life itself passing, and Death's shadow falls over all. But Death himself shall perish in that hour. The great Victor of Death shall summon the pale prisoners of the grave, and they shall come forth; and then, though voice of earth's memory may have perished for ages, though the rock-hewn monument may have crumbled long cycles ago, still a record, written on no earthly marble, waits us in the great doom, and our mortal works follow us there."

Dr. Post had six children—Frances Henshaw, who married Jacob Van Norstrand, now deceased; Truman A. and Henry M., now lawyers in St. Louis; Martin Hayward, a physician, now practicing his profession in St. Louis; Clara Harrison, now deceased, who married Daniel C. Young, also of St. Louis, and Catherine Harriet.

A biography of Dr. Post was written by his son, Truman A., and published by the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society in 1891, and this sketch is drawn to a large extent and in many instances copied from it.

Potts, William Stephens, clergyman, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1802; was reared and educated in the East, and came from there to St. Louis to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. This church was organized November 23, 1817, by the Rev. Salmon Giddings, who had it in charge until his death, February 1, 1827. Mr. Potts, then a licentiate, made the journey from Philadelphia to St. Louis on horseback, arriving here May 14, 1828. The town had at that time less than 5,000 inhabitants, four-fifths of whom were of French descent, and Roman Catholics. He assumed at once the care of the little pioneer Protestant church, and in the following October was ordained to the full work of the ministry, and formally inducted into the pastoral office.

After seven years of very fruitful service, he accepted the presidency of Marion College, in Northeastern Missouri, from which he was recalled in February of 1839 to this city, to be the pastor of the recently organized Second Presbyterian Church, which relation was dissolved by his lamented death, March 28, 1852.

The Rev. Dr. Potts was, first of all, a wholly consecrated Christian—"a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." His life illustrated the gospel. Not only was he an "ensample" to his flock, but his consistent bearing commanded the unfeigned respect of the community. As a preacher, with profound appreciation of the honor and responsibility of an ambassador for Christ, he had no message for men with itching ears, but was a calm, clear, logical, masterly expounder of Scripture, and eloquent, not with oratorical glitter, but with intense earnestness to promote the spiritual growth of Christians and to persuade lost men to be saved. As an ecclesiastic he was gifted with rare administrative ability which, without the semblance of bigotry, was vigilantly employed to further the interests of the Presbyterian Church. and secured to it the influential position it now holds in our city and State.

No man was ever more fearless in uttering his convictions, or more uncompromising in

his devotion to duty, but his convictions were maintained and his duty pursued without a tinge of personal animosity or a suspicion of arrogant assumption; so that, while those who agreed with him enshrined him in their affection, those who differed from him admired and did him reverence.

His health, never robust, succumbed at a comparatively early age under the burden of many labors in connection with his congregation, and with the church at large. The summons to die caused him no shock. On the contrary, when told that the end drew near, he responded: "It is the most joyful intelligence I have ever heard, that I am to be so soon with a holy God." In his fiftieth year he departed to be with Christ, survived by a childless widow, a niece of the late Senator Thomas H. Benton, and his fellow-citizens united with Christians of all denominations in the lament: "There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

R. P. F.

Powell, Lurwell Elijah, who achieved distinction both as soldier and civilian, was born December 8, 1805, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and died in St. Louis in 1863. He belonged to an old Virginia family, and inherited some of the rich strains of blood which have made the inhabitants of the Old Dominion famous in the annals of our country. When two years of age he was partially orphaned by the death of his father, and soon afterward his mother went with relatives to Kentucky, riding on horseback to her destination in Shelby County. Among the pioneers of that region the son grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the old-time country schools, and developing a physical and intellectual vigor which in later years made him a leader of men. In his young manhood he studied medicine under the preceptorship of one of the noted pioneer physicians of Kentucky, and in 1829 removed to St. Charles, Missouri where he began the practice of his profession. Not many years after his coming to Missouri he made an extended Western trading trip, in the course of which he went as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico, disposing of a stock of goods in the famous old Mexican capital. Upon his return he was elected county and circuit court clerk of St. Charles County, and held that position for eighteen years after. Chivalrous and patriotic by nature, he was one of the citizens of Missouri who became an active participant in the Mexican War, and gained his military title in this connection. He recruited for this service a troop of volunteers, which became known as "Powell's Horse," and, being assigned to duty on the Western frontier, built forts at Laramie, Wyoming, and Grand Island, Nebraska, where he held the Indians in check during the war. Returning to Missouri at the end of the war, he was thereafter, up to the time of his death, an important factor in promoting Western development, and was especially conspicuous as a pioneer in the inception of railway enterprises. The first charter granted to a railroad company in Missouri was obtained through his efforts, and he not only drafted the charter for the North Missouri Railroad Company, but made the first subscription to its capital stock. When this company was organized he became its first president. The line, as originally projected, extended from St. Charles to the Iowa State line, but later the charter was changed and the road was built from St. Louis to the proposed northwestern terminus, this city subscribing largely in aid of the enterprise. For several years after the construction of this road, he continued to be identified with the corporation controlling it as a director, and he was a moving spirit in forwarding many similar enterprises. He was among the prominent Western railroad men who participated in the formal opening of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and was aboard the train which went down with the Gasconade bridge in 1855, but was more fortunate than many of his companions in escaping with comparatively slight injuries. As a public official, he served the people of St. Charles County as judge of the county court, as well as in the capacity of county and circuit court clerk, to which reference has already been made. He was one of the prominent old-line Whigs of the State, but in later years became a member of the Democratic party. He married, in 1830, Mrs. A. B. Shaw, who came to Missouri from New York State. One daughter was born of this marriage, who became the wife of Colonel R. G. Ross, at one time chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This daughter has been dead for some years, and the only near relative of the distinguished pioneer now residing in St. Louis is his nephew, James A. Cassidy, of the Myer Manufacturing Company.

Willis J. Dowell

Powell, Willis J., manufacturer, was born in the City of Mexico, February 11, 1832. His parents were of mixed English and French descent. Both his paternal grandparents were English, his paternal grandmother having been a sister of General Johnson, of the English Army. His mother was a Landry, of Landry Parish, Louisiana, and her ancestors came to that State from Bordeaux, France. After a residence of twelve years in Mexico Mr. Powell's parents returned to Louisiana, where they remained until May 1, 1840, when they came to St. Louis. In 1849 Willis J. Powell connected himself with the wholesale grocery house of Chouteau & Valle. In 1856 he became a member of the firm which succeeded the old firm of Chouteau & Valle, and he continued to be a partner in this house until 1867. In that year he associated himself with Nicholas Schaeffer, thus forming a manufacturing firm in which he was a partner until the death of Mr. Schaeffer. The business which they had established was incorporated, after the death of Mr. Schaeffer, as the Schaeffer Bros. & Powell Manufacturing Company, and this corporation is still in existence. Mr. Powell married, in 1859, Miss Alicia Kelly, of New York, an accomplished woman, and of this union seven children were born. These children were Delphine, who married the late Joseph L. Chambers, of St. Louis; Cecilia, deceased; Louise, who married William G. Robertson, of St. Paul; Joseph Willis, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Willis J. Jr., and T. Austin Powell.

Prairie Catalan. — See "Carondelet."

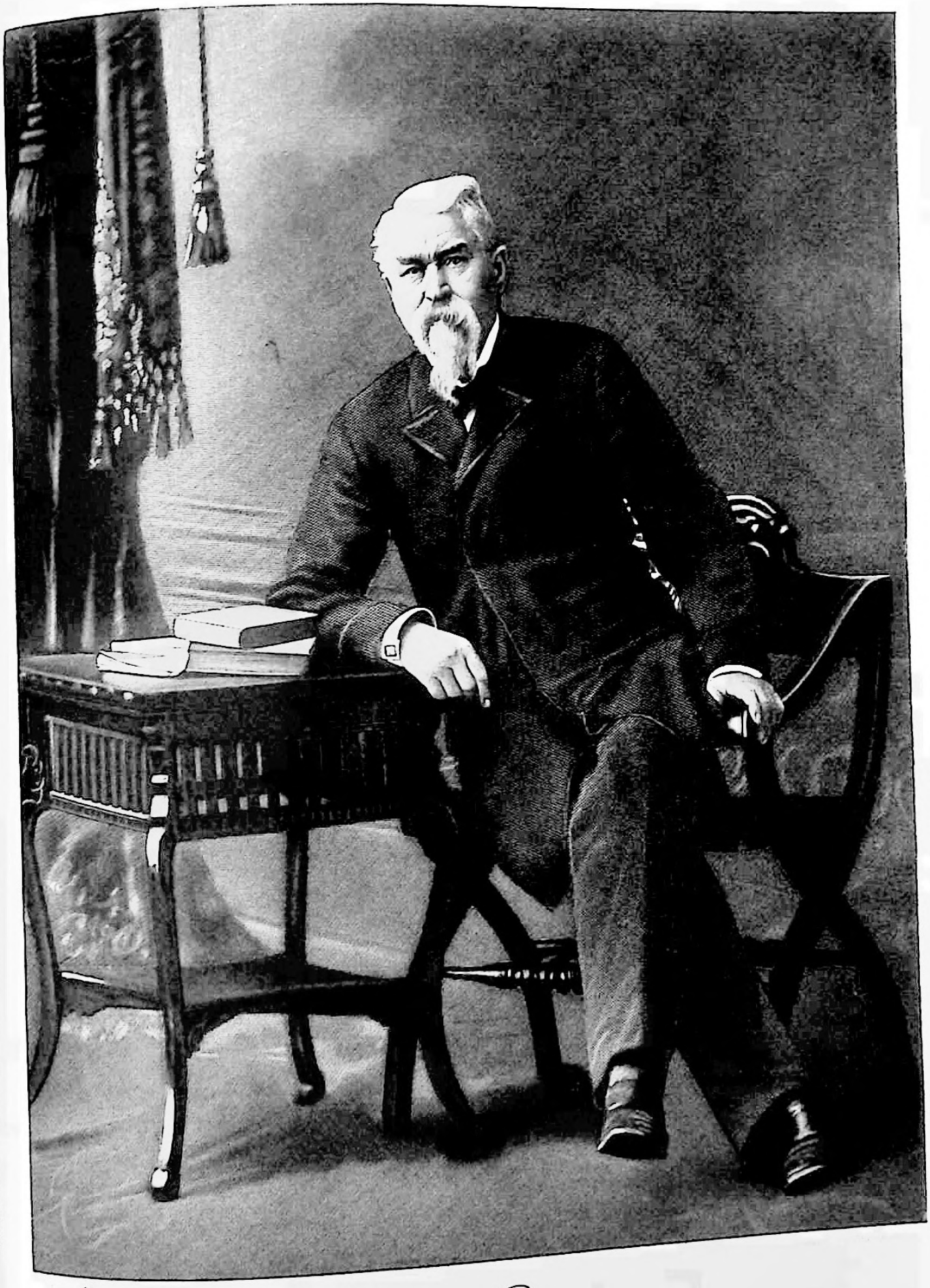
Prairie du Rocher, one of the early French villages in the Illinois country, was located at the foot of the rocky bluff of the Mississippi, north of Kaskaskia and four miles below Fort Chartres. It was founded in 1735, and the overhanging rock gave the village its name. After the completion of Fort Chartres, in 1721, its population was considerably increased, but it soon ceased to grow, and Captain Phillip Pitman, of the British Army, who visited that region in 1765 and made a report of his observations, found only twenty-two dwellings there.

Prairie du Village Sauvage.—This was the name given to an Indian village established some time after the founding of St. Louis, and maintained in close proximity to the little French settlement for some time. Colonel Auguste Chouteau was authority for the statement that the band of friendly Indians who were thus permitted to build a village at the edge of St. Louis were Peorias.

Partridge, George, merchant, was born March 27, 1809, in Walpole, Massachusetts, and died July 12, 1890, in Magnolia, Mississippi. His parents were Ezekiel and Nancy (Marcy) Partridge, New England country people of sterling worth and in comfortable circumstances. George Partridge, who was one of a family of twelve children, worked industriously on his father's farm from the time he was old enough to make himself useful until he was seventeen years of age, his educational advantages being limited to attendance at a country school during the winter months of the year. He made the best use of his opportunities, however, and at seventeen was adjudged competent to teach a country school. He taught school two winters thereafter, and thus earned the first money he ever made for himself. In 1828, about the time he attained his majority, misfortune overtook his father, and the resources of the elder Partridge were diminished to such an extent that the son had to begin life on his own account, without paternal assistance. Leaving home then, he went to Boston to seek employment, with thirteen dollars in his pocket, and, feeling that his condition would admit of no delay in beginning work, he commenced selling books and papers, barely making a living at that occupation. After a time he was offered a situation in a grocery store at a salary of fifty dollars a year and board, which he thankfully accepted. It is needless to say that he could save nothing from such meagre earnings, but his industry and capacity commended him to men engaged in the business of merchandising, and, taking advantage of the good impression which he had made, he started in business in a small way on his own account, purchasing a stock of goods on credit. In this way he made his start in the grocery business, and before many years had elapsed he had developed the modest establishment in which he first started into a wholesale grocery house in good standing and having a large trade. He passed safely through the memorable financial crisis of 1837, discharging every obligation, and coming out of that ordeal with credit

unshaken, notwithstanding the fact that his contemporaries on every hand were ruined, as a result of the prevailing trade depression. In 1838 he disposed of his grocery interests in Boston, and, determining to come west, became interested at first in a large grocery house at Burlington, Iowa, which was conducted under the name of Bridgeman & Partridge. Nature had, however, made him an ambitious merchant, and it was not long before he looked toward St. Louis as a broader and more promising field for his merchandising operations. This ambition brought him to St. Louis in 1847, in which year he became head of the firm of Partridge & Co., engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business. This business he conducted successfully for many years, becoming known as one of the leading merchants of the Southwest, acquiring an ample fortune, and becoming incidentally interested in later years in various other enterprises. Among the most conspicuous business ventures with which he was identified outside of merchandising was the operation of the Belcher Sugar Refinery, in which he was largely interested and with which he was officially connected for a time as president of the corporation owning and operating the refinery. Regarded throughout his life in St. Louis as a clear-headed and able financier, many important trusts were committed to his care, and on different occasions the confidence of the public in both his integrity and his ability was made manifest. He was one of the early members of the Merchants' Exchange, and, during the Civil War, was one of a committee of two who went to Washington on behalf of citizens of St. Louis and arranged for the prompt payment of government war vouchers amounting to some fifteen millions of dollars, which were held by citizens of St. Louis, and which had previously been selling at discounts ranging at from 8 to 10 per cent. He was also one of the five members of the Western Sanitary Commission, which rendered services of inestimable value to the government during the war period. While he could never have been termed a politician in the ordinary acceptation of that term, he always took an active interest in public affairs as a member of the Republican party, and served with credit in the State Legislature during the early part of the Civil War. What was regarded as a peculiarity of his merchandising operations in the West was the fact that he would not sell alcoholic liquors, although this was an important feature of the wholesale grocery trade when he was engaged in it. It was a source of great profit to other wholesale grocery houses, but his strict conscientiousness caused him to adhere rigidly to his purpose to have nothing to do with the liquor trade, whatever the resulting loss of profit might be. He was a Unitarian churchman before leaving Boston, having been a member of Dr. William Channing's church, and was one of the pioneer members of that denomination in St. Louis, affiliating here with the Church of the Messiah. His charities were unostentatious, but munificent, and many benevolent and eleemosynary institutions found in him a most generous friend. He was at one time president of the Provident Association of St. Louis, and for a number of years was a member of the board of trustees of Washington University. He married, at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1835, Miss Elvira Lindorf Kenney, by whom he had two daughters who became in later years Mrs. Lucien Eaton and Mrs. A. U. Hebbard, respectively. After his first wife's death, he married Mrs. Clarence Crane Cotter, also of Boston, this marriage occurring in 1858. No children were born of this union.

Prather, John Griffith, son of Wesley Fletcher and Margaret (Taylor) Prather, was born June 16, 1834, in Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Welsh parentage, his mother Scotch. The Prathers were from Maryland. The family settled in Ohio some time in 1700, near the site of Cincinnati, but owing to the floods moved up the river to the hills of Clermont, most of them living and dying there. Margaret Taylor, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cincinnati, and was a sister of the late Daniel G. Taylor, ex-mayor of St. Louis. She died when John G. Prather was an infant, leaving him to the care of some kind relatives. When he was twelve years of age, having had comparatively little schooling, he set out in an humble way in the occupation of steamboating, serving in almost every capacity from cabin-boy to captain. In 1850, at the wish of his uncle he came to St. Louis, remaining here until 1852, when he went to California, and, returning in 1855, joined Captain Taylor in the wholesale liquor trade at No. 516 North Levee, whose interest he purchased in 1861, carrying on the



Jno L Prather

business of the old firm of D. G. Taylor & Co. until January, 1896, when he closed up the concern and retired. He is a stockholder and director in the St. Louis Stock Yards, and for twenty years was similarly connected with the St. Louis & New Orleans Anchor Line of steamers. As a business man he has been noted for prudence and sagacity, which brought him a great measure of success. In 1859 he married Miss Clementine Carrier, daughter of Clementine (Papin) Carrier, one of the oldest of the pioneer French families, and niece of Dr. T. L. Papin. Of this marriage one son and four daughters were born, only two of whom survive—Mrs. Thomas M. Knapp and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rex.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Prather, who was a Free-Soil Democrat, identified himself earnestly with the Union side, and assisted those co-operating with Francis P. Blair in raising troops for the Federal service. He became a lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment, E. M. M. (Colonel Boyle), and was transferred to what was known as the River Brigade, but was not called into active service. His exceptional interest in politics grew out of his personal friendship for Blair, whom he greatly admired and respected, and whose course appealed as well to his judgment as his sympathy. During the whole of General Blair's career, Prather was his enthusiastic follower, and was cordially welcomed in the councils of the general's warmest friends, taking conspicuous part in his political campaigns. This was recognized by his being selected as one of the incorporators of the Blair Monument Association. As an adviser, Colonel Prather's suggestions have been greatly sought by men of prominence in city, State and nation, being guided by solid, practical good sense, unbiased by prejudice or favor. Thus his influence, always exerted without any view to his own personal advantage, soon became as powerful as that of any man in Missouri. No one was ever deceived in regard to his attitude relative to either measures or men. He despised the small arts of demagogues, and never sought to learn any other political method than the straightforward and direct one. At caucuses and conventions he usually had a purpose connected with the character of the ticket or the declaration of party sentiments, but there was no concealment about it, nor any dogmatism in proclaiming it. So, for four years he served as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State organization, and for sixteen years represented the Democracy on the national executive committee, taking part in the important details of its campaigns and contributing liberally, besides, from his private means. It happened during this period that Mr. Cleveland was twice elected to the presidency, and Mr. Cleveland generously recognized the services and individual worth of Colonel Prather in various ways, appointing a number of his friends to high offices and exhibiting rare confidence in his knowledge of men and affairs. A few offices he has held by appointment—once as a member of the board of water commissioners, in Mayor Brown's first administration, and again for two terms as inspector of the coal oil revenues, by appointment of Mayor Francis. He has also served as one of the commissioners of Lafayette Park. He was nominated by the Democratic party of the county for sheriff in 1874, but suffered unmerited defeat through treacherous combinations that demanded certain pledges, which the candidate would not give. In truth office-holding has possessed few allurements for Colonel Prather, and it can be said that politics, viewed from a pecuniary point of view, has cost him far more than he could ever get out of it. Since the Chicago convention of 1896 he has taken no active part in politics.

The personal traits which have made Colonel Prather one of the most widely known and admired of St. Louisans are his native suavity of manner, perfect truthfulness, complete sincerity, entire unselfishness, utter absence of ostentation, and what appears to be a continual, unconscious momentum upon his disposition to perform good deeds. Such persons generally have the good luck—if we may so call it—to have opportunities fall profusely in their way, and this doubtless has helped to breed a habit in the subject of our sketch. His close contact with people in all conditions of life has made him a reader of character, and he is rarely deceived in his estimates of men. His friendships are strong and lasting. The voice of scandal is harsh to his ears, and the tattler and gossiper find no encouragement.

Colonel Prather has been for many years a noted lover of the field and stream, being the organizer of one of the oldest hunting and fishing clubs—Camp Prather—and a member of several others. The pioneer Black River Club, of which he was the guiding spirit, com-

prised in its day many well known people, including Governor Brockmeyer, Senator Vest, Colonels J. L. D. Morrison, J. O. Broadhead, John Knapp, D. G. Taylor, J. K. Rickey, Captains Ed. Grimes, John A. and William Scudder, George W. Ford, Dan Able, James McDonough, Judge Adams, Messrs. Dan and Ephron Catlin, Estill McHenry, Thomas Richeson, Ben Stickney, James Tiernan, Frank Ridgely, J. G. Kelly, France Chandler, Henry Louderman, Sam McCormack, William Hyde, and others. Colonel Prather is also an annual visitor to the Northern lakes in the summer and to Florida in winter. At home no one takes life with an easier philosophy. At the St. Louis Social Club, of which he has been a member from its organization, his genial influence permeates, his presence lending a delightful charm in any gathering. But he has never belonged to any fraternal or secret organization. Almost entirely self-educated, his career has illustrated what Horace Greeley termed the three "P's" of success—"Pluck, Plod and Patience"—showing what an unfriended boy may do in buffeting with the world, and from an humble origin, commanding the respect and friendship of some of the most distinguished men of the country. In his youth he experienced all the hardships and toils of iron fortune, but has lived to enjoy the fruits of energetic effort combined with uncompromising integrity.

Pratte, Bernard, once mayor of St. Louis, and distinguished also in the early days as a merchant and fur trader, was born in St. Louis, December 17, 1803, and died here August 10, 1886. He was the first child born in St. Louis after the ratification by the United States Senate of the treaty with France, through which the Province of Louisiana, which included the domain now embraced in the State of Missouri, became a part of the United States. His father was born at Ste. Genevieve, and belonged to an old French family, as did also his mother, who was born in St. Louis. His grandmother was a Miss De Lahaye before her marriage, was born in France, and came of a very distinguished French family. His father, General Bernard Pratte, who was head of the old fur trading firm of Pratte, Chouteau & Co., was a man of fine attainments and high character, who served as one of the territorial judges of Missouri, and also took part in the War of 1812, when he was placed in command of an expedition sent to Fort Madison. During the administration of President Monroe the elder Pratte was appointed receiver of public moneys in St. Louis, and he also filled numerous other offices of trust and responsibility. The younger Bernard Pratte attended the schools of St. Louis until he was fifteen years of age, and was then sent to Georgetown, Kentucky, where he remained until he completed his education. Returning then to St. Louis he entered into business with his father, who was engaged in general merchandising and fur trading, and during the earlier years of his manhood spent much of his time traveling between St. Louis and New Orleans, the business of the firm extending to that city. The firm name of Bernard Pratte & Co., under which they did business, was in those days a familiar one throughout the entire Southwest, and in the Northwest as well, where the elder and younger Pratte had a large Indian trade. Bernard Pratte, the younger, was of a somewhat adventurous disposition, and the trade was pushed into remote regions through his enterprise and activity. As late as 1832 no steamboat had navigated the Missouri River as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. True, the river had been explored to its source, and for many years the trade had been carried on among the Indians of the upper river region. But obstructed as it was by snags and impediments of various kinds, to undertake to ascend the river by steamboat as far as the Yellowstone had been deemed theretofore too perilous a venture. Mr. Pratte, however, thought the voyage practicable, and in 1832, in connection with Pierre Chouteau, attempted the passage. He successfully accomplished the undertaking, and other steamboats followed in the wake of the one which had gone to the mouth of the Yellowstone under his auspices, until the steamboat whistle became a familiar sound to the Crow and Blackfoot tribes of Indians in the far Northwest. In 1833 the partnership which had theretofore existed between his father and himself was dissolved, and he became junior member of the new firm of Mulligan & Pratte. This firm came into existence under favorable auspices, and maintained a high reputation until it was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mulligan in 1840. After that Mr. Pratte continued in business on his own account until the admission of a partner brought into existence the firm of Pratte &

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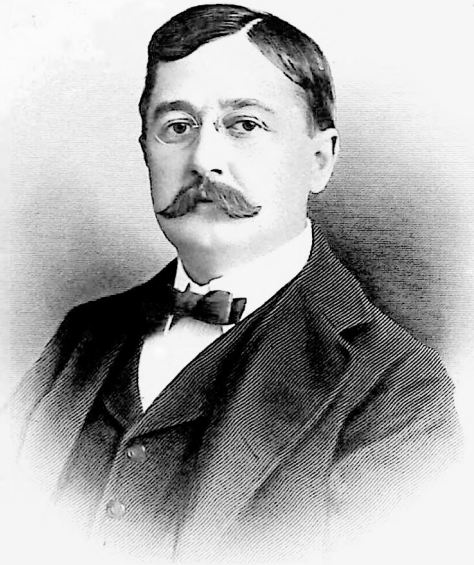
Cabanne, which continued in business six years. Having, at the end of that time, amassed a fortune, Mr. Pratte retired from commercial pursuits, and during the remainder of his life he devoted his time to the care of his estate. He was twice elected mayor of St. Louis, and was one of the most faithful and efficient public servants who have ever been at the head of the city government. He was diligent in advancing the interests of the city and in making public improvements, and during his administration the city was lighted by gas, the levee was paved with stone blocks, and other important improvements inaugurated. In 1838 he was elected to the General Assembly of Missouri, and proved himself an able and honest legislator. Besides being prominent in the commercial circles of St. Louis, he was identified also with its banking interests, serving for many years as a director of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and, at one time, as its president. In 1824 Mr. Pratte married Miss Louise Chenie, daughter of Antoine Chenie, of St. Louis. Their children were Bernard Pratte, Jr., who married Bettie Edwards, of Louisville, Kentucky; Louise Pratte, who married Colonel Clay Taylor; Celeste Pratte, who married Augustus E. Tracy; Julia Pratte, who married Colonel John H. Dickerson, of the United States Army, and for her second husband Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado; Laura Pratte never married; Lina Pratte, who married Dr. P. G. Robinson, and Sylvester A. Pratte, who married Mary Sloan.

Pratte, Sylvester A., one of the loyal young Missourians who achieved distinction in the war with Spain, and saw much more active service than most of the Missouri troops, was born in Jonesburg, Montgomery County, of this State, July 30, 1872. He is the son of Sylvester A. Pratte, grandson of Bernard Pratte, who was twice mayor of St. Louis, and great-grandson of General Bernard Pratte, who was head of the old fur trading firm of Pratte, Chouteau & Co., and was one of the most distinguished of the early settlers of Missouri. Besides holding prominent offices under the territorial government of Missouri, General Pratte was a participant in the War of 1812. Two of the uncles of Sylvester A. Pratte distinguished themselves as soldiers in the Civil War, one of them, Colonel Clay Taylor, serving on the staff of General Sterling Price, and it may be said that the martial spirit is a part of Mr. Pratte's family inheritance. His mother was Miss Mamie Sloan before her marriage, and she was the daughter of Edwin C. and Mary (Morton) Sloan. His father, who was a well known citizen of St. Louis, died in 1897. Mr. Pratte grew up in this city, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' College and at the St. Louis University. The breaking out of the war with Spain found him in the prime of his young manhood and full of patriotic ardor and enthusiasm. March 1, 1898, he enlisted in the First Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri, but failed at that time to pass the physical examination. May 12th following he enlisted in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, and joined that regiment at Tampa, Florida. On the 8th of June he left Tampa with the regiment, and on June 24th he was landed with the United States forces at Siboney, Cuba. Here were fought, immediately afterward, the battles which resulted in the overthrow of the Spanish forces and the capture of Santiago de Cuba, and was the beginning of the end of Spanish domination in America. Mr. Pratte was a participant in the battles around San Juan Hill, fought July 1st, 2d and 3d, in which the American troops covered themselves with glory and won the unstinted plaudits of their countrymen. He also took part in the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, July 10th and 11th. On the 8th of August following the capitulation of the Spanish forces, his regiment started on its return to the United States, arriving at Montauk Point August 13th. Mr. Pratte was transferred from Company "G" to Company "L," and promoted to sergeant, September 15, 1898, and on the 5th of October, 1898, he was honorably discharged, with the record of having faithfully and efficiently performed his duty as a soldier and a patriot.

Preetorius, Emil, journalist and politician, was born in Alzey, Rheinhessen, Germany, in 1827. His early education was obtained at Mayence and Darmstadt. His parents selected as his avocation in life the practice of law, and with this in view he took degrees both at Giesen and the University of Heidelberg. In the disputations of his class he early displayed a clear, logical mind, and was a forcible and persuasive speaker. About the time he attained his majority the political affairs of Germany became intensely heated,

and with his youthful enthusiasm he essayed a part in the revolutionary measures of 1848-9. To such an extent, indeed, was this carried that he was compelled to become a refugee from his native land, and the year 1853 saw the young Preetorius on American soil, seeking a home in the land of liberty. This home he found in St. Louis. In Germany he had embarked in the profession chosen for him, but, without a knowledge of the English language, this field offered him no allurement in his newly adopted country. For some years he was engaged in commercial pursuits, but in 1860, espousing the cause of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party, he entered the field of politics and took the rostrum. In 1862 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature as an emancipationist. At that time his party was in control, and Mr. Preetorius had a strong influence in its counsels, shaping its policies and directing legislation. Although an earnest advocate of freedom for the slave, particularly as a war measure, as well as from his convictions relative to the "rights of man," he resented the idea of negro equality in the social sphere. He likewise opposed the proscriptive course of many of the Republican leaders in regard to the disfranchisement of political opponents not actually engaged in rebellion, or on the ground of supposititious sympathy with the Southern cause. This opposition was especially emphatic after the Civil War was ended, and when the Radicals, under the leadership of Senator Drake, sought to perpetuate the reign of intolerance through inquisitorial test oaths and a registration system applied to voters, excluding a very large part of the citizenship of the State. Mr. Preetorius took charge of the editorial columns of the "Westliche Post," one of the most influential German Republican newspapers of the West, early in 1864, soon afterward associating with him Honorable Carl Schurz. It was this paper which organized the revolt against the Radical party of Missouri, and created the Liberal Republican party, which nominated and elected Honorable B. Gratz Brown for Governor, and which sought, in 1872, to nationalize the movement. The latter part of the programme was unsuccessful, in so far that it failed to carry the presidential election; but there is no question that it checked the tide of Radicalism, and turned the Republican party back to a more conservative and moderate course than it had been pursuing. The movement inaugurated by the "Westliche Post," under the guidance of Mr. Preetorius and his able coadjutor, found ample encouragement and support from such conspicuous characters as Charles Francis Adams, Lyman Trumbull, Stanley Matthews, J. B. Stallo, Murat Halstead, Horace White, Samuel Bowles, Horace Greeley and a host of other leading Republicans, who viewed from a national standpoint, and with the same abhorrence, the tendencies developed in a limited field in Missouri. Mr. Preetorius has maintained, as editor of the "Post," the high standard displayed in the earlier days of his management. The influence of the paper has never waned.

Pitcher, Henry.—St. Louis owes much to its mechanics and builders. They have served their city faithfully and efficiently, and the tokens of their genius and skill are to be met with continually. And St. Louis has been most fortunate in the building trade. The citizens connected with it have been men of uncommonly good material, and not a few of them deserve to be remembered with special gratitude for their contributions to the enduring greatness of the city. Henry Pitcher is one of these. He has lived in St. Louis sixty years, and though his active life as a builder is over, he is still (1898) a hearty, vigorous old gentleman, as cheerful and bright at four score and five as any young man with a glowing future before him. He is English born, having first seen the light in London, on the 22d of August, 1813. His parents were John and Jane (Bowman) Pitcher, but he remembers little of them. He was brought to this country by his grandmother when he was a child five years old. His parents followed soon afterward, and settled in Albion, Edwards County, Illinois, where his grandmother had preceded them, but both his parents died while he was still a child, and the task of rearing him devolved upon his grandmother, who was very kind and performed the task well. His recollections of her are happy, and his eyes brighten and his mouth waters, even on the other side of four score, when he recalls his grandmother's incomparable pies and cakes. The village, Albion, where they all settled, was an English settlement, and that, probably, was one of the considerations which drew them to the place. It was, and still is, known as "Little Britain." When he was twenty years old he



Edw. L. Cretorius.

went to Cincinnati to become an apprentice in the carpenter's and builder's trade, and lived there about six years. From Cincinnati he went to Mississippi, and later to Louisiana, where he was joined by his brother, George, who turned his attention to farming, and in a few years, by his thrift and good management, acquired a large plantation. Henry stuck to his trade, and in the pursuit of it was brought into contact with Judge Perkins, a famous jurist and distinguished character in Louisiana, who employed him to superintend some important work on his extensive estate. He saw much of the great jurist, and had a good deal to do with him, and he has many incidents to relate in which the eccentric Louisianian was actor. The Southern climate was too enervating for young Pitcher, who was full of life and enterprise and fond of action, and in 1838 he came north, located in St. Louis and made it his permanent home. The city was at that time a raw, thriving place of 15,000 inhabitants, having some river business with the Ohio and lower Mississippi, and enjoying a large and profitable fur trade. Seventh Street was the western city limits, but Seventh Street had been placed a good distance back, on the vague assumption that the city might grow nearly out to it at some remote day. Fourth Street was the limit of population and movement, and there were few improvements west of it. The spot now occupied by the armory and other buildings was known as Camp Spring, from having been a favorite camping ground with pioneers. Mr. Pitcher found his new home just suited to his tastes, and, being now a proficient builder, entered at once on his vocation. St. Louis was a growing place, needing no class of persons more than reliable and capable builders, and so young Pitcher had his hands full. He delighted in constant employment, and was devoted to his vocation; and it is not surprising, therefore, that he soon rose to eminence in the trade, and, being of industrious, thrifty and temperate habits and vigorous constitution, came to share the prosperity of the city which he was assisting to build. He has lived to see the western limits moved back six miles, and the river front of the city extended nineteen miles, and the population of 15,000, in 1838, multiplied more than fortyfold; and he has the satisfaction of reflecting that he did a full and honorable part in building up the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. Many districts in the city have been built and rebuilt, twice, and some of them thrice, since the time when Mr. Pitcher first came here, but he can still go about the streets inside the limits of twenty-five years ago and point out many houses which he put up in the days of his vigor. Although out of active business, Mr. Pitcher maintains his active, regular habits at the age of eighty-five, and goes to his office every day and occupies himself in looking after the property interests that have accumulated in his hands as the fruits of his long, industrious and useful life. He has always been, boy and man, of temperate habits, never addicted to stimulants of any kind, and never using tobacco—and to this habitual temperance, together with his industrious habits, he attributes his good health and long life and cheerful disposition. In his active days he hardly knew any limit to his capacity and endurance. It is a maxim with him that a man may rust out, but he need never wear out. He says he never waited for it to rain; he waited only when it was raining. His cheerful and happy spirit inclines him to look always on the bright side of things, and next to his fondness for a good story is his capacity to tell one himself. In the old days of volunteer firemen he was one of them, and is a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Historical Association. In politics he has been a consistent Democrat, but in local matters has always taken the liberty of voting for the best men, without much regard to the ticket they were on—and he has so high an admiration for President McKinley that he would like a chance to vote for him for a second term. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, and has been an exemplary attendant on its services. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Ellen Carroll, of St. Louis. She died in 1851, and he afterward married Miss Gertrude Wilkerson, daughter of William and Margaret Wilkerson, of Albion, Illinois. His children are: Kate, now Mrs. L. Cass Miller; Jennie, now Mrs. C. M. Jennings, of St. Louis; Fannie, now Mrs. William H. Hart, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Carrie, now Mrs. F. L. Johnson, of St. Louis.

Preetorius, Edward L., newspaper publisher, was born July 14, 1866, in St. Louis, son of Dr. Emil Preetorius, the distinguished German-American editor, of whom extended mention has been made in a preceding sketch. The younger Preetorius obtained his primary

education in the public schools of St. Louis, later attended Toensfeldt Institute, and was graduated from Washington University in the class of 1884. Immediately after his graduation from college he became associated with his father, who was then editor and part owner of the "Westliche Post." He began his connection with the publishing business as an employe in the counting-room of the "Westliche Post," and showed such aptitude for the work that in a comparatively short time he was placed in charge of this department of the business. From that time forward until 1898 he was business manager of the "Westliche Post," and so ably did he conduct its affairs that he became recognized as one of the most sagacious and successful newspaper managers of St. Louis. During these years there was a strong rivalry between the "Post" and the "Anzeiger des Westens," managed by John Schroers, like Mr. Preetorius, a young man of very superior business capacity. These two young men, who, throughout the rivalry existing between the two papers, had continued to be warm personal friends, recognizing the immense prestige and advantage which would result from the complete harmonizing of the German newspaper interests of the city, set on foot the movement which resulted, in 1898, in a consolidation of these interests, and the publication of the "Westliche Post and Anzeiger" and "The Sunday Mississippi Blaetter," under their joint management. Mr. Preetorius is officially connected with the new corporation as business manager, and in the newspaper circles of St. Louis he is regarded as the worthy son of a worthy father, while in social circles he is no less popular. A business man of rare ability, he is also a genial gentleman of affable manners and progressive views, who keeps thoroughly in touch with the spirit of the age, and who, by reason of the position which he occupies, is a potent factor in promoting the best interests of the city of St. Louis. He served as a member of the Republican State executive committee during the campaign of 1898, is a member of the board of trustees of the St. Louis Public Library, and of the leading clubs of the city.

Prendergast, George Palmyra, who has been one of the builders of St. Louis in more senses than one, was born April 23, 1831, on board the ship "Palmyra," bound for the Island of Ceylon. His parents were Joeffrey and Mary (Haynes) Prendergast, both natives of Ireland, and born of good families. His paternal grandmother—whose name was Mary Meagher before her marriage—belonged to the family which gave to America the distinguished soldier, General Thomas F. Meagher, who commanded the famous Irish brigade in the Civil War. Mr. Prendergast spent the early years of his life in Ireland, and obtained there a plain, practical education. In 1846 he came to this country a boy fifteen years of age, and soon after landing in New York, where he served his apprenticeship, he emigrated to Virginia, and from there he came to St. Louis, and after working for a time as a journeyman was enabled, by careful hoarding of his earnings, to establish himself in business as a contractor and builder. Having a thorough practical knowledge of this branch of business, he was soon engaged in extensive operations, which his good judgment and prompt execution rendered profitable from the start. For more than thirty years he has been recognized as a leader in this line of work, and a large proportion of the water works and sewer systems of the city have been constructed under his supervision. He has also done a great amount of work in connection with the construction of many of the most important buildings in the city, and has at different times furnished employment to hundreds of men. As a result of his intelligent and sagacious operations in this field of enterprise, he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and is known in business circles as a man of the strictest integrity, and a citizen of sterling worth. He has been, in the fullest sense of the term, the architect of his own fortune, and has earned for himself a good name and an honored position among his fellow-citizens by persistent and well directed effort. Prior to the Civil War he served as a member of the military organization known as the Washington Guard, famous in its day, and during the war was enrolled in the State militia, subject to military duty. Politically he has been identified with the Democratic party, and has wielded a large influence in its behalf. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and of the American Legion of Honor. He married, July 29, 1860, Miss Mary O'Connell, of St. Louis. Ten children have been born of this union, of whom seven are now living, named, respectively,

Mary A., now Mrs. Chamberlain; Ellen, wife of Dr. Frank Ring; Joeffrey, Thomas, Edward, James and Susan Prendergast. The sons have all reached their majority, and are useful and respected citizens.

Presbyterianism in St. Louis.—Previous to the cession of the territory west of the Mississippi to the United States, the prevailing form of religion among the people in it was that of the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, so rigorous were the laws, especially under the Spanish Governors, that any other form of worship than that of the Catholic Church was prohibited. Protestants were not permitted to erect houses for public worship. After the year 1804 large numbers of emigrants, almost exclusively Protestant in faith, came into the Territory of Missouri. Many of these were Presbyterians. It is estimated that as early as 1812 there were at least one thousand families within the Territory, who belonged by descent or direct connection to the Presbyterian Church. But as they were widely scattered, it was not possible to organize local churches. The ministers who entered the Territory, went from place to place, preaching wherever opportunity offered, and searching after the scattered sheep in the wilderness. In 1815 the Cumberland Presbyterians had four or five preachers and several small church organizations. In 1806 the Methodist Church had sent its circuit riders across the Mississippi River, and occupied a number of preaching stations; but as yet there was no Protestant church of any kind in St. Louis. In 1811 there came to it a man who was destined to take an important part in the planting of Presbyterianism west of the Mississippi; he was Stephen Hempstead, of New London, Connecticut, a soldier of the War of the Revolution. He had taken part in the defense of Fort Griswold, in which memorable engagement he was wounded and left for dead in the fort. Recovering from his wounds, he continued in the Continental Army until the close of the War for Independence, and was publicly complimented by General Washington for his gallant and faithful services. Four of his sons came to Missouri shortly after its cession to the United States. Mr. Hempstead, with his wife and the remainder of his family, followed them and made his residence on a farm, which is now part of the grounds of the Bellefontaine Cemetery. So far as public preaching or religious societies of the Protestant faith were concerned, there were none then in St. Louis. Occasionally a traveling minister visited the city, and preached a sermon; but there was no regular ministration of the word of God. Mr. Hempstead records that he was in his new home seven months before he heard a sermon, and that one was preached by a traveling Baptist minister at the funeral of a child. Some time in the year 1812 he received a letter from Rev. S. T. Mills, who had been sent out by the Missionary Society of Massachusetts and Connecticut on an exploring tour, and was then at Fort Massac, near Shawneetown, Illinois, inquiring concerning the possibilities of missionary labor in St. Louis. In reply to it he wrote: "I have made it my daily business to converse with prominent and leading heads of families on the necessity there was of having stated and regular worship in the place. There were none but expressed a desire to have it, if a clergyman of regular order (a Congregational or Presbyterian would be preferred, one of good moral character and professional abilities) could be obtained." That letter led to important results. A year later Rev. Mr. Mills, in company with Rev. Daniel Smith, visited St. Louis, preached, organized a Bible society, and took up a collection for it, amounting to $300 Their stay, although short, awakened much interest. Theirs was the first preaching by Presbyterian ministers in St. Louis. The religious destitution of the place, as reported in the East, excited so much interest that a special grant of Bibles and tracts, printed in both French and English, was made and sent to Mr. Hempstead to be distributed among the people. In March, 1816, there came to St. Louis Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., a well known evangelist in the Western country, at that time, and a man of extraordinary gifts in preaching. He secured for his services the theater, then standing on Main Street, below Market, and deeply interested crowds came to hear him. His preaching awakened a profound interest in the whole community on the subject of religion. Although he remained but a short time in the city, his work prepared the way for the establishment of a permanent church in the new territory. Among those who had become interested in the spiritual condition of the region west of the Mississippi River, was Salmon Giddings. He was born in Hartford, Connec-

ticut, March 2, 1782, educated at Williams College and Andover Seminary, and ordained to the Gospel ministry, December 20, 1814. During his period of preparation for the ministry he had resolved to become a missionary, and the perusal of Rev. Mr. Mills' report with reference to the condition of affairs in St. Louis, and the Territory of Missouri, led him to the conclusion to seek that remote field. Accordingly, he was commissioned by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, and in December, 1815, he left Hartford, making a long journey of 1,200 miles in winter, on horseback, reaching St. Louis April 6, 1816. The report of his coming had preceded him, but unfortunately it was of such a character as to secure him an unfavorable reception. A few days after his arrival he read in the only newspaper of the place, an article headed "Caution." It warned the people against him, declaring that he was a political emissary of the famous Hartford Convention. But unmoved by the report, and with that persistence and quiet determination which characterized his subsequent ministry, he began his work. In July of the same year, he administered the Lord's Supper to a little company of persons, the first instance in which Presbyterians had enjoyed this privilege west of the Mississippi River. This little gathering, the nucleus of the future church, was composed of Stephen Hempstead, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Manuel Lisa, and Thos. Osborn. Mr. Giddings did not confine his labors to St. Louis, but began the work of itinerating. The first church organized by him was at Bellevue settlement, Washington County, about eighty miles from St. Louis. The name given to the church was Concord, and it consisted of thirty members. In October, 1816, he organized another church in Bonhomme, St. Louis County. He soon, however, perceived the necessity of concentrating his efforts in St. Louis. So, he remained most of the time in the town, and supported himself by teaching school. November 23, 1817, the First Church of St. Louis was organized consisting of nine members. Stephen Hempstead and Thos. Osborn, the only male members, were ordained ruling elders. This was the first Protestant church in the city. In the same year, on December 18th, the Presbytery of Missouri, which had been organized by the Synod of Tennessee, held its first meeting in St. Louis. Its territory included the greater portion of Illinois, and all the region west of the Mississippi. At that time there was no Presbyterian church in the portion of Illinois within the boundaries of the Presbytery, and only four in Missouri. The little Presbytery then organized has grown and multiplied into scores of Presbyteries, and into great Synods embracing more than one hundred thousand church members. Rev. Mr. Giddings was called to the pastorate of the First Church, and continued in it for eleven years until the day of his death. He was not an eloquent preacher, but his devotion to his work, his consistent life, his manifest piety, and his patient and persistent labors secured for him not only the warm affection of his church, but also the esteem and confidence of the whole community. Few men were better qualified to do foundation work for the Kingdom of Christ than he. The condition of the people on the frontier would have discouraged a less resolute and persistent man. The state of public morals was like that so often found since then, in new Western towns. Equally deplorable was the ignorance of the people. Colonel Stoddard, who took possession of the Territory at its annexation, said in his report, "The native French are extremely deficient in education. Multitudes of them can neither read nor write their names. The American population are still more deficient in their schools and this, necessarily arising from their dispersed situation."

His testimony is confirmed by what Rev. Mr. Giddings wrote: "Little attention has been paid to education and not more than one in five can read. The state of moral feeling and the tone of piety is low throughout the country." With a wise comprehension of the field, he opened a school and personally conducted it in connection with his pastoral work. The services of the church were held for a time in his school room. But the increase of his congregation made it necessary to secure a larger and more suitable place for worship. Accordingly a meeting was held, January 11, 1819, to consider and take steps to erect a church edifice. Stephen Hempstead was chairman of this meeting, and Thos H. Benton, afterward Senator from Missouri, was clerk. The enterprise thus inaugurated was not completed for six years. Three thousand dollars were subscribed for the work by the citizens, and the remainder of the sum was secured by solicitation, from friends of the cause in the East, and in different parts of the coun-

try. After much toil, anxiety, and many sacrifices on the part of the faithful pastor, the church was finished and dedicated, June, 1826. The cost of the building was eight thousand dollars. Dr. Hill, in his "Historic Outlines of Presbyterianism," in Missouri, says: "The completion of the church was followed by a marked change in the whole condition of affairs." Hempstead wrote: "It is a pleasing sight to see our meeting house, with its congregation of hearers increased by the attendance of the first characters of the place in their pews in the house." Giddings wrote, "God has done great things for us. I have received during the last nine months fourteen on profession of their faith. The moral state of society is fast improving." November 9, 1826, Mr. Giddings was installed pastor of the church he had so nobly gathered. The city was growing around him with great rapidity, and he labored as one that realized that the time of harvest was come, and that it required diligence lest some sheaves be lost; but his days drew rapidly to a close, and in less than fifteen months from his installation he ceased from his labors and entered into his rest. Thus ended the days of the pioneer of the Presbyterian church in Missouri. He had a peculiar work and he did it well. It is a significant testimony to the esteem in which he was held by the whole community that his funeral was attended by a vast gathering of the people, numbering two thousand.

The growth of Presbyterianism in St. Louis from this time is to be traced by the organization of the various churches connected with it, a number of which were colonies from the First Church. Mr. Giddings was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. S. Potts. He was sent to St. Louis by the Home Missionary Society and arrived in the city May 14, 1828. He was at that time a licentiate, but was ordained to the Gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Missouri, and installed pastor of the First Church, October 26, 1828. Under his ministry the church grew rapidly, both in numbers and in efficiency. On the 26th of June, 1835, he resigned the pastorate in order to take the presidency of Marion College, which had just been organized in the northern part of Missouri.

In July of the same year Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., was called to the pastorate, but was never officially installed, and in May, 1837, he resigned his charge on account of ill health. Dr. Artemas Bullard was called to the pastorate April 2, 1838, and installed June 27th of the same year. It was during his vigorous and efficient ministry that a new edifice was erected for the church, on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place. The first building stood on a lot now occupied by what is known as Veranda Row, extending on Fourth Street from St. Charles to Washington Avenue. The cost of the lot when purchased by the church was $327; it was sold in 1855 for $62,000, and the proceeds were used in the erection of the new edifice. The new building on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place was, at the time of its erection, the finest church edifice in the Mississippi Valley; it cost, for its erection, alone, over a hundred thousand dollars. It was a stately Gothic edifice, surmounted by a beautifully proportioned tower and spire. It was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on October 21, 1855. At the time of its dedication the remains of the first pastor, Rev. Salmon Giddings, were taken into the church and placed in a vault immediately before the pulpit. Very shortly after the dedication the pastor, Rev. Dr. Bullard, perished in the railroad disaster, at the Gasconade Bridge, in the fall of 1855. Dr. Bullard was a wise master builder, and had devised large plans for the extension of the church, which were interrupted by his lamented death. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., who was installed November 23, 1856. He continued in the pastorate for twelve years, performing a most important work in the city and for the interests of the First Church. He resigned in the spring of 1868 to accept the chair of pastoral theology in Lane Theological Seminary. In April, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D. D., of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He accepted it and was installed as pastor the Fourth of July, 1869. His ministry was one of marked success and power, but he resigned the pastorate in October, 1875, to accept a call to Philadelphia. Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, D. D., of New York City, was called to succeed him and remained in the pastorate until 1883, when he resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Board of Aid for Schools and Colleges. The pastorate remained vacant for little more than a year. In September, 1884, a call was issued to Rev. Geo. E Martin, and he was installed pastor of the church, October 19, 1884. A removal of the larger por-

tion of the congregation to that part of the city west of Grand Avenue, brought the church to consider the question of removal from its location on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place, to some more convenient locality. After much deliberation a lot was secured on the corner of Sarah and Washington Avenue and preparations made for the erection of a new edifice. The last service in the old structure, on Fourteenth and Lucas Place, was held January 27, 1889, and on the next Sabbath morning, February 3, 1889, the congregation held its first services in the chapel of the new edifice. On October 27, 1889, the main edifice was finished and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, preached the sermon on that occasion. The new edifice was dedicated to the worship of God free from debt.

The Second Presbyterian Church.

This church was organized on the 10th of October, 1838. Previous to this time an organization had been formed by a colony from the First Church, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Hatfield. It continued in existence for some two years, but upon the return of Dr. Hatfield to the East the organization was dissolved, and its members returned to the parent church. The new organization consisted of sixty-two members. Its first elders were Hamilton R. Gamble, Wyllis King and Wm. Holcomb. Its first pastor was Rev. Wm. S. Potts, D. D., who at the time of his call was president of Marion College, Missouri. He was installed on the 5th of October, 1839, a little less than a year after the organization of the church. This relation continued until the 28th of March, 1852, when it was terminated by the death of the pastor. During his ministry there occurred a division of the Presbyterian Church into two branches, known as the old school and the new school. Dr. Potts was the recognized leader of the old school party in Missouri, and took a prominent part in the administration of its affairs. He was a man of commanding character, fervent piety, and unswerving convictions. During his pastorate the church purchased a lot and erected a building on the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. The lot was purchased from Pierre Chouteau for the sum of $10,800. The new building was completed and dedicated October 11, 1840. The cost of the structure was about $42,000, and it was considered one of the notable buildings of the city in its day. The congregation included many of the old and prominent families of the Protestant faith in the city, and it became known throughout the West as the leading church of the old school denomination. Among its elders were such men as Hamilton R. Gamble, Wyllis King, Joseph Charless, John Simonds, Thos. Foster, John B. Cambden, Archibald Gamble, Winthrop S. Gilman, Chas. D. Drake, Albert G. Edwards, Samuel Copp, Jonathan Havens, John A. Allen and Samuel M. Breckinridge. After the lamented death of Dr. Potts, Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., of Cincinnati was called to the pastorate. Dr. Rice entered upon his duties April 25, 1853, and resigned his charge September 15, 1857, to take the chair of theology in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. He was succeeded by Rev. Jas. H. Brookes, D. D., who was never installed as pastor, but served as such from February 8, 1858, until July, 1864, when he resigned the charge of the church to become pastor of the colony that formed the Walnut Street, now known as the Washington and Compton Avenue Church. Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was called to the pastorate in October, 1864, and began his labors January 1, 1865, and was installed on the 5th of the following March. He still continues in the pastorate of this church. At the time of his call the church was located on the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. But the removal of the population westward, and the encroachments of business made a change in the location of the church necessary. Accordingly, a lot was purchased on the corner of Lucas Place and Seventeenth Street, for the sum of $30,000, and the erection of a new building was begun in 1867. On the 28th of June, 1868, the church worshiped for the last time in the old building, which they had occupied for over a quarter of a century. After worshiping for a time with the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, and then in the completed chapel of the new building, the church took possession of the main edifice on the 25th of December, 1870, at which time the new building was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The cost of the new edifice was $160,000, exclusive of the lot. It was occupied by the congregation for a period of twenty-five years, but again owing to the removal of the population westward and the encroachments

of business, it was deemed necessary to secure a new location upon which to build a house of worship convenient for the great body of the congregation. A lot was purchased on the corner of Westminster Place and Taylor Avenue, and a handsome chapel erected at a cost of about $30,000, exclusive of the lot. It furnishes accommodation for six hundred people. The main edifice is yet to be erected. The congregation at the present time worships in the new chapel, having begun public worship there November, 1896. This church has all through its history occupied a prominent position in the work of the Presbyterian church in the West. It has over seven hundred active members and with it is connected a large number of families prominent and influential in St. Louis society. It has been active in all missionary enterprises, and has sent out the following colonies: Central or Fourth Church, in 1844; Westminster, afterward Pine Street Church, 1846; Park Avenue, afterward Chouteau Avenue; First German, 1863; Walnut Street, now known as Washington and Compton Avenue, 1864; Grace Church, afterward united with the Chouteau Avenue, 1868; McCausland Avenue, 1885; Lee Avenue, November 29, 1892. It has also contributed largely to the membership of the churches in Carondelet, Kirkwood and elsewhere. Also the well known Biddle Market Mission School is under its care and supported by it. It has in its connection three Sunday-schools, numbering about 2,000 children.

The Grand Avenue Church.

This church was formed by the union of Pine Street and Westminster Churches. Pine Street Church was organized in February, 1844, by a colony from the First Presbyterian Church. It first worshiped in the State Tobacco Warehouse, on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Washington Avenue, and was then known as the Washington Avenue Church; subsequently it purchased a lot on the corner of Eleventh and Pine, and in 1849 began the erection of a building. The elders of this church were John Whitehead and Martin Simpson. The first pastor was Rev. J. D. Townsend, who was followed, in 1850, by Rev. Mr. Long, and in 1853 by Rev. J. W. Hall, D. D. The Westminster Church was organized in 1845, and consisted of a colony from the Second Presbyterian Church. Its first elders were Thos. Cannon and Leverett Mills. Rev. Dr. Goodrich was stated supply for this church for a period of three years. Its first services were held in the basement of the public school building on Sixth Street, near St. Charles, and subsequently in the hall of the Odd Fellows' Building, corner of Fourth and Locust. A permanent place of worship was secured for the church on the corner of Fifth and Locust, and it continued to worship there until its union with the Pine Street Church was accomplished. In January, 1851, Rev S. B. McPheeters was called to the pastorate. In November, 1853, negotiations were begun between it and the Pine Street Church for union. This project was carried out, the property on Fifth Street sold, and the united church worshiped in the edifice erected on the corner of Eleventh and Pine and was henceforth known as the Pine Street Church. Dr. McPheeters was called to be the pastor of the united church. He continued in the pastorate until the year 1863. Owing to the troubles which came upon the church during the stormy period of the Civil War, the pulpit remained vacant until June, 1865, when Rev. J. C. Thom, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was chosen pastor. His ministry was very brief, for after a few months' earnest labor he was removed by death. In October, 1866, Rev. B. T. Lacy, D. D., was called to the pastorate. He continued with the church until November, 1870, when he resigned to labor as an evangelist in the Synod of Missouri. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. E. H. Rutherford, D. D., of Virginia. During his ministry measures were taken to secure a new location for the church, and a lot was purchased at the head of Washington Avenue on Grand Avenue. The chapel was completed and occupied December 7, 1880. The change of location rendered a change of name necessary, and thereafter the church was known as the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1881 Dr. Rutherford resigned to accept a call to the Presbyterian Church, of Paris, Kentucky. In 1882 a call was extended to Rev. Ambrose Nelson Hollifield, D. D., which was accepted by him, and he entered upon his labors in the church, in April of the same year. During his ministry the growth of the church was such as to demand the speedy erection of the main building; accordingly the corner stone was laid October 14, 1882, and on April 6, 1884, the building was completed, and dedicated to the wor-

ship of Almighty God. The cost of the lot, chapel and church building amounted to $145,000. Dr. Hollifield resigned the pastorate to accept a call to Newark, New Jersey. He was succeeded by Rev. John F. Cannon, D. D., who still remains in the pastorate of the church. This church is the leading one in connection with the General Assembly (South) and is abundant in its evangelistic labors in the city.

Central Presbyterian Church.

This church was organized April 18, 1844, as the Fourth Presbyterian Church. It consisted of thirty-two members, nearly all of whom had come from the Second Presbyterian Church. Its first elders were Philip Skinner, Geo. W. Meyers and John Suydan. The congregation worshiped in a small frame building on the southeast corner of Sixth and St. Charles. Rev. Alexander Van Court was chosen pastor, May 12, 1845. He was greatly beloved by his people, and under his faithful ministry the church grew and prospered. But in July, 1849, he fell a victim to the cholera which was then prevailing with great violence in the city. Among the older citizens associated with this church were John M. Wimer, John Huylman, Taylor Blow, David W. Wheeler, Oliver Bennet and Stephen Ridgeley. In 1846, the church purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Eighth and Locust, and began the erection of a building, which was finished in 1849. In 1850 Rev. J. S. B. Anderson, D. D., of Virginia, was called to the pastorate. He continued in his work until May 25th, of 1868, when he resigned on account of failing health. In January, 1869, Rev. Robert G. Brank, D. D., of Lexington, Kentucky, was called to the pastorate. In 1870 a new location was secured for the church edifice on the corner of Garrison and Lucas Avenues, and a temporary chapel was erected on it, in which the congregation worshiped for a time. The present building, a beautiful stone structure, was completed in 1876. It is a fine example of early English Gothic. Dr. Brank continued in the pastorate until the day of his death. He was a man greatly beloved in the community, an eloquent pulpit orator, a ripe scholar and fully consecrated to his work. His death occurred August 21, 1895. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. Mack, who resigned his charge to accept a call to Petersburg, Virginia.

The North Presbyterian Church.

This church consisted, at its organization, of eighteen members, nine of whom were from the First Presbyterian Church. It was organized on the 27th of March, 1845. The building at present occupied by it was built in 1857, and is located on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Chambers Streets. This church has, throughout its history, been the leading one of the Protestant faith in the northern part of the city. Notwithstanding the constant changes in that part of the city, it has a membership of 329, and maintains a number of mission schools. Its present pastor is Rev. John Weston, D. D.

The Carondelet Presbyterian Church.

This church was organized in 1850 by Honorable Henry T. Blow and wife, Dr. Ashbel Webster and wife, Francis Quinnette and wife, and others chiefly members of the Second Presbyterian Church. The first house of worship was located on Main Street, between Kansas and Illinois Streets. This location having been found to be inconvenient as a permanent place of worship, a new lot was secured on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, South St. Louis, and a substantial brick edifice was erected. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Hiram D. Goodrich, D. D., who was succeeded by Rev. R. S. Finley, Rev. John T. Cowan, and Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, D. D. Dr. Mutchmore was pastor from 1862 to 1865, when he resigned to accept a call to the city of Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Dunlap, who remained in the pastorate from 1867 to 1868; Rev. Samuel Hay from 1868 to 1869; Rev. R. A. Conduit from 1869 to 1873, and Rev. H. S. Little from 1874 to 1878; Rev. Jas. H. Shields from 1879 to 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. Lyman W. Allen, who remained in the pastorate until 1889. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Gauss, who was installed October, 1889. Under his ministry the church grew so rapidly that an enlargement of the building was necessary for the accommodation of the congregation. Accordingly work was begun March 23, 1896, and in November of the same year the new building was completed and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It is a substantial stone structure, capable of seating 500 people. This church also maintains several missions in the southern part of the city.

Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church.

In June, 1864, Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., then acting pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one hundred and forty-nine of its members, withdrew in order to organize a new church in what was then the western part of the city. On July 4, 1864, they were organized by a committee of the St. Louis Presbytery into a church known as the Sixth and Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. As early as 1859 the Second Presbyterian Church had determined to send out a colony to establish a new organization in the western part of the city, and for this purpose it bought a lot on Walnut and Sixteenth Streets, and commenced the erection of a building on it. This property was given to the newly organized church by the Second Church; within three months one hundred members from the parent church had joined the new organization, and on the 25th of December, 1864, they occupied the completed church. For a time this church severed its connection with the General Assembly, and was associated with the Independent Synod of Missouri, but in May, 1874, the action of the General Assembly was such as led to its restoration. Under the strong and active ministry of Dr. Brookes this church grew rapidly in members and influence, until it became one of the leading organizations in the city. The location of the church having become unsuitable, it was deemed necessary to make arrangements for a removal. Part of the congregation lived in the southwestern part of the city, in the neighborhood of Lafayette Park. This led to the organization of the Lafayette Park Church, which went out as a colony from the Walnut Street Church. Those who resided in the central and western part of the city selected a lot on the southwest corner of Washington and Compton Avenues, which was bought at a cost of $15,000. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid October 27, 1877, and the first services in the completed edifice were held December 5, 1880. The building contains one of the largest audience rooms in the city, capable of seating over 1,500 persons. The architect of the building was John H. Maurice, and it is admirably adapted for the purposes of a well organized church. The congregation, which is a large one, has among it many of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and it has been noted for the liberality of its gifts. Dr. Brookes continued in the pastorate until the day of his death, which occurred April 18, 1897, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Brookes was a man of commanding presence, and one of the leading pulpit orators of the country. He acquired for himself a more than national reputation by his writings, which were widely circulated both in this country and in England. The present pastor of this church is Rev. Frank W. Sneed, D. D., who was installed November 28, 1897.

Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The origin of this church is to be found in a movement begun by Rev. Thos. Marshall, D. D. In the year 1873, finding a field in the neighborhood of Glasgow and Dickson Streets, in what was then a new and growing part of the city, unoccupied by any Protestant church, he visited the neighborhood and established a prayer meeting at the old Garrison Mansion, corner of Page and Easton Avenues. Subsequently a hall was rented, and regular services were held in it June 22, 1873, with a congregation of about forty persons. But on the 22d of March, 1874, the church was organized with thirty-seven members as the Garrison Avenue Church. Rev. Thos. Marshall was elected pastor and continued in the pastorate until November, 1881, when he resigned to accept the office of Synodical Missionary for the State of Missouri. A lot was purchased for the erection of a building on the southeast corner of Glasgow and Dickson, at a cost of $4,950. A beautiful and convenient stone chapel was erected and completed on the 14th of November, 1880. The main edifice of the church is yet to be built. Dr. Marshall was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. R. Henderson, D. D., of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He was followed by Rev. Arthur N. Thompson, D. D. The present pastor of the church is Rev. George D. McCullough.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The location of this church is on the southeast corner of Pestalozzi and James Streets; it was organized December 31, 1873. The congregation first worshiped at number 3500 Carondelet Avenue, until the basement of the present church edifice was ready for occupancy. The corner stone of the building was laid August 10, 1875. The establishment of this church was largely due to the efficient ministry of Rev. Wm. Howell Buchanan, who began his labors

in that field in 1872. Part of the church was composed of a colony which came out of the South Presbyterian Church Mission, which had been established by the Second Presbyterian Church, and which was located at number 1322 South Second Street. Rev. W. H. Buchanan resigned his charge in 1879 and was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Reasor, D. D., who was installed April 1, 1880. The present pastor of the church is Rev. E. D. Walker, D. D., who entered upon the pastorate in 1867.

German Presbyterian Churches.

The First German Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Autumn and Tenth Streets, was organized May 18, 1863, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Its membership was composed of a number of devout Hollanders and Germans, who had come to this country about the year 1860, in order to enjoy greater religious liberty than they could obtain in their own country. They worshiped for a time in the basement of the Second Church, then standing on the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. After its organization the church held its meetings in the South Mission Sabbath School on Marion and Ninth Streets. The lecture room of the present church was built in the fall of 1866 and the main edifice in 1871. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Adelbert van der Lippe. He was installed January 1, 1863, and remained in the pastorate of the church until 1890, when he resigned to accept the chair of theology in the Dubuque Theological Seminary. He was succeeded by Rev. August W. Reinhard, who resigned October, 1895. The church is at present supplied by Rev. J. G. Kessler.

The Second German Presbyterian Church was organized in 1876, and its house of worship is located on the corner of Grand Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Its first pastor was Rev. Frederick Aufderheide. The present pastor is Rev. John F. Mueller.

Walnut Park German Presbyterian Church, located in Walnut Park, North St. Louis, was organized in 1865. Rev. F. Aufderheide is the pastor.

Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church.

The organization of this church occurred March 14, 1878. One hundred members from the Walnut Street, now Washington and Compton Avenue Church, united with the members of the Chouteau Avenue Church in forming the new organization. The Chouteau Avenue Church was originally the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, organized as a colony from the Second Church. It occupied a building on Park Avenue, near Twelfth Street. In 1867 this property was sold and the church became the Chouteau Avenue Church, located on the northeast corner of Chouteau Avenue and Eleventh Street, in the building now used as a Jewish Synagogue. Grace Church, organized in 1868 as a colony from the Second Church, was consolidated with the Chouteau Avenue Church. The newly organized Lafayette Park Church proceeded at once to the erection of a building on a lot situated on Missouri Avenue, on the west side of Lafayette Park. The congregation worshiped for a time in the completed basement. The main church building was dedicated January 21, 1883. It is a large, beautiful and commodious structure, and one of the most convenient for its purposes in the city. The first pastor of the church was Rev. D. C. Marquis, D. D., who was called to the pastorate December 16, 1878, and resigned May 15, 1883, to accept a professorship in the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago. He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. P. Wilson, D. D., who resigned the pastorate of the church January 20, 1889. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Samuel C. Palmer, D. D., who was called to the pastorate and installed November 17, 1889. The church edifice was seriously damaged by the terrific cyclone which visited St. Louis May 27, 1896. But through the energy of its pastor, and with help from abroad, the damage was repaired and the church restored to its original condition. It contains a number of beautiful memorial windows. The one placed in memory of Edward Bredell, Esq., an elder of the church, was seriously damaged by the cyclone, but has since been repaired. Two other windows, one in memory of Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., and the other of Dr. W. S. Potts, were completely destroyed and have not as yet been replaced. This church has under its care four Sunday-schools, with an aggregate membership of about three thousand. Its principal mission is known as Menard Mission, located on the corner of Menard and Julia Streets. It was previously known as the Soulard Market Mission. The hall in which it assembled having been completely destroyed by the cyclone it was necessary to secure a new building and location for

its service. The present building owned by the Mission is a very convenient one, costing about $12,000.

The Memorial Tabernacle.

As early as 1840 a Sunday-school was organized in a small frame house at Sixth and Carr Streets. The Sunday-school was composed of five teachers, and twenty scholars, under the superintendency of Thos. F. Webb. This enterprise was begun under the auspices of the Protestant Free School Association. This was the beginning of the organization which for many years has been known as the Biddle Market Mission. Six years later, the little frame building was removed to a lot on Fourteenth and Carr Streets, belonging to Judge Carr, and enlarged so as to accommodate 350 scholars. On the 11th of July, 1848, Thomas Morrison was elected superintendent of the school. Under his superintendency it grew so rapidly as to demand larger accommodations; accordingly the large Biddle Market Hall, on Thirteenth and Biddle, was secured for the use of the mission. In its new location the average attendance of the scholars was over one thousand. The growth of the school made a church organization necessary. On the 12th of July, 1864, a church was organized, known as the First Independent Church of St. Louis. Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., now of Philadelphia, was called to its pastorate. A large building was erected for its use on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Carr Streets. Financial embarrassments attended the new enterprise, and finally, after various changes, the building was sold under foreclosure of a mortgage. The Independent Church was for a time connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, then it became, a second time, an independent body, and remained so for a number of years. It was subsequently, at its own request, received under the care of the Presbytery of St. Louis. The property which had been sold, was purchased by Carlos S. Greeley, Esq., and presented to the church for mission purposes. It was henceforth known as the Memorial Tabernacle, in memory of the deceased wife of Mr. Greeley, and the name assumed by the church was that of the Memorial Tabernacle. The building is a large and commodious one and will seat two thousand people. The Biddle Market Mission School holds its sessions in this building. The school remained under the superintendency of Mr. Morrison for forty years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He is still associated with it as honorary superintendent. Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., was the first pastor of the Independent Church. The longest pastorate in connection with the church was that of Rev. William Porteus, who served the church twelve years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Claggett, Rev. John B. Brandt and Rev. H. Magill; the last named is at present the pastor of the church.

Tyler Place Presbyterian Church.

During the early spring of 1896 Mr. Herrick canvassed this district, and organized a Sunday-school. The Sunday-school increased rapidly, and it was thought wise to organize a church; thus it was that the Tyler Place Presbyterian Church had its beginning. It was organized December 14, 1896, by the Home Missionary Committee of St. Louis Presbytery, with a membership of fifty; and a call was at once extended to Rev. John B. Brandt, D. D., who was largely instrumental in its organization. Plans for a building are being effected and funds being secured for its erection. Its prospects are exceedingly hopeful. Mr. Brandt is still in charge.

The Cote Brilliante Church.

A committee of the Presbytery of St. Louis organized this church, September 29, 1885. Its elders, chosen at that time, were Colin Cameron, Geo. W. Cale and Jas. E. Comfort. Rev. James H. Shields was elected pastor. He continued in the pastorate until September 1, 1890. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank Irwin, who resigned June 11, 1893. Rev. H. M. Campbell, the present pastor was installed October 11, 1893. This church grew out of the mission which was established on Marcus Avenue, and which was known as the Union Mission, representing different denominations. A frame structure was built on the site now occupied by the church, in which the congregation worshiped for a number of years.

Cook Avenue Church.

The corner of Cook Avenue and Sarah Streets is the location of this church. It grew out of a Mission School established by the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. It was organized May 5, 1893, with a membership of sixty-six. The Rev. M. G. Gorin, D. D., who had been laboring with the mission, was called to the pastorate of the

church and has remained with it ever since. He was installed October, 1893. A commodious lecture room built of stone has been erected. The main auditorium is not yet completed.

Lee Avenue Presbyterian Church.

November 29, 1892, was the date of organization. This church grew out of a mission enterprise inaugurated by the members of the Second Presbyterian Church on Kossuth Avenue, west of the Fair Grounds. A building was erected on the present site in September 14, 1879. This was destroyed by fire and the present edifice was subsequently erected. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Wm. Porteus, long and favorably known in the city as a city missionary. He was succeeded by Rev. McCuish and subsequently by Rev. Henry F. Williams. The present pastor, Rev. Henry Gardner, was called to the pastorate in 1895. During his pastorate the church has been remodeled and enlarged and the church greatly increased in numbers.

The West Presbyterian Church.

On the 22d of November, 1888, in Conclave Hall, at the corner of Maple and Hamilton Avenues, this church was organized. This organization was effected under order from the Presbytery of St. Louis by its home mission committee. The session of the church was composed of Ruling Elders General E. Anson More, Samuel Knight, Esq., and Dr. E. M. Nelson. In April, 1889, it extended a call to Rev. J. M. Belding. He came and, without being installed as pastor, preached for the church until April, 1890, when he returned the call to Presbytery. In December of the same year Francis L. Ferguson, pastor of the Prytania Street Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, Louisiana, was called to the pastorate. He accepted and entered upon his work on the 1st of January, 1891. At the same time the church removed from Conclave Hall and occupied the new and beautiful house of worship which had been erected on the corner of Maple and Maryville Avenues. The rapid growth of the organization made it necessary to increase the size of the house of worship, and in the spring of 1897 measures were taken to this end; and the church was remodeled to its present form. It is now one of the most commodious and beautiful churches in the city, with an entire seating capacity in its auditorium of one thousand, with complete Sunday-school and parlor accommodations. Beginning with a membership of thirty-three it now numbers 475, with a Sunday-school of over 500 in attendance. It has taken its place among the strongest and most active of the churches in the city. Its present pastor is Rev. Francis L. Ferguson, D. D., and its session consists of General E. A. More, Dr. E. M. Nelson, W. J. Weistein, Geo. T. Coxhead, C. I. Aber and W. C. Stewart.

The People's Church and Central Mission.

This church was organized in November, 1888, as an Independent body, and is located at 816 North Eleventh Street. Rev. Jno. B. Brandt, D. D., served it as pastor for a period of one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Johnson, who was in charge of the work for three years. In February, 1893, Rev. J. M. Spencer, at the request of the friends of the church, took charge of the work. It was judged best that it should be placed under some ecclesiastical control, and accordingly it was received under the care of the Presbytery of St. Louis (South) in April, 1893. This work was under an advisory board, consisting of Judge E. B. Adams, Dr. H. M. Spencer, Jas. E. Baker, Jas. M. Carpenter, John A. Holmes, Moses Greenwood, A. D. Brown and D. D. Walker. The services of the church were held in the old church building on the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. The Mission School services were held here also. In November, 1895, the Advisory Board purchased a site for a new edifice on North Eleventh Street for the sum of $20,000. The erection of a building was begun on July 26th, and it was completed on December 1, 1897. The building cost $15,000. On December 12, 1897, it was solemnly dedicated, and on the evening of the same day Rev. J. M. Spencer was installed pastor of the church.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The first organization made by the Cumberland Presbyterians in St. Louis was in the year 1848. It was effected under the ministrations of Rev. J. C. White, who was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. L. C. Ransom. The church building was on the corner of Eleventh and St. Charles; but on account of the financial disasters brought about by the Civil War it was lost to the church, and the congregation of

about two hundred persons was dispersed. In 1866 another effort was made to establish a church. A small congregation was gathered, which was subsequently united with the First Independent Church of St. Louis. This union resulted unhappily. After a time the Independent Church withdrew, and the building which had been occupied by the congregation was sold to pay a mortgage indebtedness. In 1874 a third attempt, under the leadership of Rev. C. H. Bell, D. D., acting in behalf of the board of missions, was made to establish a church. Churches in the surrounding Synods were interested in the establishment of a church which should represent the denomination in the city of St. Louis. Friends of the enterprise from all parts of the country contributed about seventeen thousand dollars, and a lot was purchased on the corner of Lucas Avenue and Channing Avenue, and a stone chapel erected on it. This building was dedicated to the worship of God, free of debt, December 2, 1877. Dr. Bell, owing to impaired health, resigned the pastorate February 1, 1881, and Rev. Wm. H. Black, D. D., was called to succeed him. Dr. Black remained in charge of the church until the year 1889, when he resigned.

He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D., who is at the present time in charge of the church. In addition to the lecture room, a commodious and beautiful church edifice has been erected and dedicated, free of debt. This church has also in connnection with it a flourishing mission, at the corner of King's Highway and Cabanne. A chapel has been erected and it is occupied for service. The communicant members in connection with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the city number about 350 people. The board of foreign and domestic missions of the Cumberland General Assembly is located in St. Louis. It has under its supervision the work of church extension, church erection and home missions in this country, as well as that of foreign missions. The local church is in a very flourishing condition, being entirely free from any indebtedness.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.

This church was organized on the 2d of April, 1846. It was originally located at the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Randolph Streets. From there it was removed to its present location, at the corner of Taylor and McMillan Avenues. The present membership does not exceed thirty-one. The following persons have served in its pastorate: Rev. Andrew C. Todd, 1852 to 1857; Rev. Jas. McCracken, 1859 to 1874; Rev. Jas. Hill, from 1877 to 1885; Rev. E. M. Smith, from 1885 to 1888. Since 1888 it has had no regular pastor, but has been supplied by the appointments of the home mission board. It occupies a beautiful stone building, valued at $19,000.

United Presbyterian Church.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized March, 1840. Its first place of worship was at the southwest corner of Fifth and Pine Streets; subsequently a lot was secured on the northwest corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, and a handsome brick structure, with a seating capacity of over five hundred, was erected on it. Changes in the residence portion of the city made it necessary to remove the location of the church. About the year 1870 the lot on Locust Street was sold, and a new lot purchased on the corner of Twentieth and Morgan Streets; on this lot a handsome brick structure was erected in 1873. Again, owing to the removal of the body of the congregation further west, this building was sold, and a lot purchased on the corner of Morgan and Newstead; on this lot a handsome stone edifice and lecture-room have been erected. The following persons have been pastors of this church: Rev. Henry M. Johnson, installed 1845; Rev. Thos. M. Cunningham, October 12, 1853; Rev. John McLean, September 30, 1857; Rev. James G. Armstrong, December 3d, 1863; Rev. Henry W. Crabb, July 6, 1869; Rev. John A. Wilson, July 28, 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Stewart, who remained in the pastorate until the year 1897. The church is at present without a pastor.

The Grand Avenue United Presbyterian Church, on Grand Avenue, near Clark Avenue, grew out of a mission school established in December, 1881. It was organized in October, 1883. C. J. W. Ashwood is the pastor.

Wagoner Place United Presbyterian Church was organized May 12, 1893, in O'Connell's Hall, corner of Easton and Marcus Avenues. It was the outgrowth of a mission school, which had been started by the First United Presbyterian Church some months previous. The church, at its organization, consisted of thirty-four members. A lot, costing three thousand dollars, at the corner of Wagoner

Place and North Market Street, was purchased for the site of a church building. A commodious chapel has been erected on this lot at a cost of five thousand dollars. The church has grown rapidly, over one hundred and twenty-three persons having been received into its membership during its brief history. Rev. A. C. Douglass has been the pastor of this church since its organization.

Salem Reformed (German) Church.

This congregation has its home at the corner of Sullivan Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and was organized March 25, 1888, as a mission under the care of the Reformed Church in the United States. The first services were held in the lecture room of the North Presbyterian Church. Later the church removed to more convenient quarters, on the corner of Twelfth and Warren Streets. The present site of the church was purchased in 1888, and the erection of a building commenced. It was not until October 1, 1891, that the church building was completed and dedicated to the worship of God. The church and parsonage connected with it cost about $25,000. The church at the present time has a membership of 281. The pastor is Rev. W. F. Horstmeier, who has been in charge of the church since its organization. This church is the only representative of the Reformed Church (German), holding the Presbyterian system, in St. Louis. A number of churches connected with the General Synod of the Reformed Church are located in different parts of the State, constituting the Missouri Classis. The theological, literary and benevolent institutions of this branch of the church are mostly in the Eastern, Northern and Middle States.

The Church of the Covenant.

The edifice is located on Grand Avenue, and the church was organized by Rev. John B. Brandt, D. D., who began his labors with a Sunday-school in a hall on the corner of Grand and St. Louis Avenues. It was through his efforts that the present commodious and beautiful brick building was erected. Rev. Jno. B. Brandt was its first pastor, and remained in the pastorate for a period of two years. The present pastor is Rev. Henry F. Williams.

In addition to the churches already named there are the Oak Hill Presbyterian Church, corner of Bent Avenue and Humphrey Street; Grace Presbyterian Church, on Easton Avenue; Clifton Heights Presbyterian Church, and two churches, Bethany and Leonard Avenue, for the colored people.

There are also twelve missions, most of which have chapels of their own.

The total number of Presbyterian Churches at the present time (1898) in St. Louis is thirty-five, embracing 8,203 communicant members. These churches are connected ecclesiastically as follows:

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern), twenty-four churches, with 5,665 communicant members.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), six churches, with 1,407 communicant members.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, two churches. with 350 members.

United Presbyterian Church, three churches, 465 members.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, one church of twenty-five members.

Reformed Church in the United States (German), one church, 281 members. It would be proper also to associate with these the German Evangelical Churches of St. Louis who are Presbyterian as to their form of government and hold substantially the same standards of doctrine as the churches previously mentioned. The German Evangelical Church in St. Louis comprises twenty-two congregations and several missions. It has also under its care a flourishing theological seminary and an orphan asylum. The history of this branch of the Presbyterian Church will be found in a separate article in these volumes.

The government of the Presbyterian Church as to its form is a representative democracy. This brings it in close contact with the people, and as a consequence it has been affected in its administration by those tides of popular feeling that have swept over the country. This was notably so during the War of the Revolution. During the Civil War the church was unhappily divided, part sympathizing with the North and part with the South. This led to the organization of that branch now known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern Assembly). In no place were the dissensions produced in the church by the Civil War more violent and disastrous for a time, in their results, than in St. Louis. Local churches were divided, and alienations engendered which lasted for years, greatly retarding

the common work. Several promising institutions of learning, such as Webster College and the City University, and much valuable property, were lost from this cause. Happily the old animosities have died out, and time has healed the dissensions. Only names remain as a reminder of the contentions of the past.

It is also a noteworthy fact that the first official step toward a reunion between the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as Old School and New School, and which had remained apart for thirty-three years, was taken in St. Louis in 1866. The two assemblies, one meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, then located on Fourteenth Street and Lucas Place, the other in the Second Presbyterian Church, then located on Fifth and Walnut Streets, appointed a committee on reunion. For the first time, also, during that long period of separation, the two assemblies met together in a fraternal meeting in the Second Church, and subsequently engaged together in celebrating the holy communion in the First Church. The reunion was accomplished in 1869. At that time there were but two churches belonging to the New School General Assembly, the First Church and the North Church; the other churches were in connection with the Old School Assembly. The growth of the Presbyterian Church in the city, as well as in the country, has been constant and rapid since the period of the reunion. But for the hindrances arising from the divisions created by the Civil War its progress would have been much more rapid. It has now nearly three times as many churches in St. Louis as it had thirty years ago.

Among the institutions connected with the Presbyterian Church in the city, not the least important is the department of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. This was established in the year 1874. The first superintendent of this work was Rev. Robert Irwin, D. D. He continued in the work until 1880, when he resigned to take the presidency of Lindenwood College. In the same year Rev. John W. Allen, D. D., was chosen to succeed him, and he has continued in charge of the work ever since. The rooms of the board of publication were first in the Insurance Building, corner of Sixth and Locust, subsequently it removed to the corner of Eighth and Olive, and in May, 1882, to 1107 Olive Street. In 1894 a building was purchased at 1516 Locust Street, and the offices of the board removed to it. During the earlier years of its existence the principal work of this department was the organization of Sunday-schools throughout the Southwest, and the distribution of Sunday-school literature. In 1883 the work of this department was increased through the action of the General Assembly in establishing a depository in connection with it. The design of this was to have in St. Louis a branch of the great central publishing house of the Board of Publication in Philadelphia.

The work of this department has steadily increased until now it supplies literature for the churches, not only in the South as far as Texas, but also westward as far as Denver.

In 1877 the Woman's Board of Missions of the Southwest was organized in St. Louis. Its offices are in the Presbyterian Building, 1516 Locust Street, where also its regular monthly meetings are held.

Educational.

The institutions representing the educational work of the Presbyterian Church, of which there are a number in the State, are all located outside of the city of St. Louis. It has been the policy of the Presbyterian Church to co-operate with the primary schools established by the State, instead of establishing parochial schools under its own care. Several attempts, however, have been made to establish institutions of a higher grade under the special care of the church in the city. The most notable of these was that inaugurated in 1856, which had for its purpose the establishment of a city university. Funds were collected and a suitable building erected on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Pine Streets. Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., was elected president of the institution, and remained in charge for several years. Financial difficulties, increased by the divided state of opinion during the Civil War, led to the closing of the university, and finally the property passed into private hands.

Newspapers.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, was "The St. Louis Observer," edited by Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, previous to 1835. This paper was continued under different names until the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1860. In 1867 a paper was established under the editorship of Rev. R. P. Farris, D. D.

It bore the title of "The Old School Presbyterian," and it was the organ of the Synod of Missouri, known as the Declaration and Testimony Synod. The name was subsequently changed to "The St. Louis Presbyterian," and it continued to be issued from St. Louis until 1896, when it was consolidated with the "Christian Observer," at Louisville, Kentucky, and removed to that city.

In 1875 a paper known as "The St. Louis Evangelist" was founded by Rev. J. W. Allen, D. D., as editor and publisher. It was devoted to the interests of Presbyterianism, as represented by the Northern Assembly. In 1883 Rev. Edw. Cooper, D. D., became its editor. He was succeeded, in 1888, by Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D. The name of the paper was changed at that time to "The Mid-Continent." Dr. Taylor, having resigned the editorship, was succeeded by Rev. Meade C. Williams, D. D., with whom was associated for a time Rev. W. R. Henderson, D. D. In 1897 the paper was purchased by the "Herald and Presbyter," and removed to Cincinnati.

SAMUEL J. NICCOLLS.

Press Association, Missouri Woman's.—The Missouri Woman's Press Association was organized in November, 1896, and incorporated under the laws of the State, January, 1898. It is auxiliary to the Woman's National Press Association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. This association was originated by Mrs. Hollen E. Day, State vice-president of the Woman's National Press Association, and editor of the St. Louis "Picket Guard," and effected by the assistance of Miss Georgina Raby, journalist and special contributor of the St. Louis "Republic"; Mrs. A. Knapp, editor of "The Pedal," and at one time cycling editor of the St. Louis "Republic," and of Mrs. F. Van Slyke, compiler and national press correspondent of the Woman's Relief Corps. Among many workers, the chief are Mrs. Adelaide Toomer, of Springfield, editor of "Over The Teacups"; Mrs. Annie Meehan, of Carthage, editor of "The Silver Review"; Mrs. Laura H. Harnois, of St. Joseph, editor of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union Journal"; Mrs. Maggie Bowman, of Jefferson City, editor of "The Counselor"; Mrs. B. Roach, of Carthage, editor of the Carthage "Journal"; Mrs. Thomas McMath—"Clara Louise Burnham"; Victoria Conkling-Whitney, of St. Louis, president of the Equal Suffrage Club, and Mrs. Dr. Coleman-Smith, of Warrensburg, writer and physician. The chief objects of this association are to unite in literary fellowship all women in Missouri who have published original matter in any form, to advance and assist women in journalistic work, and to secure such benefits as may arise from organized effort. The membership is strictly to be confined to those women who have been and are connected with any publication as editor, reporter, reviewer, correspondent, compiler or illustrator. Each member holds a membership card duly certified, thus enabling her to introduce herself to others of the guild or craft, and is effective in the pursuit of her occupation either at home or abroad. The association is endeavoring to stimulate interest in practical journalism for women, and to that end has established auxiliary press clubs in St. Joseph, Warrensburg, Kansas City, Sarcoxie, Springfield, Nevada, Carthage, Kingston, Chillicothe and Kirksville, the aggregate membership being eighty-one. The first annual convention was held in May, 1897, at Warrensburg, where the association was entertained by the first citizens of the city, tendered the freedom of the city by the mayor, and also given a reception by the faculty of the State Normal College. The second annual convention was held at Carthage, May, 1898, and the members were entertained by the federated clubs of that city. The association was represented in Washington, D. C., in February, 1898, by its president and vice-president, at the first Congress of the Woman's International Press Union, and they participated in the permanent organization of that body, of which Mrs. Hollen E. Day was elected vice-president. Miss Georgina Raby and Mrs. Day were members of the World's Fair press committee at Chicago in 1893. Meetings are held at the Lindell Hotel on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The programme of the former is devoted to business, and of the latter to the reading and discussion of original articles or items on current topics, the meetings always being conducted according to parliamentary law. The officers of this association are as follows: President, Mrs. Hollen E. Day, St. Louis; first vice-president, Mrs. Victoria Conkling-Whitney, St. Louis; second vice-president, Mrs. Belle Johnson, Carthage; third vice-president, Mrs. Laura H. Harnois, St. Joseph; treasurer, Mrs. Frankie Van Slyke, St. Louis; recording secretary,

Mrs. Adah McDaniel, St. Louis, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lillian Vollmer, St. Louis.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Press Club, St. Louis.—An organization of newspaper men of the city, made in the year 1867, with Phil Ferguson, of the "Missouri Democrat," for president; Mr. Jenkins, of the "Missouri Republican," for recording secretary, and E. D. Kargau, of the "Anzeiger," for corresponding secretary. The object was partly social and partly for the facilitation of business—the club rooms on the north side of Chestnut Street, between Second and Third, opposite the police headquarters, serving as a common meeting place, for the city reporters to exchange items of routine work and indulge in games of recreation. After occupying these rooms for two years, the club moved to other quarters, on Chestnut Street near Eighth. It did not meet with favor from some of the proprietors of the daily press, and after five years of existence, neither prosperous nor eventful, it broke up. Several efforts to revive the enterprise were made, the last in 1897, when a Press Club was organized at 517 Walnut Street, with fifty members. O. R. Lake, of the "Globe-Democrat," president. In the spring of 1898 some of the members went to the war, others fell away, and before the end of the year the club passed away.

Price, Enoch, steamboat owner and operator, was born September 28, 1796, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis September 23, 1882. His parents were Moses and Margaret (Switzer) Price, the last named of whom was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1773. The elder Price died at an early age, and when sixteen years old the son began earning his own living, in consequence of which he enjoyed but limited educational advantages. He began his career as a river-man before steamboats had been invented, and as a keel-boatman first brought boats down the Ohio River from Pittsburg or Maysville, and then up the Mississippi to St. Louis. He first came to St. Louis in 1819, and several times, after landing a boat here, walked back to his starting point at Pittsburg or Maysville. About the year 1820, or perhaps in 1821, he settled in St. Louis permanently, and thereafter commanded some of the first steamboats that plied on the Mississippi River. He had many interesting and some historical experiences, among which was the carrying of Colonel Leavenworth from St. Louis to what afterward became Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Colonel Leavenworth being the first settler there and the founder of the town, which bears his name. He also carried to that place the body of United States troops which established there the government fortress named after Colonel Leavenworth. Captain Price was identified with steamboat interests on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in the palmy days of steamboating, and among his contemporaries were Captain Sullivan Blood, Captain J. C. Swon, Captain Sellers, and other noted old-time river captains. Most of the boats which he owned or commanded were built in Cincinnati, Ohio, under his direction, and that they were staunch craft is evidenced by the fact that when he was at the wheel he never lost a boat. After following the river successfully some years he retired, and, for two or three years thereafter, was identified with the grocery and commission trade in St. Louis. He retired from active business in 1847, and thereafter until his death, gave his entire time to the management of his estate. In early life he was a member of the Whig party, and later a Democrat, but he was never an active politician and held no public offices. A staunch churchman of the Episcopalian faith, he was a communicant of the old church at the corner of Broadway and Chestnut Street, and later was one of the founders of Christ Church, at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets. Although well known to residents of St. Louis during the first half of the present century, and well remembered by many who are still living, he was a modest man of quiet tastes, and took little part in public affairs. May 19, 1829, he was married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Almira Rogers, who was born on Long Island, New York, January 26, 1807. They had two children—Virginia Price, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1830, and died December 9, 1834, and Emma Horner Price, born January 8, 1837. The last named daughter was married to Francis A. Lane, in Christ Church Cathedral, December 2, 1856, by Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, and is still a resident of St. Louis.

Price, Simeon T., lawyer, was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, May 2, 1849, son of Cosby and Mary J. Price. When he was

ten years of age his parents removed to Missouri, and he was reared at Lexington, in this State. His academic education was completed at William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, and he then entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1874. Immediately afterward he came to St. Louis, and since then has practiced his profession in this city. During this period of twenty-five years he has been identified with much important litigation, and has distinguished himself as a trial lawyer of superior ability. While he has not confined himself to any specialty in practice, he has represented numerous corporate interests, and has come to be recognized as an especially able corporation lawyer. A member of the Democratic party, he has from time to time interested himself in political campaigns, but has never allowed it to interfere with his professional labors. He is a Baptist churchman and a member of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis. His fraternal connections are with the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. November 10, 1880, Mr. Price married Miss Emmie M. Partee, of Memphis, Tennessee. Their children are Simeon T. Price, Jr., and Mozelle M. Price.

Priest, Henry Samuel, lawyer and jurist, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, February 7, 1853. His parents, Thomas J. and Amelia E. (Brown) Priest, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky, were connected with the distinguished Houston family, of which General Samuel Houston was a member. He was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, graduating in the class of 1872. From there he went to Taylorsville, Kentucky, where he began the study of law in the office of Major Mark E. Houston, completing his prescribed course of legal studies in Hannibal, Missouri, under the direction of Judge James Carr, who was at the time general attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. At Hannibal he was admitted to the bar by Judge John T. Redd in the spring of 1873, and soon afterward located at Moberly, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and began the career destined to bring him a great measure of success and renown. In a short time, or as soon as he was eligible, he was elected city attorney, which office he filled acceptably, and continued to practice in his chosen vocation for about eight years, when he accepted the tender of the position of assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, appearing for his client in numerous important cases in the courts of St. Louis and elsewhere in the State. This employment continued from October, 1881, to December 1, 1883, when he was appointed attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Wabash Railway. This position he held with distinction for seven years, or until December 1, 1890, when he was appointed general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, with which corporation he had become associated in a legal capacity when he came to St. Louis. In 1894 he resigned to accept the appointment by President Cleveland to the judgeship of the United States District Court as the successor of Judge Thayer, promoted to the United States Circuit judgeship; but a year later he resigned and retired from the bench. As a result of this latter move the notable firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehman was formed. A judgeship, even on the Federal bench, which is equivalent to a life service, though honorable and coveted, entails upon the incumbent a constant and close attention in varied fields of legal investigation, and demands a virtual exclusion from the allurements of social intercourse. Judge Priest probably found the exactions of his new office more onerous than were suited to his tastes. The field was rather more restricted than was agreeable to his aptitudes and ambition. In the partnership effected upon his retirement from the bench there was congeniality of association and harmony of interests.

Judge Priest is a member of the Mercantile, St. Louis, Noonday, Country, and Jockey Clubs, and from his court and office work finds time to recreate his intellectual combats and legal labors with the delights of literature and the pleasures of contact with observant, thinking men. In his profession, he is a careful collator of decisions and opinions held as authority, presents his cases ably, forcefully, logically and in good order, faithfully looks after every detail in the interest of his clients, possesses great composure of character, and in manner is suave and pleasing. These, though not, perhaps, all the traits of an eminent lawyer, go far in the direction of establishing a

high reputation among the best. At the bar Judge Priest is held in universal regard, as shown by his unanimous election to be president of the Missouri State Bar Association in 1891, as well as by the recommendations he had when he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court by President Cleveland. November 9, 1876, Judge Priest was married to Miss Henrietta King Parsell, of Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Missouri, a daughter of George B. and Elizabeth (Wright) Parsell, of Portland, Maine. Their children are George T., Grace E., Jeannette B., and Wells Blodgett Priest.

Primm, Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born January 10, 1810, in St. Louis, and died in this city January 17, 1878. He was eldest of the eleven children of Peter and Mary (Le Roux) Primm, and in the maternal line was descended from one of the first French settlers of St. Louis. St. Louis was still a village when he was born, and as a boy he first attended the French schools, and later what was known in pioneer days as Judge Tompkins' English school. After that he was sent to St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, and completed his scholastic training at that institution. Returning then to St. Louis, he read law with Edward Bates, then one of the foremost citizens of Missouri, and in later years one of the most distinguished of the public men of the country. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and his earliest law partner was Charles D. Drake, later a United States Senator from Missouri, and still later Chief Justice of the Court of Claims at the national capital. A native of St. Louis, and closely allied to the French element of its population by ties of blood, he was from early manhood closely identified with the process of evolution which changed the old French town into a thoroughly American city. He interested himself especially in the establishment and improvement of the public school system and in the improvement of the harbor and shipping facilities of the city. When it was proposed to sell the commons, which had attached to the town under the old French and Spanish regimes, he became one of the warmest advocates of the provision which required that a portion of the proceeds be set aside as a common school fund, and he was one of the organizers of the first Board of Education in St. Louis, and first secretary of that board. He held many local offices, the first to which he was elected being that of justice of the peace, which he held for some years, beginning soon after he was admitted to the bar. In 1834 he was elected a member of the city board of aldermen, and served in the local legislature for many years thereafter, acting as president of the board a considerable portion of the time, and rendering many valuable services to the city. At a later date he was clerk of the Circuit Court, and in 1862 was made judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court. For thirteen years thereafter he discharged the duties of that important position with great credit to himself and to the good of the city. A capable lawyer and a successful practitioner, he was a man of many and varied accomplishments in other respects. He was the best linguist at the bar, and on various occasions rendered important services to the courts and the public in the translation of old French and Spanish archives. His grace and charm of manner were peculiarly attractive, and his witticisms not infrequently electrified and delighted the social and professional circles in which he moved. Coupled with these characteristics was an unswerving loyalty to his friends and unfailing devotion to what he believed to be right. He was greatly beloved by the members of the bar who were his contemporaries during the years of his active professional life, and among the pioneer lawyers there were few who left a stronger impress upon the profession, or who are so kindly remembered by their surviving associates. His eloquence was magnetic, his impulses chivalrous, and his manners so distinctively those of the old school gentleman that he was always a conspicuous figure in the court-room, interesting alike to his professional associates and to the general public. Possessing a large fund of information, he was especially entertaining, when occasion offered, to the younger generation of the residents of St. Louis, on account of his vivid recollection of events connected with the progress of the city and his rich store of reminiscences. He wrote numerous articles for the press, and delivered many addresses, historical in character, which are regarded as valuable contributions to the literature of the city, and on the occasion of the celebration of the founding of St. Louis, held in 1847, he delivered a public address memorable in character as an historical oration.

Prince Albert of Belgium, Visit of.—On May 24, 1898, St. Louis was visited by Prince Albert of Belgium, traveling "incognito" under the name of "M. Le Comte de Hethy," and accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Jungblutt, of the Belgian Army, acting as military escort; Dr. L. Melio, court physician, and Baron Joostens, secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington. Prince Albert was then heir presumptive to the throne of King Leopold of Belgium. Count Phillippe of Flanders, the Prince's father, was a brother of King Leopold, and his mother was Princess Mary of Hohenzollern. The Prince was born in 1875. There was no public demonstration made in his behalf, other than his reception by the Belgian consul at St. Louis, Philip Gruner. The Prince was touring this country for pleasure and instruction. While in St. Louis he bore himself modestly and sensibly, spending his time visiting the parks, public buildings, and other places of interest.

Prince de Joinville's Visit.—In November of 1841 the Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe, then traveling in the United States, visited St. Louis, accompanied by his suite. He spent five days in the city, and during that time was treated with the consideration due to his rank and station. This same Prince de Joinville accompanied General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign of the Civil War, in 1862.

Prince of Wales, Visit of.—In 1860 occurred the memorable visit to St. Louis of the Prince of Wales, who, in a triumphal journey of many thousands of miles through cities, towns and villages, met with a cordial reception from the American people. The people were considerate and respectful, while the Prince, on his part, observing the proprieties of his position, was naturally gracious, winning golden opinions and leaving everywhere agreeable impressions. The writer of this witnessed his arrival in the city of New York. He and his party came in from Philadelphia on the steamer "Harriet Lane," accompanied by General Winfield Scott, who, with the Prince, stood on the upper deck as they landed at Castle Garden. They were met by the famous Seventh New York Regiment, Colonel Leffert's, which escorted the party in carriages to the City Hall, where a welcome was extended by the mayor, Fernando Wood. After leaving New York the royal party visited West Point, and then toured through the principal cities westward. They arrived in St. Louis on the evening of Wednesday, September 26, 1860. The party came down from Alton on the splendid steamer, "City of Alton." Before the "Alton" landed at the levee, the steamer "Florence," on which the Second United States Infantry Regiment had embarked for Omaha, started out, and as it passed the Prince's boat, Colonel Miles ordered the band of the regiment to parade upon the upper deck, where they played "God Save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia." The Prince and his suite took rooms at Barnum's Hotel, on Walnut Street. Those who had accompanied him to the city were the Duke of Newcastle, Major-General R. Bruce; Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Washington; Major Teesdale, Captain Gray, Dr. Ackland, Mr. Englehart, Mr. Jenner, and Mr. Warne. The Prince himself was encumbered with the following string of titles: Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester and Carpack, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles. There was no public reception, but the mayor, with other gentlemen, waited on the Prince at the hotel and tendered him the hospitalities of the city. The same evening Mayor Filley and Captain Harper, president of the St. Louis Fair Association, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and planned a programme for the next day. Accordingly, at 10:30 Thursday morning, the Prince and suite left the hotel in carriages, accompanied by the following gentlemen, also in carriages: Colonel John O'Fallon, Henry Shaw, James E. Yeatman, Colonel Robert Campbell, and Honorable Edward Bates. The route traversed was designed to give all the people an opportunity to catch a glimpse of "His Royal Highness," and was as follows: Walnut to Fifth, Fifth to Market, Market to Fourth, Fourth to Olive, Olive to Main, Main to Washington Avenue, Washington to Nineteenth, Nineteenth to Lucas Place, Lucas Place to Fourteenth, Fourteenth to Olive, Olive to Garrison Avenue, Garrison to Morgan, Morgan to Grand Avenue, thence to the Fair Grounds, which was reached between 12 and 1 o'clock. The carriages were drawn quietly into the amphitheater where the party, alighting, were received in the pagoda by the

directors of the Fair Association. Captain Harper, the president, then said: "Sir, Your Royal Highness, Your Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, and gentlemen all: I welcome you to our Fair Grounds, and, believe me, it is one of the happiest events of my life that, as representative of our association, I can extend to you a greeting and welcome on this occasion." The Prince replied in a few words, expressing his appreciation of Captain Harper's welcome and the invitation to attend the fair, which had been sent to him while he was in Canada, and accepted partially by letter. The occasion was an interesting one. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, men cheered the royal visitor, the band played "God Save the Queen," our own "Yankee Doodle," and other popular airs. The Prince bore his part admirably for a youth of nineteen. He possessed a fine address and was modest and retiring in manner. Walking between Captain Harper and one of his suite, followed by a retinue consisting of Honorable J. Richard Barret, the founder of the fair, Governor Robert Stewart, and other dignitaries, the Prince then proceeded to the lunch-room, where a repast was served, consisting of buffalo tongues, quail, prairie chickens, and other game indigenous to the West. The viands were washed down with champagne and the best brands of Missouri wines. After the lunch the Prince and suite, with the Fair officials, again ascended to the second story of the pagoda, where they witnessed an exhibition of horses, after which the royal party returned to the city. After having spent a day and two nights in St. Louis the Prince and his party left on Friday morning, September 28th, for Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLIAM FAYEL.

Printing and Book-making.—The printing and publishing business in St. Louis exhibits the full magnitude that might be expected in a city of over six hundred thousand population, and of cosmopolitan character. It is an important interest in all places where it is developed into what it ought to be, and in St. Louis it exhibits peculiar dignity and importance. It embraces that interesting and wonderful instrumentality and adjunct of modern civilization, the publication of newspapers; and after this comes the publication of magazines, books, pamphlets, tracts and reports, and then job printing, in all its myriad forms; and last, the manufacture of blank books. It employs over four thousand persons, and yields an annual product valued at more than six million dollars. In its development it strikingly illustrates the intelligence and enterprise of the people of St. Louis. In 1880 there were 111 establishments in the city engaged in printing and publishing, having an aggregate capital of $2,612,000, employing 2,481 persons, paying out $1,319,999 a year in wages, and yielding an annual product valued at $3,925,374. Ten years later, in 1890, there were 123 establishments, having aggregate capital of $4,846,742, employing 3,192 persons, paying $1,677,321 a year in wages, and yielding an annual product valued at $4,265,317. In 1897 it was estimated that there were 4,500 persons employed, earning wages to the amount of $2,000,000 a year, and turning out an annual product valued at $6,500,000.

Prison, First in St. Louis.—The first prison was established in the settlement which preceded the village of St. Louis, in the year 1774. It was built by Laclede, by order of Governor Piernas, was ten by twenty feet in dimensions, and cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars. It was an appendage to Laclede's house, a part of which was then occupied as a government office.

Prison Discipline Society.—A society founded in 1848 by James B. Townsend, David N. Hall, Charles H. Haven, Spencer Smith, Franklin Fisher and others, and which had for its object the distribution of religious literature, and evangelical work among the prisoners in the county jail of St. Louis County.

Prize Fights.—See "Pugilism."

Probate Court.—Most popular of all courts of this or any other city of the United States, is undoubtedly the Probate Court. Popular in the sense of entering into the experience of most people—as widows, orphans, creditors; in the capacity of executors, administrators, guardians, or curators; in the hazardous role of sureties on probate bonds, or in the pleasanter attitude of legatee to a testator's will or distributee of an intestate's estate; or, perhaps, as witness to an inventory, or as appraiser of personal or real property, or even as a juror sworn "a true verdict to render" on

the mental condition of a respondent under a commission "*de lunatico inquirendum*."

The history of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis in its earlier phases is not unlike that of other Missouri probate courts. Upon the acquisition by the United States of the Territory of Louisiana, and while that portion of it which constitutes the present State of Missouri was under the legislative control of the "Governor and Judges of Indiana Territory," a judge of probate was required to be appointed for each of the five districts into which the territory was divided, the district of St. Louis being one of them. But the "judge" so appointed had no power to render definite sentence, or final decree; whenever such exercise of judicial power was necessary in a proceeding before him, he was required to call in two justices of the court of common pleas, who, together with the judge of probate, constituted the probate court. In 1807 the territorial legislature enacted that a judge of probate be appointed for each district, to give bond in the penal sum of not less than two thousand, nor more than five thousand dollars, with power to take proof of last wills, to grant letters testamentary and of administration, and "to do and perform every matter and thing that may be enjoined on him by law." This act did not inhibit the judge from rendering definite sentence or final decree, nor make it his duty to call two justices of the common pleas court to his assistance, to constitute a probate court. After various other experiments by the territorial and State legislatures, vesting probate powers in probate, circuit, orphans' and county courts, the present system, substantially, was adopted by the first revising session of the Missouri State Legislature, in 1825, vesting probate powers in a judge of probate, to be appointed by the Governor for each county; his compensation to be the fees allowed by law, and taxed as costs against litigants; to hold office for four years. The powers and jurisdiction of this court are very fully set out in the act and include the appointment of and control over executors, administrators and guardians; over litigation between apprentices and their masters; the trials of claims against the estates of deceased persons, not exceeding $200, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of all claims above $200 in amount, subject to the right of appeal in all cases to the circuit court with trial *de novo* in the latter. The powers conferred within the sphere pointed out are the same as those of any court of plenary jurisdiction.

The revision of 1835 vested the jurisdiction over testamentary matters, the guardianship over orphans, minors and persons of unsound mind, disputes between apprentices and masters, the trials of claims against executors and administrators not exceeding one hundred dollars and concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts of all claims exceeding that amount—with right of appeal to the circuit court and trial *de novo* there—in the several county courts of the State. Although the revision of 1845 and 1855, as well as the statutes of 1866 retain the same general law, yet a great number of probate courts were created by special acts for particular counties, prior to the inhibition, by the Constitutions of 1865 and 1875, of the vicious system of special legislation.

Among the counties so granted special probate courts was that of St. Louis. By an act approved February 11, 1841, the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by the county court was transferred to a probate court, created by the same act, with a single judge to hold office for six years, to be at least thirty years of age, citizen of the United States, and resident in St. Louis County at least five years before his election. He was required to keep his office not more than two hundred yards from the court house, the rent of which, as well as all expenses for suitable books, stationery, furniture and other necessaries for his office were to be audited and allowed by the county court and paid by the county; as compensation for his services he was to receive such fees as were then allowed by law to the county clerk for similar services.

By the revision of 1855 the act was amended and perfected in several particulars. Section 6 defines the powers and exclusive original jurisdiction of the court, which, in the act of 1841, was designated simply as the powers vested in the county court of the County of St. Louis not reserved therein to said county court; section 10 empowers the probate judge in vacation to grant letters testamentary and of administration; section 13 authorizes the court to appoint a clerk, to hold office at the pleasure of the judge, and whose compensation was to be paid by him; while section 14 defines the powers of the clerk to do and perform all clerical and ministerial duties which might be performed by the judge in vacation. Section 15 provides that in case of the death or resigna-

tion of the judge the clerk shall continue to perform the duties assigned him until another judge be elected and qualified, and if, in such case there was no clerk, or he be absent for five days from the death or resignation of the judge, the county court was to appoint a clerk to hold office until a judge be elected and qualified.

In 1870 the creation of special probate courts had multiplied to such extent that in designating the class of courts entrusted with probate powers the Legislature deemed it necessary to employ no longer the term "county courts"—upon which the general law conferred these powers—nor "probate courts"—the name given them, usually, in the special acts creating them—but the generic designation "courts having probate jurisdiction."

The Constitution of 1875 put an end to this unsymmetrical, not to say, unsystematical condition of probate jurisdiction in Missouri. It required the General Assembly to establish, in every county, a probate court, to be a court of record, and consisting of one judge, who must be elected. (Const. 1875, Art. VI, section 34, pointing out in general terms the jurisdiction of these courts.) The courts were required to be "uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, *ex officio*, as his own clerk." (Const., Art. VI, section 35.)

In obedience to this constitutional requirement the General Assembly passed an act (approved April 9, 1877), under which all the probate courts in Missouri are now organized. The County of St. Louis had then been divided, under a scheme and charter contrived in accordance with the constitutional provision (Const. Mo., Art. IX, sections 20 *et seq.*), into two counties, one of which took the name of the city of St. Louis, including the territory of the former city of St. Louis, as enlarged by said scheme and charter, and the other the name of the county of St. Louis, including the territory remaining after the separation from it of the new county erected under the name of the city of St. Louis. The act referred to established, accordingly, a probate court "in the city of St. Louis, and in every county of this State." (Laws, Mo., 1877, page 229, section 1.) This act is substantially embodied in the revisions of 1879 and 1889.

There have been, since the creation of the office of probate judge for the city, formerly county, of St. Louis, now fifty-seven years ago, but six probate judges. Of the first of them a modest photograph graces the gallery of eminent lawyers and judges in the rooms of the Law Library Association of St. Louis, presented, in 1892, by the late Alexander J. P. Garesche, a distinguished and highly successful practitioner in said court, before all the judges having presided therein down to the time of his own death in the year 1896. The portrait bears on its reverse the following legend:

"Presented to the Law Library of St. Louis, by Alexander J. P. Garesche, LL. D.

PETER FERGUSON.

Born January 26, 1788, at Edinboro, Scotland; came to St. Louis, 1817, where he died June 15, 1863. He was the first judge of the Probate Court for St. Louis County, including the city, and served from 1841 to 1858.

Judge Ferguson will not be easily forgotten by practitioners who came into personal contact with him; and even those who know of him by hearsay only will look with interest upon his venerable features, as preserved in the photograph hung in the law library, softening the austere expression of conscious rectitude by the bonhommie of a benevolent disposition. He was, as has been remarked of one of his successors, an ideal probate judge, bringing to the discharge of his duties unbending integrity and a stern determination to administer the law as he understood it; permitting neither the wiles of persistent suitors, nor the tears of crape-veiled widows, nor yet the eloquence of crafty lawyers to influence his decisions, so far as he was conscious of his motives. He was a man of few words, rather brusque and positive in manner, and of indomitable industry. While vigilant of the rights of litigants in his court, he was not unmindful of what the law accorded to himself. The fee of $0.05 allowed by the statute "for a search for anything," was promptly collected by him before he handed over a paper or document to an inquirer. He was methodical in keeping fee bills for accumulated costs ready to be presented to executors and administrators, or guardians and curators, when offering their settlements, and expected payment before ex-

amining or passing upon the accounts. Practitioners of more than average insistence fell into the habit, when an unusual throng of suitors surrounded the judge's desk, to ostentatiously flourish their money, so as to attract attention, in the hope of securing earlier recognition.

During the greater part of Judge Ferguson's service as probate judge, his son, William F., acted as clerk, although the judge himself did the greater part of the clerical work. A number of the ponderous record books of the court are in his own neat, and very legible handwriting.

As may be inferred from the fact that he was three times successively elected, Judge Ferguson was a popular man, notwithstanding, or, perhaps, because of, his somewhat autocratic conduct on the bench. It is related of him that on one occasion he deemed it his duty to reprimand an executor for some irregularity in his official conduct; and that when the latter undertook to justify himself the judge, in stern voice, exclaimed: "Silence, sir! I hereby revoke your authority!" Then, turning to the public administrator, who happened to be among the bystanders, he continued: "Sir, I order you to take charge of the estate instanter!"

Slovenliness, or lack of accuracy in getting up an inventory or appraisement, were abominations in his eyes. It was a current joke among probate practitioners that an inventory of household goods omitting the mention of a broom or dusting brush would be rejected as incomplete. It is within the personal recollection of the writer that an appraisement, containing an item in this form: "1 lot old lead pipe, 50 cts." was returned with stern reproof. "How can I tell, sir," he exclaimed, "whether the appraisers did their duty, when they fail to indicate how many pounds of lead pipe they appraised, and at what price per pound?"

The judge was very suspicious of the bias of appraisers of the ordinary caliber in favor of widows. "I can not conceal to myself, sir, that appraisers rarely assess the assets at their true value if a widow is to get them," he remarked to the writer in passing upon a motion for leave to sell the contents of a small place of business at private sale to the widow of the decedent.

In the year 1858 the judge, being then in the seventy-first year of his age, declined to stand for re-election, and his son, William F. Ferguson, was nominated and elected in his place, Peter Ferguson then serving as clerk to his son. William F. Ferguson gave general satisfaction as probate judge, and was re-elected in 1864. But he was not permitted to serve out his second term, being removed, together with other judges, including those of the Supreme Court, by the vacating ordinance passed by the Constitutional Convention in 1865, taking effect on the first day of May of that year.

By virtue of the same ordinance the Governor appointed Nathaniel McDonald as Ferguson's successor. This gentleman served from May 6, 1865, until May, 1868, when he resigned, and a few days afterward died.

On McDonald's resignation there was a vacancy in the office of probate judge which lasted until the following December, the Governor having declined to make an appointment for the six months intervening before the next general election. Under the law so much of the probate business as could be transacted in vacation, fell, during the interregnum, on the shoulders of the clerk to the late judge, Mr. William E. Wagner, a gentleman amply competent to perform the routine work of granting letters and receiving inventories.

At the general election which took place in November, 1868, Mr. Joseph P. Vastine, who had creditably filled the office of public administrator, was nominated for the unexpired term, which would end in 1870. He was triumphantly elected. Assuming the discharge of his duties on the opening of the December term, 1868, he served with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the public. It was during his term of office that two important decisions touching the probate practice in Missouri were rendered by the Supreme Court: In the case of Kenrick v. Cole, reported in 61 Mo., 572, the doctrine is announced that the probate court, in passing upon the validity of a will, has power to determine whether its provisions are in harmony with constitutional requirements, and to refuse probate to so much of it as militates against public policy. This was a departure from the generally accepted doctrine in England and America, which limits the function of the probate court, in the probate of wills, to the questions of the due execution and attestation, and the testatory capacity of the testator, leaving it to the court or courts of construction to pass on the validity of its provisions. This decision, due, probably, to the heated partisan-

ship of the times, out of which the so-called Drake Constitution had itself arisen, was receded from in the later case of Cox v. Cox, 101 Mo., 168.

In the case of Bartling v. Jamison, 44 Mo., 141, the Supreme Court gave expression to the theory deducible from the American system of testamentary courts that denies to the judge of probate the power to set aside the verdict of a jury and grant a new trial, involving the further denial of his power to instruct a jury as to the law of the case before them, the right of litigants to a trial according to the law of the land being secured by granting an appeal with a trial *de novo* in the appellate court.

Judge Vastine's successor, J. G. Woerner, was nominated by the Democratic party in 1870, without solicitation on his part, and by a convention of which he was himself a member. The nomination resulted in his election, and he took charge of the office on the 5th of December, being the first day of the December term of 1870, and held it without interruption until the 1st day of January, 1895.

Mr. William E. Wagner had been appointed clerk of probate by Judge McDonald, and retained by Judge Vastine, after taking charge of the court during the interval between Judge McDonald's resignation and the election of his successor. Judge Woerner, believing that the interests of the public would be best subserved by retaining in office men of tried ability and experienced in the technical details of the probate office, made no change in the personnel of the clerks that had served under Judge Vastine, and Mr. Wagner remained chief clerk until the day of his death, in November, 1893, having filled the office for twenty-eight consecutive years. He was a gentleman of high integrity and thoroughly qualified for the very important duties of his position. His death caused a vacuum deeply felt by that portion of the public that had business to transact in the probate clerk's office. He was succeeded as chief clerk by Mr. Benjamin W. McIlvaine, son-in-law to Judge Woerner, and held the position until the close of the judge's term of office.

Judge Woerner brought to the performance of his official duties an earnest will to do right and administer justice without fear, favor or affection. To qualify himself for the efficient discharge of the trust confided to him, he made a diligent study of the law governing executors, administrators and guardians, and of the principles underlying the American probate system. The fruits of these studies he embodied for the benefit of the legal profession in two works, which, under the titles of "The American Law of Administration," and "The American Law of Guardianship" have become of standard authority in courts and are freely used as books of reference by lawyers and judges throughout the United States. The salient features of these books—a careful inquiry into the reasons of the law governing the relations between guardian and ward, and the duties of executors and administrators toward creditors, heirs and devisees of deceased persons, as well as a scrupulous attention to the provisions by which the statutes and the common law accomplish their purpose, and secure justice—is indicative of the spirit in which he presided over the St. Louis Probate Court during the twenty-four years of his official term.

As a member of the Senate of Missouri before his election as probate judge he had given his attention to the probate practice, having introduced the bill for the regulation of annual settlements by executors and administrators, which has remained the law to this day, and served to simplify the practice—putting it in the power of persons of ordinary business capacity to attend to their probate practice without professional assistance. In the same spirit he compiled and caused to be published in the pamphlet containing the rules of practice in the probate court (which were then for the first time put into printed form) short directions and skeleton forms for the transaction of business in the court, causing a copy to be placed in the hands of each executor, administrator or guardian, together with the letters issued to such persons.

Judge Woerner was active, in many respects, to put the practice in his court, and the law that was administered in it upon a more rational basis than he found it. One of the first rules he framed was designed to do away with the annoying, disgraceful crowding around the judge's desk, whenever there was a pressure of business before the court, and litigants struggling for precedence. The simple expedient of requiring each litigant, as he entered the court room to give his name to the sheriff, and then to have the names so written down to be called in their order, enabled each comer to await his turn without an-

noyance from more persistent or less courteous suitors.

A wise and beneficient provision of the administration law of Missouri secures to a widow a limited amount of the estate of her deceased husband, as her own absolute property, free from the claims of creditors or heirs, to tide over the family newly bereft of its provider. By an awkward oversight in the drafting of this law its humane intent was largely thwarted; for, however small the pittance thus doled out to shield the widow from immediate want and privation, the machinery through which alone she could be put in possession of it, was such as to consume a large proportion of it—larger, in proportion, as the amount was smaller. To enable her to collect a few dollars from a debtor, a month's wages, perhaps, or the savings laid up against a rainy day, and loaned to a friend, or deposited in a savings bank, she was required to go through the same process of red tape as would have sufficed to put her in possession of a princely inheritance. There was the grant of letters to be obtained, bond to be given, "with two sufficient securities" (required to be owners of real estate in double the value of the estate, free from incumbrance and exemption), witnesses and appraisers to be appointed, inventory and appraisement to be filed, publication of notice to creditors, and, at least, one settlement to be made; and all of this to what purpose? That the widow may be held to proper account by creditors and heirs of the deceased husband for what the law gives her absolutely free from the claims of creditors and heirs! It affords a significant commentary on the conservative spirit, or shall we call it the inertia, of legislative bodies, when not quickened by some personal interest, or an active private lobby, to remember that three successive General Assemblies failed to pass a bill to remedy this cruel absurdity, after its passage had been recommended by the judiciary committee of either house, at the personal solicitation of Judge Woerner. It was finally passed by the exertions of a gentleman (himself a member of the Legislature, who has since been elected to represent his district in Congress), who took a personal interest in the matter on its merits. As the law now stands no administration is required of estates not exceeding in amount the absolute allowance to the widow, or to minor children under sixteen years of age.

The incumbent of the office in 1898 is the Honorable Leo Rassieur. He was elected in November, 1894, and succeeded Judge Woerner on the first of January, 1895.

Judge Rassieur, having been nominated and elected when the billows of party excitement ran high, deemed it his duty to distribute such patronage as the office afforded among his party friends. With one single exception he accordingly discharged every employe in the clerk's office, and filled their places with his own friends. Natural as such a course may be deemed by politicians, it is believed to be the first time in the history of the probate court of the city of St. Louis that an incoming probate judge made so sweeping a change in the clerical staff.

The exception mentioned was one redounding alike to the honor of the judge and the credit of the clerk retained. Mr. John W. Gutting had been appointed originally by Judge McDonald; was with Wagner in the interregnum, and was then retained successively by Judges Vastine, Woerner and Rassieur. During most of this time he was entrusted with the most important function of the clerk's office, the keeping of the record books. Upon the accuracy of his work, the faithfulness of the record entries, the intelligence displayed in framing judgments and decrees in accordance with usages of law and the statutory requirements, depends the safety of the interests of the parties before the court, and the validity of the decrees and judgments rendered. And for thirty years past every one of these entries, comprising many ponderous tomes, are in the handwriting of Mr. John W. Gutting. The public are more deeply indebted to him for the security of their titles than many are aware. For, in the course of a generation, most of the real estate of the city passes through the probate court in some shape or other, and great confusion and heavy loss would arise out of any mistakes, through carelessness or ignorance in the recording clerk.

This sketch of the probate court of the city of St. Louis would be imperfect if it omitted mention of the recent change of the law for the compensation of the judge and the election of the clerk. Under the system of allowing the judge the fees payable for clerical and other services fixed by law for probate business instead of a salary, the compensation reaped by the probate judge of the city of St. Louis, reached an amount utterly unproportioned to

the services rendered; greater than that of any other judicial officer in the State.

This disproportion was remedied by act of the General Assembly, approved March 20, 1897, providing that in cities having a population of 300,000 or more, the judge of probate shall receive such compensation as is provided by law to be paid to judges of the circuit courts in such cities out of the city treasury. As the city of St. Louis is the only city in the State having a population of over 300,000 its probate judge is the only one that receives a salary.

At the same session of the Legislature the law was so changed as to provide, in cities of 300,000 or more population, for the election of a probate clerk, to take oath and give bond in the penal sum of $10,000, for faithful performance of his duties, the collection and accounting for the fees payable to the judge or clerk of probate, and paying of the same weekly into the city treasury.

But the compensation of such clerk, his deputies and assistants is to be regulated by the municipal assembly of the city.

J. G. WOERNER.

Produce Trade.—What is called the produce trade of St. Louis has for many years had its seat on Broadway, between Morgan Street and Cass Avenue, and it is here that the potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, parsnips, ruta-bagas, sweet potatoes and all other garden vegetables are brought and handled for distribution. St. Louis is recognized as one of the largest produce markets in the country, and its trade does not consist in simply receiving the produce from the surrounding region and other States, and sending it to its own family markets and groceries for local consumption, but in distributing it also to other cities, for much more than half the produce and fruits received is shipped off again. The first potatoes and other garden vegetables received in St. Louis come from the Southern States, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in the fall, these same States are supplied with northern vegetables through St. Louis. The bulk of potatoes brought to St. Louis comes from the upper Mississippi States, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and in seasons when the price is high, from Colorado. Indeed, on rare occasions, when the price is supposed to warrant it, potatoes are brought to St. Louis from Spain and Germany. The American Bottom, a tract of black, rich and very productive soil, about five miles wide and twenty-five miles long on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, contributes very largely of both potatoes and cabbages to the St. Louis trade. The reported receipts of potatoes in the city in 1896 were 2,189,292 bushels; but, in addition to this, there were estimated warehouse receipts by wagon of 1,200,000 bushels; and there were shipped from various stations in the American Bottom to other markets, by St. Louis firms, 5,525 car loads, or 2,726,500 bushels, showing a total business of over 6,000,000 bushels, valued at $1,200,000. The reported receipts of cabbage were 950 car loads, and the estimated unreported receipts by wagons were even greater, the total being estimated at 4,000,000 head. The watermelon feature of the produce trade has become very important. At the beginning of the season the melons come from Georgia, and there is little profit on them, because it costs about as much to bring the melon from Georgia to St. Louis as it is worth. Later on the crop in Southwest Missouri and Southern Illinois comes in and melons become abundant and are liberally consumed. When the season opens the receipts are five or six car loads a day, worth $140 a load; as the season advances, they increase to fifteen to thirty car loads a day, averaging fourteen hundred melons to the car. The total receipts in 1897 were estimated at 2,200 car loads. The receipts of butter in the year 1896 were 16,121,802 pounds, and the shipments 4,657,043 pounds; receipts of cheese, 754,421 pounds, and shipments 204,062 pounds; and receipts of eggs 796,490 cases, and shipments, 494,830 cases. The butter receipts were an increase of 1,309,707 pounds, the cheese receipts an increase of 181,426 pounds, and the receipts of eggs an increase of 301,660 cases over 1895.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Progressive Endowment Guild.—A fraternal and beneficiary order, chartered by special act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1890, and which had, in 1898, a membership of about 6,000 in the United States. The first chapter of this order was organized in St. Louis in March of 1896, and incorporated April 14th following. January 1, 1898, the name of the organization was changed to American Guild and its charter renewed under that name. There are two chapters in existence in St. Louis, with a membership of 150.

Twenty-seven chapters are in existence outside of St. Louis in the State of Missouri.

Progressive Order of the West.—A fraternal and benevolent organization instituted in St. Louis, under Jewish auspices, February 17, 1895. Its membership is composed mainly of Russian, Austrian, Polish, Hungarian and Scandinavian Jews, who have become naturalized citizens of the United States. Its objects are to associate together these exiles from the lands of their nativity for the purpose of familiarizing them with the laws, customs and institutions of this country; to promote their progress and advancement in various ways; to create, by regular assessments, a fund to be used for charitable purposes, and to provide for the payment of death benefits to the families of members. In 1898 seven lodges were in existence in St. Louis, and steps were being taken to extend the order to other cities.

Prophetic View.—One of the curiosities of the newspaper literature of St. Louis appeared in the "Post-Dispatch" in 1876, under the heading, "St. Louis a Hundred Years to Come." It was written by Sylvester J. Fisher, a well known business man, who, writing as one living a century later, gave a pen picture of the St. Louis of the future. After describing the five bridges spanning the Mississippi River, and the celestial garden of Wing-Foo-Chang, and making incidental mention of the 113 States composing the American Union, the removal of the capital of the United States to St. Louis, and of the city having become the money center of the world, with the Mississippi River as the world's highway for ocean traffic, the prophecy was concluded as follows:

"We may be able to give a better idea of St. Louis as a business center by giving some facts gleaned from observation. We went a few days since to the immense warehouse of Scruggs, Lit-Wah, Bernardo del Carpio and Barney. The junior member of this firm is the great-grandson of Charles Barney, whose father laid the foundation of his untold wealth in the infancy of the city. Their structure, twenty-two stories high, covers two entire blocks. Ting-Choo, chief clerk, is of Chinese descent, yet one would not suspect this from his language, which is the purest English. This ought not, perhaps, to seem strange, as the Anglo-Saxon language is now the language of the world.

"This young gentleman smiled when we spoke of the queue common to his countrymen, and remarked that his immediate family had not worn queues since the completion of the tunnel under the Mississippi, which he said his grandfather told him was sixty years ago. On returning to the counting-house of Lit-Wah he very kindly invited us to dine at his villa, sixty miles from the city. As we had never had the pleasure of seeing that delightful section we consented.

At 4 o'clock we entered the cars. It was our first ride by the great open elevated railway. The cars are driven by the new motor, whose power and entire freedom from danger are making it very popular. Soon the cars began to move. Before we had time to be conscious of it our speed was terrific, at least 120 miles an hour.

"The whole country, houses, trees, gardens, all became one vast plain, and yet there was not the least shaking or rocking. In thirty minutes after leaving the city we stopped opposite the palatial residence of Lit-Wah, whose lovely daughters, aged, respectively, sixteen and eighteen, were ready to receive him. Their carriage, drawn by two beautiful white horses, was of the most airy pattern, having a body made of bamboo, manufactured in this country on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas.

"Soon we were seated in superb parlors; in a few minutes Mme. Lit-Wah made her appearance. She is a Spanish lady, youthful and stately, and wore an orange-colored dress trimmed with black lace made of grass, and manufactured by Pierre Derreon, on Rue de Champagne, Paris. An opening rose of brilliant tint nestled in the coils of her hair, which looked black as the raven's wing. While dinner was preparing one of the daughters sang an exquisitely touching song, 'The Red, White and Blue a Hundred Years Ago.'

"At 6 o'clock dinner was announced, and here we have not space to describe the plain, yet truly elegant, entertainment. Mr. Lit-Wah received the 6 o'clock issue of the 'Post-Dispatch,' and at 7, as we arose from the table, he had the issue for that hour, announcing, among other items, that the Spanish Republic had been consolidated with the French Empire; that the President of the British Republic had moved the capital by an act of the British English Congress, from London to India.

"At 10 o'clock we took the train for St. Louis, and as we flew onward a friend pointed to places of interest on the way. Even if it had been daylight, it would have been wholly impossible to have a satisfactory view, such was the startling rapidity of the train. Among other places we passed the famous country seat of His Honor Mehemet Ali, Minister from Turkey, whose residence displays all the glitter and pageantry of Oriental splendor. We had forgotten to say that beyond the residence of Lit-Wah, and near that of Mehemet Ali, is the immense paw-paw plantation of Admiral Roscommon, who since the war, known as the 54-40 war, has devoted himself, with the assistance of a large force, to the cultivation of this beautiful shrub, whose fruit for a quarter of a century past has to a great extent superseded the use of hops in the production of beer.

"On an eminence five miles from the capital is the home of Mr. Pignatelle, Minister from the Republic of Italy. His mansion displays all that chaste elegance and airiness which characterizes Italian architecture.

"On our return, as we traversed the broad streets with the swarming thousands, we passed Eagle Park, with its sparkling fountains, gazed at the royal abode of Lun-Che, Minister from China, and a descendant of the illustrious Tartar, Sum-Cho. As we stood for a moment and surveyed the multitudes worshiping in the temple of Buddha Sakyamuni, on Grant Square, listened to the wild and weird strains that came from the Japanese choir in the great temple of Lin-Lee, near the monument of Sherman; as we stood bewildered by the music floating out of St. John's Cathedral, rivaling in its size and grandeur Sts. Paul's and Peter's, we were for the first time profoundly impressed with the real greatness of our city, which, with the environs, now numbers 5,000,000. At 10 o'clock we attended a levee at the mansion of the President. Among the celebrities we noticed Count de LaMarche, Minister from France; Mr. Van der Capello, from the Republic of the Netherlands; Prince Ivan Sergievitsch Alexandrevitch, from Russia, whose home is at Warsaw, in ancient Poland; Mr. Ephuston, from the British Republic; Don Depio Alvoni Calvo, from Spain, who will doubtless soon call for his passports, as his country has ben consolidated with the French Empire. President Mindonis is, on his father's side, a descendant of Sioux Indians, and certainly one of the most consummate statesmen which our land in two centuries has produced. We were struck with the fact that all the representatives of foreign countries spoke the English. Mrs. Mindonis, the queenly and accomplished wife of the President, is lineally descended from the Duke of Edinburgh, who wedded, in 1874, her imperial and royal highness Alexandrovina, daughter of the Czar. On the next day we visited the House of Representatives. We stopped a moment at the base of Cleopatra's Needle, whose transfer to New York from Egypt occurred just one hundred and two years ago. Fifty years have passed since it was brought to this city. From this point was afforded the most imposing view of the capitol.

"On entering the chamber of the House we found most of the 900 members at their desks. The bill under discussion was one involving millions of outlay. We refer to the bill making another connection with the Mississippi by digging a canal from the James River to the Ohio. The bill for digging another ship canal across the peninsula of Florida will doubtless pass at the same time. From our seat in the gallery we had a good view of the members; the Speaker, the king of the American platform, is a descendant of the celebrated Piute Chief Ouray, who flourished 100 years ago. The representatives of the Atlantic States and the States in the Mississippi Valley mostly belong to the Anglo-Saxon race; some to the African; from the mountains west come Chinese and Indians; from the Pacific coast, Malays and a few Hindoos; the Esquimaux from Alaska; from Mexico and Central America they are of mixed races, Spanish, negro and Indian; from the West Indies, the Cuban Creole negro, and mulattoes from Hayti and Santo Domingo. As we surveyed this remarkable assemblage of statesmen we heard a lady near by whisper to her husband: 'Black spirits and white,' 'Blue spirits and gray.'

"Notwithstanding the presence of so many celebrities, we could but notice superbly dressed ladies who crowded the gallery. The most elegant silks were of American manufacture and dyed a most exquisite color, the material employed in dyeing being the common red cabbage. It can scarcely be forgotten that precisely 100 years have passed since a French chemist extracted a whole series of dyes from this common article of the garden,

an article now grown both for the table and for coloring purposes. We were about to omit the fact that while in the House the Minister of the Transvaal Republic was pointed out as one of the most able of the foreign ambassadors. He is the great-grandson of Cetewayo, who, in 1879, at the head of a few thousand naked Zulus, defied Great Britain, and when captured wished an ox slain for personal wants at dinner. We can scarcely allude to the fact that some of the members of the House are said to be rarely present in their seats; they occasionally, while at home, listen to the speeches and vote by telephone."

Protective Society for Women and Children.—This society was founded in St. Louis in 1891, and was incorporated under the laws of Missouri. Its objects embrace six departments of work, each separate and distinct: First, to secure legal, moral and social protection for women and children; second, to aid them to find employment; third, to care for abandoned, ill-treated, friendless and orphaned children; fourth, to aid in suppression of indecent and immoral literature; fifth, to prevent children from being led into unlawful occupations; and sixth, to carry on the work known as "The Fresh Air Mission," which runs each year a number of excursions for the purpose of giving poor, tired mothers and their sickly children an outing on the river and in the woods. The ages of the little ones thus favored range from babyhood to ten years. The average number carried on each excursion is about 2,500. The picnics are held at Montesano. The first excursion given in St. Louis was by the Children's Aid Society in 1880. The annual expense is about $2,000.

Protestant Hospital Association. The Protestant Hospital was founded in June, 1883, at which time the Protestant Hospital Association was incorporated under the laws of the State for the purpose of maintaining a free dispensary and hospital, non-sectarian in character, the first of its kind in St. Louis. The good people of St. Louis made generous contributions toward a fund for the purchase of the family residence of the late Judge Carr, on Eighteenth Street, near Carr Place, in which such alterations and additions were made as were necessary to fit it for hospital purposes, one suite of rooms, with outside entrance, being fitted up for the dispensary and the daily free clinics of the medical staff. Several churches of the city each contributed the furnishings complete for a ward or room, and on February 22, 1886, the house was formally opened with appropriate exercises. Samuel M. Dodd, Edwin O. Stanard, Joseph G. Chapman, Edward H. Semple, George W. Parker, Charles W. Barstow, James H. Wear, Isaac M. Mason, George A. Baker, George S. Edgell, Frank L. Johnston, Edward V. P. Ritter, and William P. Mullen were the incorporators of the association, and gave liberally of their means toward the support of the institution. The association has a large membership, both annual and life, and has served well its purpose, being maintained by these dues, together with the aid received from Protestant churches of all denominations.

Protestant Knights of America.—A fraternal organization composed of members of Protestant churches, instituted in St. Louis in 1895 by M. H. Garland, its founder; E. M. Sloan, William B. Swan, John D. Vincil, and others. The purpose of the founders was to build up an organization of Protestants similar to that maintained by the Catholic Church, and known as the Catholic Knights of America. It was chartered under the laws of Missouri, and two councils came into existence in St Louis, named, respectively, Washington and Lincoln Councils. Dissensions as to the conduct of the affairs of the order prevented it from becoming a permanent institution, and it passed out of existence early in the year 1896.

Provenchere, Ferdinand, long a prominent and much esteemed citizen of St. Louis, was born in this city in 1808, and died here in 1878. He belonged to one of the oldest French families of this region, and was a fine type of the "old school" French-American gentleman. The first of the family to settle in this country was Peter Provenchere, who came to America with his two children, a daughter, who afterward returned to France, and a son, Peter Provenchere, Jr. This immigrant ancestor of the Provenchere family came first to Wilmington, Delaware, but after remaining a few years there, settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died at a very advanced age in the year 1831. He was born in Orleans, France, in 1740, and his education was the best that his country could provide. When about thirty-five years of age he ob-

tained an honorable position in the household of the eldest brother of Louis XVI, afterward Louis XVIII, and when the Duke de Berri, son of Count D'Artois, afterward Charles X, came of an age to require a tutor, Mr. Provenchere was selected for this delicate trust. When the French Revolution drove the family of his pupil into exile, he accompanied them, remaining in Italy and Germany until 1794, when he came to this country. On the restoration he was invited to return, but preferred the tranquility which he enjoyed here. He was never forgotten by the family of his former pupil, and received many marks of their kind remembrance. He was a man of striking and courtly appearance, and preserved always an erect and dignified bearing and a scrupulous courtesy of manner. Even in his last days, he was always exact in the observance of a careful and polished politeness. He was a man of a high order of intelligence, education and character, and was in every sense a Christian and a Catholic gentleman. A friend who had known him in daily intercourse for many years declared that he could not recollect "a single word from him that he would wish had been unsaid, or a single act that had better been undone." His son, Peter Provenchere, Jr., came to St. Louis about the year 1800. He married here a daughter of Arend Rutgers, a Dutch gentleman, who came to St. Louis about the same time. The Provenchere residence was for many years at what is now Second Street and Chouteau Avenue. Arend Rutgers at one time lived where the United States arsenal now is. The government bought that property of him. His residence of that time, an old stone building, is still standing there. Peter Provenchere, the St. Louis pioneer, was a man of education and refinement. According to family tradition he also was born in Orleans, France, but his birthplace, according to his naturalization papers, issued to him in New Castle County, in the State of Delaware, in May of 1798, was the Island of Hispaniola, now Hayti. Among old papers handed down by him to his family has been found a commission dated October 1, 1804, and signed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor and commander-in-chief of the Indiana Territory and of the District of Louisiana, which appointed him recorder of the District of St. Charles. Another of these old documents is a commission dated February 10, 1806, signed by General James Wilkinson, Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, appointing him second major of militia in the District of St. Charles. A commission dated July 8, 1808, and signed by Meriwether Lewis, Governor and commander-in-chief of the Territory of Louisiana, appointed him judge of probate and notary public for the District of St. Louis. In May, 1808, as shown by these old records, he had been also appointed by Marie Philipp LeDue, deputy recorder for the District of St. Louis. He died in 1824, his widow surviving him until 1869. They had four children—Amelia, who married George Maguire, at one time mayor of St Louis; Lise, who married Frederick Saugrain; Eulalie, who married Saugrain Robinson, and Ferdinand Provenchere. Ferdinand Provenchere was reared in St. Louis. He received his education in the old-time Catholic schools of the city and from the instruction of his parents. When quite a young man he was connected with the St. Louis postoffice, and, in later years, served the city in an official capacity as collector of taxes in one of the wards. He never engaged actively in business, but was identified with various semi-public enterprises, among which was the building up of the Old South, or Covenant, Market, in which he was an original stockholder. While he led a quiet and comparatively uneventful life, he was a useful citizen and enjoyed the unqualified esteem of his contemporaries. It has been truly said of him by one who knew him well: "Quiet and reserved in manner, true to his word, charitable in his acts and his judgments of others, exemplary in all relations of life, his was, indeed, the life of a just man and sincere Christian. . . . To his children he has left the example of a well-spent life and the possession of an ancient and honorable name, unsullied by any act on his part." He married Mary J. (Linton) Saugrain, widow of Alfred Saugrain, and left four sons—P. William Provenchere, Ferdinand B. Provenchere, Felix Provenchere, and Frederick E. Provenchere, and three daughters. The eldest of these sons, P. William Provenchere, is unmarried; Ferdinand married Mary Douglas, daughter of James Douglas; Felix married Zoe Papin, daughter of Leon Papin, and after her death, Mary Gross, daughter of Joseph Gross; Frederick Provenchere is unmarried. Of the daughters, Eulalie married Martin T. Dickson; Mary A. married Charles W. Francis, and Genevieve E. married Edwin A. Stout, of Maine. P.

WILLIAM PROVENCHERE, eldest of the sons of Ferdinand Provenchere, was born in St. Louis, July 23, 1852. He received a classical education at St. Louis University, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1871. He afterward attended the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, one term, and then went to the University of Virginia, of Charlottesville, from which he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1873. In the autumn of that year he opened an office in St. Louis, and he has since taken a prominent position at the St. Louis bar. He is a diligent student, a cautious adviser, careful of the interests of his clients, and painstaking in his researches as a lawyer. As a member of the bar, he is highly considered and esteemed by his contemporaries, and as a citizen he is respected by all classes of people. He was elected to the Missouri Legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1880, and at the ensuing session acted as a member of the committee on ways and means and other important committees. Since then, although he has always taken a warm interest in politics and is a staunch Democrat, he has held no public office, preferring to devote himself unreservedly to his profession. He is a member of the Catholic Church, as were his parents, and as are also all his kinsmen bearing the name of Provenchere in St. Louis.

Provident Association.—The St. Louis Provident Association was organized March 3, 1860, and incorporated March 17, 1863. The suggestion of it, however, had the earlier date of December 3, 1859, at a meeting of six or eight prominent merchants, which resulted in the call of a public meeting at which the formal organization was effected. Among the number at that first meeting, it is remembered, were James E. Yeatman, Wm. M. Morrison, R. J. Lockwood and Thomas Morrison. The meeting was held at the instance of Mr. Yeatman, who is still living, and was its first president, and in its later history, for many years, its treasurer. The pastors of principal churches, also, became enlisted and co-operated heartily in the movement.

This action of its founders was designed to establish a more adequate and enlightened system of private benevolence, of which there was manifest need. In all periods, as village, town and city, there is abundant testimony to the benevolent disposition of the community. In the transition, however, from village and town to city with its rapid and large accumulation of population, within two decades multiplied nearly fourfold, from 16,000 to 150,000, there was deplorable lack of the methods and safeguards of organized charity. In consequence, there was an intolerable prevalence of street begging, imposture, and waste and mendicancy in all its forms. At that date there was, indeed, much benevolent activity and in right channels, by churches for their communicants, and by societies of various nationalities for their countrymen, and by other class societies for their members; but the vast majority of dependents had no such special claims for relief, and were at the same time the most unbefriended and helpless. It was the proposed specific mission of the Provident Association to afford succor for every class of the needy and suffering, as well as to preclude the evils of indiscriminate and ill-considered relief.

Accordingly, it is its peculiar function to care for the dependent classes not otherwise provided for, and without distinction of nationality, color or creed; and for the exercise of wise discrimination and judicious charity. Its two distinguishing characteristics and controlling principles are investigation before relief, and opportunity and means of self help.

The operations of the association have been pursued steadfastly along these lines in its entire history. In the register of its beneficiaries are enrolled, in equal numbers, natives of our own and foreign climes, and freemen alike, with the freeborn. In evidence of the absence of sectarian discrimination a summary of statistics compiled at its twenty-fifth anniversary shows that of the 36,905 cases helped, 32,354 were of no church or creed, and the relative number of Protestants and Catholics was, the former 2,663; and the latter, 1,888, and the statistics in subsequent years, it is believed, would show a similar result. How necessary is precedent investigation appears in the statistics from year to year, which show quite uniformly that about fifty per cent of applicants are not needy or deserving, and how invariably, except in emergent cases, it has been pursued, is shown in the official visits at their homes, numbering to date 235,255, and an investigation of nearly 100,000 cases. Not, however, till the last five years has the principle of employment as the basis of relief, as it is also the most judicious and helpful form of it, been given practical effect in any large

measure. For that purpose specifically and chiefly the central office was established, in 1892, and the office of general manager created. In a rapid development this aim has been largely consummated by the establishment of industrial agencies for both men and women. They consist at present of a woodyard and Men's Lodge; a laundry, two sewing rooms, one for hand and foot power machine sewing, and the other a miniature factory, the machines operated by electric power. As helpful to women employed in these workrooms or in securing outside employment, there are two day nurseries and kindergartens. For homeless women and in aid of women out of employment and for the benefit of working girls with meager wages there are two lodges. For the training of young children a school of domestic economy is provided. The chief benefit of these agencies for women is in their educational aim and training for self-support, and in all of them the moral benefit of self-respect maintained by rendering an equivalent in labor for the help received.

Having the same aim to avoid the degeneration of even honest poverty into pauperism, which is the inevitable tendency of direct alms, during the last three winters a cheap-meal restaurant has been operated where every article on the bill of fare is one cent, and a full and substantial meal had from three to five cents. Last year, in the three winter months, 115,000 meals were sold at the average per meal of three and three-quarter cents, and, doubtless, in the general fact this advantage precluded the necessity of begging. For similar and other benefits a well-equipped bath-house has been built to supply cheap, five-cent baths for men and women, and for children at a reduced rate.

The relief earned by labor in financial value amounts to $4,473.74; and the material aid extended, including gratuities, is an amazing record. Up to the date of the last report, 1897, it has been given to 68,151 families, composed of 259,857 persons; and in the supply of food and fuel alone there has been a distribution of 6,492 cords of wood; 2,174,535 bushels of coal, and 8,717,998 pounds of groceries and breadstuffs.

In relief of this vast sum of destitution and distress there have been expended at date of the last fiscal year, $781,292.08. The support of the association is entirely by voluntary contributions, and there has never been a lack of necessary revenue. The finances have always been managed by experienced business men insuring public confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the administration of the trust fund committed to them. Besides, by their careful supervision and by the method of wholesale purchase of supplies and delivery by the wagons of the association, the utmost economy of expenditure is secured, noted in one year to have been a saving of $8,537.80, as compared with the method of orders on grocers.

The equipment of the association has been commensurate with the needs of its work from time to time. In the first years two depots of supplies were had on leased premises, respectively, in North St. Louis, at 1416 Chambers Street, and for South St. Louis, at northeast corner of Marion and Decatur Streets, subsequently at the southwest corner of Geyer Avenue and Fifteenth Street

In 1882, by special donations for the purpose, property was bought and a building erected at the southeast corner of Hogan and Madison Streets, and in 1892, for the south depot, the property at 1735 South Eighteenth Street, which is now occupied as the woodyard and men's lodge.

In 1893, through the interposition of Mr. James E. Yeatman, who is president of a board of trust, having an estate, which, at its discretion, may be devoted in part to general charitable uses, the association was the recipient of the very valuable donation of the property in North St. Louis, having fronts on Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, at numbers, respectively, 1731 North Twelfth Street, and 1726 North Thirteenth Street; the former the location of the woman's lodge, and day nursery, the latter of the laundry. The central office was located at first at 635 Locust Street, in two rooms; as the work developed and the policy of concentrating all the executive offices was adopted, it was removed to the large double building, at 1117 Locust Street, which it has occupied during the last four years. In the further expansion of the work still larger accommodations were required. This situation and in addition a deepened conviction of the fitness and need of a permanent home for the association strongly impressed Mr. R. M. Scruggs, the president. The hope of it had long been cherished by him; and for that purpose, indeed, there had been in course of accumulation by special donations and le-

gacies a fund which amounted to $28,888,56. This sum was, however, much less than one-half of the cost of a structure adequate and adapted to the uses of the association, which was estimated, with the purchase of the site, at $67,000. What was lacking for the building fund was supplied by the self-prompted and munificent donation of President Scruggs of $35,000. It was in the line and a crowning act in a history of devotion of thought and heart as well as time and money, covering a period of nearly a quarter of a century. The announcement of this pledge to his board of directors was greeted by them with glad and grateful plaudits, and in the midst of them there was a responsive proffer of $1,000 in further aid to the enterprise by Mr. Gustav Cramer. The site selected is at 1623 Washington Avenue. The corner stone was laid September 17, 1898, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Scruggs. The structure, including the building, which stood on the premises, was sufficiently prepared for occupation by the association on the 7th of the following December, and entirely completed in the spring.

This consummation constituted a marked era in the history of the association, not only in improved facilities for the more efficient prosecution of its work, but its enlargement along the lines both of existing and additional benevolent enterprise. The St. Louis Provident Association has been thus advanced to the front rank among the organized charities of our own and foreign countries, not excelled, if, indeed, equaled, by any single organization in the completeness of its equipment and the scope and efficiency of benevolent activity.

T. M. FINNEY.

Provisional Government of Missouri.—This government, which existed from 1861 to 1865, had its origin in the necessities of the Civil War, which, at the very beginning dislocated the regular State government and suddenly threw upon the State convention, which, fortunately, had been called into existence and had power to act, the task of providing for the emergency. The people of Missouri were profoundly stirred by the successive secessions of Southern States from the Union, accompanied by passionate appeals to Missouri to cast her lot with them, and by tumults, public meetings, harangues, drilling of armed men, and other tokens of approaching conflict. They suspected, though they did not fully comprehend, that the "border States," as the northern line of slave States were called, would become the first battle ground, and be forced to bear the first shock of the contending hosts, with the successive ravagings that must follow. A commissioner, sent by the State of Mississippi, had visited Jefferson City and laid the cause of the Southern States before the Missouri Legislature, and attempted to convince it that the same cause was the cause of Missouri. But the people of Missouri were not in favor of withdrawing from the Union. Secession, either as a right or a remedy, had never found favor with them, nor even found a conspicuous advocate in the State, and, while Missouri was a slave State, its interest in that institution was too small to warrant the tremendous sacrifice of offering itself as a rampart to protect the cotton States in the war which they seemed determined to provoke, and the people of Missouri had so many reasons for desiring to avert. But the Governor of Missouri, Claiborne F. Jackson, desired to have the State cast its fortunes with the Southern States, and those members of the Legislature who took the same view were earnest and active enough to pursuade the Legislature to pass an act calling a State convention, "to consider the then existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and governments of the different States, and the people of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded." It was assumed that the people of Missouri, whose sympathies were Southern, would elect delegates inclined to secession, and that the convention would pass an ordinance withdrawing the State from the Union. The election for delegates was held, February 18, 1861, in the midst of intense excitement, but without being attended by violence. In St. Louis County, after a short but active canvass, in which persons took a zealous part who had never participated in a political contest before, the unconditional Union ticket, as it was called, was chosen by over 5,000 majority, the fourteen delegates being S. M. Breckinridge, John How, M. L. Linton, Hudson E. Bridge, T. T. Gantt, Hamilton R. Gamble, Uriel Wright, Ferdinand Meyer, Henry Hitchcock, Robert Holmes, James O. Broadhead, Sol. Smith, Isidor Bush, and John

Shackleford. The times were urgent, and the convention met ten days after the election, on the 28th day of February, at Jefferson City. Sterling Price was chosen chairman, and after sitting two days, the convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis. It reassembled March 4th, in the Mercantile Library Hall, a large hall on the third floor of the old Mercantile Library Building, which stood on the site now occupied by the present library building. In the election for delegates the people of the State had declared against secession by an overwhelming majority, and one of the first acts of the convention was to pass a resolution declaring Missouri had no cause for seceding, and at the same time declaring against coercion, or the policy of using force by the general government to bring the seceded States back into the Union. After remaining in session for a time the convention adjourned to meet at Jefferson City on the 22d of July. In the meantime the attack on Fort Sumter had opened the war, which some hoped might be averted, and this was followed a month later by the capture of Camp Jackson and the skirmish of Boonville with advance of a force of Union troops to the State capital. Governor Jackson had fled, accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds and Secretary of State Massey, and the convention found the Sate government about to fall to pieces. It met the difficulty in the only way it could be met—by choosing officers in place of those who had abandoned their posts, and organizing a provisional government. An ordinance was passed July 30th declaring the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacant, and on July 31st Hamilton R. Gamble, delegate from St. Louis County, was chosen Governor, and Willard P. Hall, of Buchanan County, Lieutenant-Governor, and Mordecai Oliver, of Buchanan County, Secretary of State. The other State officers adhered to their posts, and, with the three vacancies filled as stated, there was established a provisional government in complete working order. It is true, no such action was contemplated when the convention was called, nor when the delegates to it were chosen; but the abnormal and dangerous condition of things was recognized, and the people of Missouri clearly intended that the convention, supreme in its authority, should take whatever measures the safety and welfare of the commonwealth might require. The convention was moderate and prudent; it expected the provisional government to be temporary and provisional, lasting only until the people could act through their usual organs and in the accustomed methods. An election was therefore ordered to take place in the following October for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State—and it was not the fault of the convention that the condition of things in the State grew so disturbed and threatening as to make a peaceable assemblage of the people impossible, and force the repeal of the ordinance for the election in October. The original chairman of the convention, Sterling Price, had abandoned his position and taken command of the troops gathered in the Southwest to resist the Union forces; the battle of Wilson's Creek had been fought, and General Nathaniel Lyon killed, and his army defeated, and the entire southwestern part of the State and a large part of the western border were in possession of Price's army, or those who were friendly to it. This is why the provisional government, intended to last only till an election could be held in October, 1861, had to be maintained for a period of three years and a half, until, in January, 1865, an election was held, and Governor Thomas C. Fletcher was elected. The provisional government did not have a pleasant time. When Governor Jackson abandoned the State capital a considerable number of members of the State Legislature went with him, and several members of the State Convention followed him, and a government was set up at Neosho, in Newton County, which claimed to be the true and lawful government of the State. It never wielded anything more than a nominal authority; but its existence assisted to keep active the hostility of the adherents of Jackson and Price to the provisional government at Jefferson City, which was regarded as an usurpation. After a time the provisional government encountered also the hostility of the Radicals, or extreme Unionists, who favored test oaths, harsh measures against Southern sympathizers, such as property assessments, disfranchisement and banishment, emancipation of the slaves, and the subjection of the civil authority to military rule. The provisional government's attitude and policy were conservative—an attitude and policy always difficult to maintain in civil commotions. It was conservative because it was a provisional arrangement devised to maintain law and order and protect society

against the violent and disruptive agencies that are turned loose in times of intestine strife; and it was conservative also, in the two eminent and patriotic men who were successively at the head of it—Governor Hamilton R. Gamble and Governor Willard P. Hall, who, at first chosen Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded to the higher position on the death of Governor Gamble, in 1864, and continued Governor till the inauguration of Governor Fletcher and the restoration of the regular order of things, in 1865. Fortunately for Governor Gamble, he had a friend in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet in Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General, and the provisional government had in its favor, also, President Lincoln's well known aversion to interfering with local governments when it could be avoided; and, therefore, during the existence of this government, it had the recognition of the authorities at Washington and of the successive department commanders in Missouri. When the provisional government took control of affairs at Jefferson City it found great disorder. The Legislature, on the advice of Governor Jackson, had neglected the usual appropriations for the support of the eleemosynary institutions and the public schools, and used the money in the treasury for the purchase of powder and establishing a foundry for cannon in the penitentiary, and other war purposes. The Asylum for the Insane, at Fulton, had been closed, and the inmates sent to their respective counties; and many of the schools in the interior of the State were closed also. Add to this the default of struggling, half-built railroads on State bonds issued in aid of their construction, and we have some idea of the discouragements and menaces in the midst of which the provisional government began its existence. But it had at the head of it in the person of Governor Gamble a wise, strong man, and it had behind it the support of the law and order element of the city of St. Louis, strengthened by a less compact and efficient, but very valuable, law and order element in two-thirds of the counties. Strengthened by these supports, and by a Legislature which, though not favorable to the conservative policy of Governor Gamble, gave him a reasonable co-operation, the government issued defense warrants for the immediate relief of the needs of the departments, established a vigorous and effective revenue system, revived the appropriations for the schools and the eleemosynary institutions, and even provided for further aid for the extension of the uncompleted railroads. Governor Gamble died in 1864, in the midst of his administration—and the funeral cortege, as it passed along the streets, was attended by the largest multitude ever assembled before in St. Louis on a funeral occasion. Governor Willard P. Hall, who succeeded him, conducted the government in the conservative spirit of his predecessor, until Governor Fletcher's administration came in, in the beginning of 1865, and the provisional government was at an end.

Provision and Packing Trade.—The slaughtering of live stock, with the packing and curing of meats, has long been an important interest in St. Louis. In 1867 the receipts of cattle in the city were 74,146 head; of hogs, 298,241 head, and of sheep, 62,294 head—and the shipments, 26,799 head of cattle, 28,627 head of hogs, and 19,022 head of sheep. Ten years later, in 1877, the receipts of cattle had grown to 441,969 head; of hogs, to 896,319 head, and of sheep, to 200,502 head—and the shipments of cattle to 251,566 head; of hogs to 314,287 head, and of sheep to 87,569 head. Ten years later still, in 1887, the receipts of cattle were 464,828 head; of hogs, 1,052,240 head, and of sheep, 417,425 head—and the shipments were 277,406 head of cattle, 324,735 head of hogs, and 278,018 head of sheep. Nine years later still, in 1896, the receipts of cattle were 955,613 head; of hogs, 1,997,895 head, and of sheep, 632,872 head—and the shipments, 350,037 head of cattle, 885,462 head of hogs, and 254,602 head of sheep. In the period of twenty-nine years, from 1867 to 1896, the receipts of cattle increased thirteenfold; of hogs, sixfold, and sheep, tenfold. In 1889 there were 56,684 head of cattle and 1,899 calves slaughtered in St. Louis; and in 1896 there were 540,230 head of cattle slaughtered, and 58,330 calves. In 1873 there were 595,948 hogs packed; in 1883 there were 607,222; in 1892 there were 578,873, and in 1896 there were 837,377. But, in addition to the packing done in the city, St. Louis merchants and packers control the product in many establishments at other points in the West, the products of these establishments being shipped to St. Louis. In 1883 the receipts of pork were 9,656 barrels; of hams and other cut meats, 119,365,201 pounds, and of lard, 9,975,552 pounds. Ten years later, in 1893, the receipts were, pork, 3,516 barrels; hams and

other cut meats, 185,886,620 pounds; lard, 23,436,285 pounds. The shipments in 1883 were 75,239 barrels of pork, 163,150,959 pounds of hams and other cut meats, and 43,470,070 pounds of lard. In 1893 the shipments were 10,683 barrels of pork, 211,618,018 pounds of hams and cut meats, and 71,675,953 pounds of lard. In 1896 the receipts were, of pork, 4,235 barrels; of hams and cut meats, 171,969,400 pounds; of lard, 23,707,600 pounds—and the shipments were, of pork, 17,492 barrels; of hams and other cut meats, 212,163,700 pounds; of lard, 84,875,547 pounds. In 1896 the receipts of dressed beef were 17,847,900 pounds, and the shipments 248,746,200 pounds. In the same year there was shipped of canned beef 5,299,940 pounds. The total estimated value of the cattle, hogs and sheep, and of meats and lard received and handled at St. Louis, is over $56,000,000 a year.

Public Schools.—See "Schools, Public."

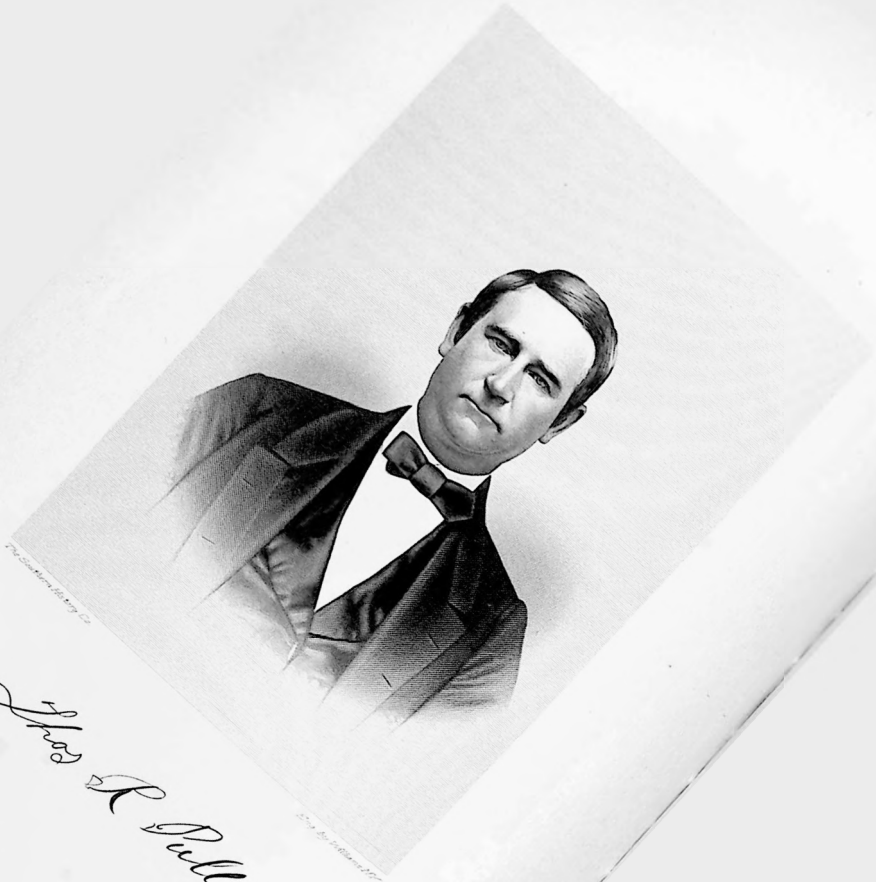
Public Squares.—See "Parks and Squares."

Pugilism.—The prize-fighting elements are not much in evidence in the good city of St. Louis in this year of grace 1899, but those who know their way about town, and take any interest in the noble science of self-defense, are aware that the glory of old times has not as yet wholly departed from our midst. Any one visiting the "Champion's Rest," on the north side of Market Street, between Sixth and Seventh, can there see the stalwart form of a man whose name was, twenty or more years ago, upon the lips of thousands, and whose health, movements and deeds were daily canvassed and chronicled at great length in a hundred newspapers. "The Champion's Rest" is the home of Tom Allen. Let us describe the place and the man for the benefit of after generations. The house is a two-storied structure of somewhat dilapidated appearance, the windows are grimy and covered with posters of various cheap entertainments. Upon entering the swing door we find a counter to the left, behind which stands, by way of contrast, a healthy-faced, well conducted and jovial bartender, serving various drinks to an assortment of seedy, and, for the most part, taciturn customers, evidently old and steady frequenters of the house. To the left is a parlor, small and uninviting. In the center of the parlor is a round table, around which are some eight or ten cranky chairs, that have evidently been shaken in their joints by long and heavy usage. The floor is strewn, somewhat thinly, with sawdust, and the walls are covered with the likenesses of various fistic celebrities, that of Tom Allen himself being appropriately placed in the center. In the rear, screened off from the bar, are cavernous depths, evidently the so-called dancing hall, used of an evening for singing and similar purposes for passing time between drinks. The house is but a sample of its kind, and is, apparently, respectably conducted. Tom Allen, himself, strikes the visitor favorably, and as a wholesome specimen of his class. The ex-champion is close upon sixty, having been born at Birmingham, England, April 23, 1839. Let it be added that he carries his years well. His movements are not, it is true, as limber as when he stepped into the ring at 170 pounds, which was his fighting weight at his prime, but he is still erect and vigorous, his dark, crisp hair is but slightly flecked with gray, and his eye is bright beyond the average men of his years—to say nothing of those of his calling, for, as will already have been inferred, Tom Allen is a saloon-keeper, a business which all ex-pugilists seem to gravitate to quite naturally. Tom Allen, in his retirement, bears his laurels modestly, as all great men should; but his achievements are upon record, and speak for themselves. His list of prize fights is long and honorable. It covers fourteen contests in England, of which he won ten, drew two and lost two. In the United States he fought nine battles, of which he won five, drew two and lost two; also winning one upon forfeit, his opponent failing to put in an appearance. Allen was matched to fight Mike McCool, June 2, 1870, for $2,500 a side, and the championship, but McCool elected to lose the $1,000 he had put up. Subsequently Allen and McCool met, Allen putting his man out easily in seven rounds. Allen first entered the ring April 20, 1860, upon which occasion he met Ben White, for five pounds a side, winning handily in ten rounds. He had two fights with Joe Goss. The men first faced each other March 5, 1867, the stake being one hundred pounds a side, and the championship of the middle weights. The fight was stubbornly contested, and, after thirty-four rounds, was declared a draw, the contest lasting one hour

and fifty-two minutes. The men met for a second time September 7, 1876. Upon this occasion the stake was $2,500 a side. After a fierce contest of thirty-seven rounds, lasting one hour and fifty minutes, the ring was broken by the friends of Goss, who saw that their man was getting decidedly the worst of it. The supporters of Tom Allen have always maintained that he was upon that occasion swindled, by reason of an alleged foul, out of the money he had honestly won. The affair created considerable scandal at the time. No sooner had Allen stepped into the ring than the trouble began. Red Leary and Blinky Morgan, at the head of an organized gang, drew revolvers and threatened to shoot Allen and his seconds. One man was knocked down by these roughs before the fight started, and two others of Allen's supporters were forced at the point of pistols to withdraw, and to walk fourteen miles. When the ring was finally broken Joe Goss had gone stone blind, and Allen, who was literally walking around his man, had scarcely a mark to show. During the reign of terror that followed the final breaking of the ring, Allen received a pistol shot in his hand, and he was hit in the eye with a club. It may be added as reminiscent of those days that Red Leary and Blinky Morgan both came to violent ends. The former was killed by a brick, and the latter was afterward hanged at Columbus. Tom Allen's most notable encounter was, however, that which he had with the famous Jem Mace. This fight came off in the State of Louisiana, May 10, 1870, the stake being for the substantial sum of $5,000 and the championship of the world. At the end of ten rounds, lasting fifty minutes, Allen's seconds threw up the sponge, admitting their man's defeat. In this fight Allen hurt his arm, which was something of a handicap, still it is not thought that the result was thereby substantially affected. Jem Mace is usually regarded as the best man who ever entered the prize ring; and it is pleasant to know that Tom Allen is always among the first to acknowledge the fact.

Not far from the "Champion's Rest" is the resort of another veteran pugilist, viz., Tom Kelly. He was born in 1836, in Roscommon County, Ireland, but was raised in Dewsbury, England. Kelly was never among the big men, his usual fighting weight having been around 150 pounds. Kelly, like Allen, is of the old school—that is to say, a bare-knuckle man. He has done no fighting in this country, though he did upon one occasion issue a challenge through the "Clipper," putting up at the same time one hundred dollars forfeit money. Kelly's conditions were, prize ring rules, to weigh in at 154 pounds for the middleweight championship of the world. Kelly's money was up at the "Clipper" for five months, no one caring to call it. Men in those days did not fight for championships with bare knuckles and for small stakes. The challenge was little more than a parting advertisement. Kelly, who is a bit of a humorist in his way, claims, however, to be the retired champion of the middleweights. "I have never fought in this country, but I have been in several rows," is Kelly's way of referring to his American achievements; "and I can also handle my stick or shillalah, having been at 'Donnybrook' upon several occasions."

In the late sixties and early seventies St. Louis was much frequented by the fistic profession. At that time Mike McCool had a resort at the northwest corner of Broadway and Wash, that was extensively patronized by big, husky men, with bullet heads, deep chests, and bulldog throats. Besides those already mentioned, might be named Jim Kine, Patsy Reardon, Jack Looney, Big Ned Baldwin, Gallagher, Sherman Thurston, and Bill Rile. Prize fights at St. Louis, or its vicinity, were then quite frequent. Tom Allen alone put up three fights in five months, all of which he won. The events were usually carried off on Bloody Island, or on a spot somewhat vaguely described as "up river." It was at Bloody Island that Tom Allen met and defeated Mike McCool in seven easy rounds. Pugilism has, however, now seen its best days as far as St. Louis is concerned. Its one great surviving trophy is the silver cup which stands on a bracket behind the counter of the "Champion's Rest." With it went the championship of England, which Tom Allen won, together with one hundred pounds, when he put Charlie Davis out in five rounds, on the eventful April 17, 1878. Tom Allen, it may be stated in passing, was the first man to win in England under the famous Marquis of Queensberry's rules; he was then thirty-nine years of age. Allen did not become possessed of the champion cup until he had, in compliance with the rules governing its possession, met and defeated three men, all of whom were fit. The champion cup can be inspected any day on



Thos R Pullis

Market Street by paying the price of a drink. Judging by its tarnished condition, and the dust that is allowed to accumulate upon the glass case under which it reposes, it is apparently not so highly treasured as it once doubtless was. The old veterans of the ring take but little interest in prize-fighting as it is run these degenerate days. Tom Allen's views thereupon are typical of his class, and, as such, worth recording. The rugged veteran's voice assumes a deeper tone and his eyes an added gloom as he compares the present with the past. According to him, there is altogether too much money in modern prize-fighting. It tempts men to sell out, and to act out of the square generally. Pugilists to-day are out for the stuff, and not for the honor. They evade fighting by talking of those challenging them not being in their class. Formerly any man could force a fight by putting up two hundred pounds in England or one thousand dollars in the United States, a refusal to accept a challenge so backed entailing forfeiture of the championship of the world. Then the use of gloves is another source of grievance. "What are fists for if not to fight with?" growl men of the stripe of big Tom Allen. "When a man has a difficulty, does he put on gloves—and padded gloves, at that? The noble art of self-defense reduced to gloves, made to regulation sizes and weights! Pah!" Such reflections are apt to beget a settled gloom in the old stager, and so terminate all further conversation. The glory of the prize ring has, indeed, faded in St. Louis, and soon, no doubt, will be little better than a reminiscence. With the passing away of the few survivors still lingering along, it is to be expected that it will be finally extinguished.

Pulitzer, Joseph, one of the most widely known of the American newspaper publishers, was born near Vienna, Austria, and received a classical education. He saw military service in the Schleswig-Holstein War, and immediately after his coming to the United States, in 1864, he enlisted in the First New York Cavalry Regiment, then in active service in the Civil War. He was with this regiment at the battles of Cedar Creek, Five Forks and in other engagements. After the war he came to St. Louis, and, being unfamiliar with the English language, was compelled to accept such humble employment as he could find in this city. Finally he attracted the attention of Carl Schurz, then prominent in journalism and in public life, who gave him a position on the "Westliche Post." He demonstrated at once that he had a genius for journalism and in six years he was editor and part proprietor of the "Post." While conducting this paper, he was prominent in originating the Liberal Republican movement and brought all his influence to bear, both journalistic and personal, to array the Germans of the West and Southwest against the regular organization of the Republican party. A divergence of views between him and his associates, in regard to the political policy of the paper, led to his retirement from the editorship of the "Westliche Post," but he retained his interest in the property until 1875. He bore a prominent part in the campaign of 1870 in Missouri, and in 1872 it was Mr. Pulitzer and another gentleman who framed the call for the National Convention of Liberal Republicans. He was elected to the Legislature of Missouri in 1869 and in 1870 was appointed by Governor B. Gratz Brown member of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis. In 1874 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention and was one of those most active in framing the constitution adopted in 1875. In that year he disposed of his interest in the "Westliche Post" and in 1878 he purchased the "Dispatch," which had been started in 1864, and which had proven an unsuccessful newspaper venture. This paper he at once consolidated with the "Evening Post," under the name of the "St. Louis Post and Dispatch," shortly afterward changed to "Post-Dispatch." He became sole proprietor of the consolidated paper in the fall of 1879 and under his management this journal entered at once upon a wonderfully prosperous career. Mr. Pulitzer realized a fortune from the publication of this paper and then went to New York City, where he became owner of the "New York World." The "World" was then in a moribund condition, but quickly felt the vivifying effects of Mr. Pulitzer's genius, and has since been made one of the most influential and most widely circulated of American journals. In later years Mr. Pulitzer has resided in New York City, but he has continued to be identified with St. Louis journalism as the principal owner of the "Post-Dispatch."

Pullis, Thomas R., manufacturer, was born in New York, November 25, 1817, son

of Peter and Jane (Archibald) Pullis. Both his parents spent the earlier part of their lives in Patterson, New Jersey, but both died in New York. His descent in the paternal line was from ancestors who came to this country from Holland, and in the maternal line from Scotch ancestors. After receiving a limited education in the public schools, Mr. Pullis served an apprenticeship in an iron foundry in New York, and afterward worked as a journeyman in the East for a time before coming west. He came to St Louis in 1839, in company with his brother, Christen, making the journey to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by stage and thence to this city by river steamer. Upon their arrival in this city they engaged in the manufacture of ornamental iron work, under the firm name of C. & T. R. Pullis. In 1856 John Pullis, an elder brother of C. and Thomas R. Pullis, joined them in their enterprise, which took the name of the Mississippi Iron Works. For ten years thereafter a large business was carried on under this name by the three brothers, each being equally interested with the others in the establishment. At the end of that time, Christen Pullis died, and John and Thomas R. Pullis purchased the interest of his estate in the manufacturing plant, which they operated together until 1873, when Thomas R. Pullis became sole owner of the establishment. In 1874 he associated with him his sons, Augustus, Theodore and Thomas R. Pullis, Jr., under the firm name of T. R. Pullis & Sons. In 1878 the elder Pullis died and the business was conducted thereafter by his sons, the plant still being the property of his family. For nearly sixty years it was in active operation in St. Louis and was among the pioneer institutions of its kind in the West. It was long widely known to the iron trade of the country and the probity and high character of its owners and managers were recognized wherever it was known and commended by all those who had business relations with the firm. Mr. Pullis married, in 1844, Miss Harriet Berdan, of Hackensack, New Jersey, who survives her husband and is now numbered among the older residents of St. Louis. The children born of their union were Augustus Pullis, Theodore Pullis, Thomas R. Pullis, Jr., Harriet Pullis, Clarence Pullis, Clara C. Pullis, Laura Pullis, Christen A. Pullis and Eva Pullis. Of these children all, save Augustus, Theodore, Clarence and Eva Pullis, were living in 1897.

Pullis, Thomas R., Jr., son of Thomas R. and Harriet (Berdan) Pullis, was born in St. Louis, December 9, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and at St. Louis University, and in 1868 entered his father's manufacturing establishment as an apprentice. After completing his apprenticeship he became connected with the business department of the establishment and in 1874, upon the retirement of his uncle, John Pullis, was admitted to a partnership with his father, becoming a member of the firm of Thomas R. Pullis & Sons. Four years later, upon the death of his father, he and his brothers became sole owners and managers of the business, which was later conducted under the name of Pullis Bros. In 1895, through the death of his brothers, the present Thomas R. Pullis was left the only remaining member of this firm, and, after associating with him his younger brother, Christen A. Pullis, he organized and incorporated the Pullis Bros. Iron Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, which became the representative of all the family interests in this noted old manufacturing plant. Of this corporation he became president and in addition to giving general supervision to its affairs, established a branch office in Chicago, which controlled the Northwest trade of the establishment and of which he took personal charge for a time, with Chicago as his place of residence. Great damage was done to their manufacturing plant by the cyclone which swept over St. Louis in 1896, and this caused a suspension of its operations for the time being. Mr. Pullis has since been extensively engaged in the iron business as a contractor and is well known among the ironmongers of the country. He married, in 1877, Miss Cora Martry Marshall, daughter of Merrill H. and Mary (Sutton) Marshall, and granddaughter of James C. Sutton, a large land owner and pioneer settler in St. Louis county. Three children have been born of their union, who are named, respectively, Merrill Marshall, Clarence Thomas and Cora Marshall Pullis.

Purcell, John, merchant, was born in 1837, in the County Cork, the southernmost and largest county of Ireland, and died in St. Louis, February 21, 1897. He was one of the four stalwart sons of John and Barbara (Crafts) Purcell—each of whom was above six feet in height—and belonged to a family which enjoyed much celebrity in the Emerald Isle.

To this family belonged Sir John Purcell, knighted for an act of bravery by Queen Victoria, and Charles D. Purcell, who had a famous "walled in" estate in the County Cork, and was celebrated throughout the British Isles for the splendid equipment of his stables and the royal magnificence of his game preserves. John Purcell, who spent nearly all the years of his mature age in St. Louis, was educated in one of the Latin schools of the County Cork, and after completing a thorough course of study, served an apprenticeship to the dry goods and haberdashery trade in the extensive establishment of Fitzgibbon & Company, of the City of Cork. In 1852, when he was sixteen years old, he came to Toronto, Canada, under engagement with a large dry goods house of that city, with which he continued to be connected until 1865. In the year last named he came to St. Louis, and for nine years thereafter was identified with the dry goods trade of this city, in connection with the William Barr Dry Goods Company. Severing his connection with that house in 1874, he re-visited Ireland and remained abroad for something more than a year. Returning then to St. Louis, he became interested in a commission house, in company with his cousin, William N. Tivy. Their business was first carried on at 217 Pine Street, and later removed to the corner of Second and Vine Streets, where they continued until the partnership was dissolved. At a later date he was associated with Edward Goodfellow and Edward O'Neil for several years in the same business, and still later was head of the firm of John Purcell & Company, which was in existence at the time of his death. He had a prosperous business career of nearly thirty years in St. Louis and was much esteemed by his business associates and the general public. For many years he took a somewhat active interest in politics, affiliating with the Democratic party until some years before his death, when his views on certain issues then pending caused him to vote with the Republican party on national questions and independently at local elections. He was reared an Episcopalian and was a churchman of that denomination to the end of his life, although he had always a warm feeling of fellowship for churchmen of other denominations, and was a frequent attendant at other churches. He took a deep interest in the work of fraternal orders and was a member of the Legion of Honor and of the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Lizzie G. Brooks, youngest daughter of Johnston and Susanna Brooks, of St. Louis. The father of Mrs. Purcell was long well known in this city as a contractor and builder, and was prominent also as a Methodist churchman. Mrs. Purcell, two sons and one daughter are the surviving members of Mr. Purcell's family.

Pye, Samuel H., publisher, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845. He was reared in that city, educated in the public schools and began his business career in the office of the Cincinnati "Commercial," then under the management of its founder, M. D. Potter. In 1869 he transferred his services to the Cincinnati "Enquirer," at the request of Joseph B. McCullagh, who later became editor of the "Globe-Democrat," of St. Louis, and one of the most distinguished of Western journalists. After this schooling in journalism he entered, in 1872, the services of the Western Methodist Book Concern, and at the end of eight years, which he spent in the central office at Cincinnati, he was transferred to St. Louis. Coming to this city, in 1880, he took charge of the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the large territory covered by the "Central Christian Advocate," and for more than eighteen years he has ably managed the affairs of this publishing house. He is also resident manager of the "Central Christian Advocate" and his services to the Methodist Episcopal Church and its institutions have been of great value.

Pye, William R., merchant, was born November 6, 1813, in New York City, and died in St Louis, April 26, 1889. His parents were William M. and Grace M. Pye, both natives of England, who became residents of New York City in later years. In that city the son was reared and educated, and in 1835, when he was twenty-two years of age, he came west. For a number of years thereafter he lived at Palmyra, Missouri, leaving there in 1846 to become a soldier in the United States Army. He served in the army during the Mexican War, and, upon receiving his discharge in 1848 he came to St. Louis. He was mustered out of the military service at Independence, Missouri, October 25, 1848, and after spending a month in St. Louis he returned to New York to visit his brothers and sisters, who were still living

there, arriving in that city, December 17th, after an absence of thirteen years. While in New York the discovery of gold in California created intense excitement throughout the Eastern States, and on account of his knowledge of a portion of the Western country and experiences which he had had, he was requested to organize and head a party of gold-hunters who should go to California by sea. After forming his party he persuaded its members to undertake an overland journey, and came to St. Louis for the purpose of purchasing supplies and the necessary equipment for the trip. The mules, wagons and supplies purchased in this city were shipped to Independence, Missouri, and Mr. Pye had everything ready for the expedition in the spring of 1849. He and his party left Independence on the 28th of April, and on the 29th of July following they arrived in Sacramento, having been ninety days en route. They reached the Pacific Coast almost as soon as gold mining had been fairly inaugurated in that region. Sacramento had a population of 5,000, but it was a city of tents, there being at the time but two wooden houses in the town. Mr. Pye engaged actively in gold mining operations, with fair success, and after spending some time on the coast, he returned to St. Louis with capital enough to engage in the wholesale drug business in this city as junior member of the firm of R. B. Snow & Co. This was a prosperous mercantile venture and Mr. Pye retained his connection with the house until it retired from business on account of the failing health of Mr. Snow. He then engaged in the wholesale dry goods business as a member of the firm of McClelland & Pye, and at the same time engaged also in the retail dry goods trade as a member of the firm of William L. Vandervoort & Co. Later he was a special partner in the firm of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, until 1885, when he retired from active business. His career in St. Louis as a merchant and business man was an eminently successful and honorable one. He was sagacious and enterprising, but at the same time, conscientious and rigidly exact in all his dealings, and throughout his life he enjoyed in a large measure the confidence and esteem of the public. He was an Episcopal churchman, and always took an active part in the conduct of church affairs. Contributing liberally to the up-building of his own church, he was not less generous in his contributions to charitable and educational institutions maintained by other churches, and those who appealed to him in behalf of institutions designed to alleviate human suffering, or to better the condition of mankind, never went away empty-handed. The extent of his gifts of this character was never known, however, to his most intimate friends, or even to members of his own household, because of the fact that he avoided everything savoring of ostentation or display, and in the quietest way possible sought to do all the good that he could with the means at his command. Mr. Pye married, in St. Louis, Missouri, November 10, 1863, Mrs. Virginia N. Blackburn, who was born Virginia N. Morris. No children were born of their union.

Q

Quality Row.—This was an old-time locality along the north side of Chestnut Street, from the "Republican" office site to above Third—the residence of well-to-do and fashionable people. About 1844 a transformation began, and soon the character of the section was changed by the location there of numerous law offices.

Quarantine.—See "Health and Sanitation."

Quarantine Island.—The name given to the island previously called Arsenal Island, when it passed into the possession of the city and became a quarantine station. The action of the river and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have since given it to Illinois. See "Arsenal Island."

Quartermaster's Depot.—A deputy quartermaster of the United States Army is stationed in St. Louis, with offices in the old customhouse. This is a general depot, and the territory from which purchases and distributions are made is unlimited. Mules purchased here may be sent to Texas or California, wherever there is a military post. It is under the control of the United States quartermaster-general, who requires that full accounts be kept of all transactions and reports made to him at regular intervals. It has been said that so perfect is the system that a written voucher shows what becomes of every strap and spur issued by the department. The quartermaster furnishes the means of transportation in connection with the movement of troops and material of every kind by wagons, steamers, railroads and any sort of motive power. Horses, mules, wagons and forage are furnished to the army through this branch of the service. The amount of money distributed by the St. Louis office in 1896 for transportation was $70,000; for employes in the office, $16,000; for the care of the thirteen national cemeteries in this department, about $35,000; purchases of all kinds, including mules, between $65,000 and $70,000. The quartermaster's department also supplied 1,000 tents to the flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley. The total disbursements amounted to about $200,000 for that year.

Queen's Daughters, or the Daughters of the Queen of Heaven.—A charitable society of Catholic women, organized in St. John's parish, St. Louis, December 5, 1889, under the auspices of Very Reverend Philip P. Brady, vicar-general. The society was founded on the broadest possible basis, any act of mercy, charity or philanthropy being within its scope. The industrial education of the children of the very poor, the improvement of the home life of the poor and assisting the unfortunate in every possible way, are its chief objects. The methods of the society's work aim to accomplish more than the mere temporary aid so frequently doled out to the poor. While temporary aid is freely given where circumstances demand, it is by teaching useful occupations, industry and neatness to the children of the poor when very young that "The Queen's Daughters" hope to permanently benefit them. When pupils, boys or girls, have been faithful and diligent for several years in attendance at the Saturday sewing and industrial schools or the cooking school, employment is found for them, and throughout their course under The Queen's Daughters an interest is shown in their temporal and spiritual welfare. Besides the children of the poor, children of well-to-do parents attend the Saturday schools; these are known as "guardian angels." They give their work to the poor children, and otherwise encourage them by acts of kindness. The society has a membership of over four hundred ladies, who reside in the various parishes throughout the city. His holiness, Leo XIII, has sanctioned the aims and rules of "The Queen's Daughters," and has made it a religious society of the Catholic Church, similar to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Branches have been established outside of St. Louis, and will be continued to be formed under Diocesan and Archdiocesan Unions wherever the hierarchy or clergy desire them. The society thus far has met with the highest endorsement.

The established branches of the work in St. Louis are: Saturday afternoon sewing and

industrial schools in the following parishes: The Annunciation, in the school hall, Sixth Street and Chouteau Avenue; St. John's, in Library Hall, Sixteenth Street, between Pine and Chestnut Streets; St. Lawrence O'Toole's, in school hall, Fifteenth and O'Fallon Streets; St. Leo's, Twenty-third and Mullanphy Streets; the old Cathedral, in school hall, on Walnut Street, between Second and Third Streets; St. Patrick's, Sixth and Biddle Streets, St. Kevin's, Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Parish guilds are located in the following parishes: St. Michael's Sodality Hall, Tenth and Clinton Streets; St. Kevin's, Twenty-ninth and Park Avenue; St. Teresa's, school hall, Grand Avenue and North Market Street; Holy Name, Emily Street and Grand Avenue; New Cathedral Chapel, rector's residence, Newstead and Maryland Avenues, and St. Patrick's Tuesday sewing guild for poor women, Sixth and Biddle Streets. A Sunday-school of two hundred members hold weekly meetings at the old cathedral.

The society through its general membership conducts a cooking school and a home for self-supporting women in St. John's parish. In 1898 there were over twelve hundred pupils in the Saturday schools. Assistance was given to 1,473 children and 409 adults through the school and parish guilds; 7,406 new garments (which include 1,293 pairs of new shoes) were distributed in 1897-8; also several thousand very serviceable partly-worn garments. About 3,000 neatly-made garments, such as dresses, skirts and underwear are made by the pupils in the Saturday sewing schools each year. Over three hundred boys attend the various Saturday industrial schools. The society is establishing new branches in St. Louis every year, and opening new departments of work for the betterment of the home life of the poor.

The officers of the general council for 1898 were: Most Reverend J. J. Kain, D. D., spiritual director; Miss Mary Hoxsey, president; Mrs. A. M. Butler, first vice-president; Mrs. J. J. Kiely, second vice-president; Mrs. T. A. Rice, third vice-president; Mrs. O. R. Lake, vice-president-at-large; Miss Marie Lynch, secretary; Miss Eugenia Rice, assistant secretary; Mrs. P. J. Toomey, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary Craft, assistant corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jesse L. Lonergan, recording secretary; Miss Mamie Ames, financial secretary; Mrs. B. Tracy, general treasurer.

MARY V. TOOMEY.

Quentine Village.—A village founded by French colonists in 1809, on Cahokia Creek, near the Great Mound, in Illinois.

Query Club.—The Query Club of St. Louis is an organization of young women, associated for mutual improvement in literature, art, science and the vital interests of the day. It was founded in 1890, at the suggestion of Mrs. Kingsbury Waterman, with the following members: Mary S. Ames, now Mrs. Wayman Cushman, president; Mrs. Kingsbury Waterman, Nancy Turner, Frances Hoit, Gertrude Schuyler and Dottie Sherwood. The membership soon reached the prescribed number of twenty-five, and applications on the waiting list have since been considered only as vacancies occur; when the names of candidates, each requiring three sponsors, are balloted upon, two adverse votes cause defeat. The club started with a miscellaneous programme; the second year was devoted to Russian history; and the third and part of the fourth to the United States, following historical epochs and leading events from the earliest beginnings down to the present day, closing with studies of municipal government, the public school system, and American inventions. In 1894-5 two important changes were made, it being decided to revert to a miscellaneous programme, and to devote alternate meetings to current topics, the news of the world. Equal distribution of work is a distinguishing feature of the Query Club, and the entire membership was divided into seven committees, to each of which was assigned for the season the duty of reporting the important happenings for the month in the countries apportioned to that committee. The religious, political, social, art and literary questions of the day are thus constantly presented and discussed. At the business meeting in the spring the essayists for the ensuing year are chosen, those who have read papers the previous year being exempt. Each essayist selected submits several topics, and from these the club chooses the one on which she is to write. The subjects for 1896-7 were "The Far East," "Switzerland," "What Is Meant by an Idea in Art," "Mutualism," "Satisfactory Women," and "American Architecture." Though organized solely for literary culture and entertainment, the Query Club in 1896-7 joined with the Wednesday Club in their "Arbitration Meeting," and also with the State Federation of Wo-

Hon. J. Quincy

men's Clubs, of which it is a member, in a petition to the State Legislature to have women placed on the boards of charity and education. The meetings are held from 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock on alternate Thursday mornings at the home of one of the members, the club generally assembling around the dining room table. After business is disposed of, the essay, of about half an hour in length, is read, and followed by discussion. On "Current Topics" days, the president calls for reports on countries in turn, beginning with the United States. These reports are entirely oral, statistics and headings being the only memoranda allowed, and the accompanying discussions are free and informal. The club year closes with a luncheon, which is enlivened by speeches by the outgoing and in-coming officers, and by numerous toasts; the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Country Club, and McKinlock Club having been recently chosen for these occasions. Mrs. Wayman Cushman was succeeded in the presidency of the Query Club by Florence Hayward, Eugie Switzer, Emma Lane, Mrs. N. C. Chapman and Nannie Broadhead in turn. In the list of vice-presidents occur the names of Mrs. Price Lane, Nancy Turner, Gertrude Schuyler, Mrs. E. C. Cushman, Jr., and Ruth Coit. Among those who have filled the combined offices of secretary and treasurer are Ada Eliot, Emma L. Taussig and Edith Englesing.

M. S. KAYSER.

Quinette.—This was the name given to a real estate addition to the city of St. Louis dedicated February 17, 1859, by Oliver Quinette.

Quinette, Francis A., was born October 29, 1813, in the town of Harmonsville, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and died on his plantation near New Orleans, January 1, 1896. His father was a native of France, born in the ancient city of Boulogne, and served with Napoleon in the French wars; he was a seafaring man for some time prior to his coming to this country, during the Revolutionary War. The son was reared in Pennsylvania, and obtained there a practical education through attendance at the schools of Pittsburg. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and some time later went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was engaged in extensive operations for several years as a contractor and builder. In 1843 he came to St. Louis, and first engaged in the same business in this city, then just entering upon an era of marked improvement and progression. While following this vocation he erected the old powder magazine, at Jefferson Barracks, and many public and private buildings in the city. At a later date, he purchased a tract of ground adjoining Concordia cemetery, on Jefferson Avenue, from the well known banker and merchant, Joseph Charless, and for twenty-four years thereafter devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. While thus engaged in St. Louis, Mr. Quinette purchased a portion of the New Orleans battlefield, where he resided during the winter months, and engaged in orange and strawberry culture. During the Civil War this plantation was used as a fort by the Confederates. Some time after the Civil War he went to Louisiana and purchased a large plantation at Nine Mile Point, near New Orleans, on which he lived during the remainder of his life. He made many friends during his residence in St. Louis, was highly esteemed as a business man, and greatly beloved by those who were brought into more intimate relationship with him. A Christian gentleman of the Presbyterian faith, one of the founders of the first Presbyterian Church in Carondelet, he labored zealously to advance the interests of that church, and evidenced his piety in his every-day life, in his tender and loving care of his family, and in many acts of kindness and charity. In 1836 he married Miss Susanna Cary Keith, who was a native of Massachusetts. Mrs. Quinette died in 1855, leaving seven children, four of whom survive. Henrietta is now the wife of James E. Cowan; Eleanor, is the widow of Samuel M. Bayles, and Esther K. is the wife of Henry C. Phipps, of Mississippi. Edmund A. Quinette, the only surviving son born of this marriage, resides on the old family plantation near New Orleans.

Quintette Club, St. Louis.—See "Music in St. Louis."

R

Race Courses and Racing.—The first racing in the country tributary to St. Louis, of which contemporaneous chroniclers make mention, was on the prairie adjoining the St. Louis settlement, in 1767. The only animals were the Indian ponies, natural pacers, which were run on a quarter-mile course, for amusement only, with individual wagers as an incident. These races were of frequent occurrence. There is partial record of a Jockey Club in 1828, which held a three days' meeting. It was free to all entries, and for the following purses: Three miles and repeat, $200; two miles and repeat, $200; one mile and repeat, $100. In 1830, and for some years afterward, races took place on the St. Charles rock road. September 23, 1848, a new Jockey Club was organized, and races were run October 8th, following, on an eighty-acre tract on the macadamized Manchester road, three miles from St. Louis. It is of interest to note that among the patrons were Major R. E. Lee, U. S. A., afterward the military chieftain of the Confederate Army, and Dr. William Hammond, surgeon, U. S. A., who, during the Civil War, became Surgeon-General, U. S. A. Among the local patrons were Benjamin Ames, proprietor of the grounds; Captain White, owner of the then celebrated racehorse "St. Louis;" Benjamin Payne, importer of "Altorf;" Robert O'Blennis, Basil Duke and others. The same year witnessed a famous race between the running horses "Doubloon" and "Emily," won by the latter, which was ridden by Gilpatrick, a celebrated jockey. About 1852, soon after the institution of the St. Louis Fair, came a popular interest in racing, and the speed rings on the fair grounds attracted the best animals in the country. The interest of horsemen throughout the Mississippi Valley was centered in these annual exhibitions until the war broke out, then languished for a time, and was renewed in 1866, continuing for some years with unabated spirit, until several racing clubs came into being, and introduced new attractions. About 1866 the Laclede Race Track Association was formed, with James J. O'Fallon as president, and Charles L. Hunt, as secretary. Some excellent races were run, and old residents refer to the history of that course as one of real pleasure, before the days of book-making and disreputable jockeying. In 1869 the association disbanded, the track grounds being opened as an addition to St. Louis, called McRee City. It comprised the tract situated between Cabanne Avenue, Manchester Road and McRee and Chouteau Avenues. About 1868 the Abbey Club was organized, Colonel Norman J. Colman being president; James Lupe, secretary, and Charles W. Clark, treasurer. The property was needed for the extension of the city, and the club disbanded, after an existence of two years. In 1877 the St. Louis Jockey Club was incorporated by John M. Harney, H. L. Dousman, J. B. McCullagh, Julius S. Walsh, William Patrick, Edwin Harrison, Ellis Wainwright, C. B. Greeley and Samuel Ecker. A full mile track was laid out, and a grandstand was erected to seat 6,000 people. The opening took place July 4, 1877. Trotting races were held, but the public preferred running races. The association reorganized as the Cote Brilliante Club, and passed out of existence, for want of patronage, about 1881.

The Gentlemen's Driving Club was organized in 1881, with Edward Martin, Lewis Clark and I. R. Trask as incorporators. A track was laid out in Forest Park, and a grand stand erected, seating 800 people. This club is yet in existence, and is an exclusive and fashionable organization, open only to gentlemen of character, whose sole purpose is honest driving for the sake of pleasure and for the exhibition of fancy roadsters. Trotting and pacing matches are made, under the rules of the American Trotting Association, and small purses are offered. The season begins May 1st and ends October 1st. The meetings are the great assembling occasion of the wealthy and fashionable set of the city.

The meetings on the St. Louis Fair Grounds are held under the management of the Club Department of the St. Louis Fair Association, popularly, but erroneously known as the St. Louis Jockey Club, or the St. Louis Fair Grounds Club. The present organization was effected April 4, 1885, when the directors of

the St. Louis Fair Grounds Association constituted a Club Department to conduct a series of races annually. There are no stockholders, but payment of $50 admits to an annual membership, the ticket holder and his family being entitled to admission to all races, and to all the privileges of the clubhouse, during the season of ninety days, beginning on a stated day in May of each year. Races for all classes of track horses, for liberal purses, are held under the rules of the American Turf Congress. The grand stand seats six thousand people. The club house, erected in 1885, is a beautiful home-like building, sumptuously furnished, with elegant dining apartments, and commands a clear view of the track.

The South Side Race Track Association was organized in 1894, and opened a course on Russell and Missouri Avenues. It had entered upon a successful career when the property was destroyed by the cyclone of 1896, and the club made no attempt to replace it and ceased to exist.

Railroads of St. Louis.—There are no more interesting pages in the world's history than those relating to the development of railroads. In bringing the people of the country and city into close business and social relations, both have been greatly blessed, civilization has been advanced, and every interest connected with the affairs of men promoted. To trace this development in detail would require much more space than is available for the present sketch. It began in a contrivance for simplifying the carrying of coal from the English mines of Northumberland and Durham to the depots of shipment on the Tyne and Wear, consisting of a double parallel line of wooden beams fixed to the ground and furnished with flanges to keep the vehicles on the tracks. Along these trams a load of forty-seven hundredweight was drawn by a single horse, whereas before, seventeen hundredweight made a load. The date of this improvement—due to common and illiterate minds, and not to men of high scientific attainments—is somewhere between the beginning and the middle of the seventeenth century. Afterward the wooden beams were tired with long iron strips to prevent excessive wear. About 1740 cast-iron rails were substituted. This led to improved traction and the plan of linking small wagons or cars; then flanges on the wheels, instead of the tracks; then iron wheels, and at length, the application of steam power. In 1802 Richard Travethick patented a steam railroad engine, and two years later successfully adapted it on the Merthyr-Tydvil railway, though the engine could draw only ten tons at five miles an hour. That locomotives could draw heavy loads up a moderate incline was not a demonstrated fact until 1811, when it was shown by a Mr. Blackett, but the means of imparting speed remained to be exhibited by George Stephenson on the Killingworth Railway, in 1814, and afterward applied on the Stockton & Darlington Railway, which was the first to carry passengers. Invention after invention followed, leading up to the wonderful locomotive engine of to-day.

The advantages accruing from the railroad developments in England were too important to be long overlooked in the United States. A horse railroad was built in 1826-7 from the Quincy (Massachusetts) Granite Quarries to the Neponsit River, a distance of three miles. A second was completed in May, 1827, from Mauch Chunk Mines, Pennsylvania, a distance of nine miles, to the Lehigh River. Nearly the whole length was a descending grade, down which the wagons ran by gravity, mules being used to draw the empties back to the mines. It would be interesting to follow the results of the activity which set in about this time in regard to railroad building. Charters were granted by many States, and improvements in this line projected upon a scale of magnificence. The great cities of the Atlantic seaboard had been stretching out their "arms" by means of canals and other internal improvements for the trade west of them before any railroad system was devised, but when this got under way each important city on the coast vied with the others for its advantages. It was a laudable rivalry, stimulating enterprise in all directions. The present grand systems of the New York Central, New York & Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore & Ohio were the pioneers of this country—the Baltimore & Ohio leading them all. The charter of this road was granted by the Maryland Legislature February 28, 1827, and the company organized two months later, with Philip E. Thomas as its first president. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1828, by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, then

over ninety years old. The road was opened from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, fourteen miles, May 22, 1830, the motive power being horses. An experiment was made also to fit cars with sails. August 25, 1830, Peter Cooper's first locomotive, "Tom Thumb," weighing only one ton, was used first on the Baltimore & Ohio. December 1, 1831, the road was opened to Frederick, sixty-one miles, and to Point of Rocks April 1, 1832, making seventy-two miles. December 1, 1834, Harper's Ferry was reached. It was not until 1842 that the line was opened to Cumberland. The first train from Baltimore rolled into Wheeling January 1, 1853. It is in this connection that the Ohio & Mississippi—now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Road—is of interest. The first act of incorporation was granted by the State of Indiana February 14, 1848, covering the construction of a road from Lawrenceburg to Vincennes, with connections to Cincinnati, and from Vincennes to a point opposite St. Louis. A year later this franchise was confirmed by the Ohio Legislature, and two years after that, by the State of Illinois. Under these acts the road was located from Cincinnati to Illinoistown, now East St. Louis. The whole line was opened in 1857. Almost immediately following the completion came pecuniary embarrassments and litigation, lasting in one form or other until 1867, when, June 9th, the eastern and western divisions were consolidated, being purchased by trustees. January 15, 1849, the Fort Wayne & Southern Railway Company was chartered for the construction of a line through Indiana to Jeffersonville. November 7, 1868, that portion of their property from North Vernon to Jeffersonville was deeded to the Ohio & Mississippi, and now constitutes the Louisville branch of the present company, which is a consolidation, made November 1, 1893, of the Ohio & Mississippi and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company. The original act incorporating the Ohio & Mississippi provided that the company should not commence work outside of the State of Indiana until the right of way had been granted in the other States wherein the line was proposed to go. The Legislature of Illinois had been hostile to incorporating any railroad across the State that did not terminate at Alton, the idea being that by this policy Alton might become a formidable rival of St. Louis. The Honorable John Brough, then editor of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," and afterward Governor of Ohio, with other leading citizens of that State, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, took an active part in securing the legislation from Illinois that permitted the O. & M. to have its western terminus at East St. Louis.

The next important railroad built was the South Carolina, begun in 1830 and opened for traffic in 1833 for its whole length, 135 miles. At the time it was the longest continuous line in the world. At the close of 1835 the total railway mileage in operation in all the States was 1,098 miles.

On the 22d of October, 1830, the Lexington & Ohio Railroad, between Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, was begun, and the work pushed slowly forward for five years, when it reached Frankfort, the capital of the State. At first it was a horse road, but when the first division was completed a locomotive was introduced, and on the 25th of January, 1835, it drew the first train of cars to Frankfort, twenty-seven miles, in two hours and twenty-nine minutes. In 1838 a railroad was built from Meredosia, Illinois, to Springfield, the first in that State. It was not a success, as a six-inch fall of snow would make an effective blockade.

The Pennsylvania Company was organized April 13, 1846, and by 1852 it had established a complete through line of transportation in connection with the State works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. At a meeting of this company in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, held April 13, 1896, President Roberts stated that the corporation, by ownership or lease, controlled 9,000 miles of railroad, with an aggregate capital of $834,000,000.

The New York & Erie Company received its charter April 24, 1832, Peter Harmony being elected president, but declining to serve on account of ill-health. Eleazor Lord was chosen in his place, and Benjamin Wright was appointed chief engineer. Work was begun near Deposit, New York, November 5, 1833, and completed May, 1851, from Piermont to Dunkirk. The New York & Erie Company was succeeded by the Erie Railroad Company, organized April 30, 1861, followed by the New York, Lake Erie & Western, April 26, 1878. The present Erie Railroad Company was organized November 13, 1895.

The New York Central dates its beginning to the charter of April 7, 1826, granted by the State of New York to the Mohawk & Hudson

Railroad Company. Its first link of road from Albany to Schenectady was opened in 1831. In 1869 the New York Central and Hudson River roads were consolidated, and subsequently other roads were secured, including the West Shore Road, built in opposition to it, and the system now presents a mileage of 2,632 miles.

The financial panic following the presidential election of 1836 and continuing until 1841, and even later, retarded railway extension, especially as related to the West, but the year 1849 marked a new era. February 7th of that year Colonel Thomas H. Benton introduced a bill in the United States Senate to provide for the location and construction of a central national road from the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi River, proposing to set apart 75 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in Oregon and California, and 50 per cent of the proceeds of all other public land sales to defray the cost of its location. Nothing practical came of this. But in May following he produced an extraordinary sensation throughout the country by a speech made in Pittsburg at a meeting called to promote the construction of a railroad westward from that city, looking to St. Louis as its objective point. In that speech he declared, what he had used the press thirty years before to declare, that "St. Louis was directly in the highway, not only to the Pacific Ocean, but to Canton, China, and that a railroad would be made to the Pacific either by the help of the Federal government, or, without that aid, by the force of circumstances and the progress of events." With this prediction Benton pointed out the advantages in the continuation of roads or branches from St. Louis as "not merely to the East, but to every point of the compass, taking for its circumference the lakes and borders of the Atlantic to Mexico; and the whole of these will derive an immense additional value for coming into communication at the other end of the great trunk, which will bring Asia, with all its riches, into the United States."—("Missouri Republican," May 15, 1849.)

Following the Pittsburg demonstration, a national convention was called to meet in St. Louis to promote the construction of a national Pacific railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Ocean. The convention was duly held in October, 1849, presided over by Honorable Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Colonel Benton spoke, amplifying the points made in his Pittsburg speech, and closing with the poetic thought embodied by Miss Hosmer in her statue of Benton, as follows:

"Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which suits Europe and Asia—the line which will find on our contitnent the Bay of San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis and great commercial emporiums at the other, and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain, pointing with outstretched arms to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passenger: 'There is the East; there is India!'"

Another notable speech on a similar line was made by Honorable Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, and indeed the whole proceedings were characterized by a fervor and force rarely seen in such assemblages; but as there is not space for them here the reader is referred to the newspaper files of the time. The sentiment of the country was unquestionably in favor of a national Pacific railroad and telegraph line from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, with branches to Chicago and Memphis, but about this time the slavery agitation came up in Congress, and the great debate arose over the question of repealing the Missouri Compromise. During this agitation which lasted from, we may say, 1849 until the Republican party came into power (1861), the railroad subject received very little attention. With the Civil War pending and the Southern States out of the Union, it was deemed essential to bind our Pacific coast in closer relation to the Union. Then measures were adopted for the construction of the great transcontinental line; but the withdrawal of the South and its influence in Congress forced the location of the starting point at Omaha, in the interest of Chicago, instead of St. Louis, as would have been the case had not the war intervened. But while the slavery issue and the Civil War paralyzed and relegated to the rear this great national railroad question, Colonel Benton's active efforts had a magical influence on St. Louis and all over the country in stimulating steam railroad development, in which the National Railway Convention in St. Louis and its action played a most important part.

Among the earliest acts looking to railroads in Missouri was the chartering, January 25, 1837, of the St. Louis & Belleview Mineral Railroad Company. Nothing worth mentioning was done under this charter until March, 1851, when the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, which covered the same ground, came into active life. The original design was to connect St. Louis with the great iron interests of Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and the mineral region of the southeast portion of the State. This road, like all the pioneer roads of Missouri, had a hard struggle for existence. With a grant of aid from the State, it was pushed slowly southward, and had reached Ironton when the Civil War came on to plunge so many enterprises into disorder. The southwestern counties, sometimes in possession of one side and sometimes the other, became anything but desirable as places of residence, their industries were discouraged, and many of the residents were forced to seek safer homes elsewhere. The railroad made default on the interest on the bonds loaned by the State, and this default was repeated year after year until 1866, when the State sold it out under foreclosure, the purchasers being McKay, Simmons & Vogel, who, in turn, sold it to Thomas Allen, a prominent and public-spirited citizen, who organized a company, and, after some delay, and in the face of some difficulties, completed the road to Belmont, where it had connection with the Mobile & Ohio. Subsequently the main line was built to Texarkana and branches were constructed in many directions, until the present system, having a mileage of 1,774 miles, was completed, constituting one of the most important arms of our city's commerce.

The Pacific was the favorite with the people of St. Louis from the beginning, and they watched its progress with peculiar interest and assisted it with liberal municipal subsidies. It was originally called the Pacific Railroad, and was the first road to bear the name Pacific. A charter having been granted by the State, a meeting of the incorporators was called by Thomas Allen, January 31, 1850. At this meeting there were present Colonel John O'Fallon, James H. Lucas, Edward Walsh, George Collier, Daniel D. Page, James E. Yeatman, Wayman Crow, Thomas Allen, Adolphus Meier, and Adam L. Mills. An organization was effected by choosing Colonel O'Fallon president; Thomas Allen, secretary, and Daniel D. Page, treasurer. It may be mentioned, as showing the high esteem in which Colonel O'Fallon was held in St. Louis, that he was the first president of three pioneer roads—the Ohio & Mississippi, the Missouri Pacific, and the North Missouri. In March following thirteen directors were chosen, and on motion of Colonel O'Fallon, Thomas Allen was made president, and Louis A. Lebaume secretary, and James P. Kirkwood, at that time superintendent of the New York & Erie Road, chief engineer. Enterprises moved slowly in those days, and it was not until the following year, July 4, 1851, that the actual work of constructing the road was begun, Mayor L. M. Kennett removing the first spadeful of earth. On the 13th of November, 1852, a year and four months after this commencement, a train was put on the rails and ran out a few miles, and on December 9th of that year cars ran to Sulphur Spring—Cheltenham. Early in the following year trains ran out to Kirkwood, and on July 19, 1853, the first division of thirty-seven miles, to Franklin (Pacific) was opened. Two years later the road reached Jefferson City, and an imposing excursion, twelve cars, carrying military companies, bands of music, and several hundred prominent citizens, started on the 1st of November for the State capital to celebrate the event. This was the train that went down with the Gasconade bridge, with so tragic a result. When the Civil War came the road had been for three years built to Tipton, but from that point its further progress was retarded by the turbulent condition of things, and it was not until October, 1865, that Kansas City was reached and the original Pacific Railroad was finished. A few years afterward it passed into the control of Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York, and subsequently into that of Jay Gould, in whose hands it reached that vigorous development which made it one of the most powerful railroad systems of the West. Soon after the completion of the main line to Kansas City branches were built to Boonville, Lexington, Carthage, and other points in Missouri, and at a later day, the main line was extended to Pueblo, in Colorado. One after another of smaller roads came under its control in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas —the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, extending from Atchison west, among them —until, in 1898, it presented a mileage of 3,164 miles, reaching into and through six

States to Omaha, Pueblo, and Laredo. In St. Louis and St. Louis County it owns the Poplar Street track, the St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Road, the Carondelet Branch, the Creve Coeur Branch, and the Glencoe Branch.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company was the next to be chartered by the State, its charter bearing date of 1847. Nothing, however, was done until after the grant of lands made by Congress, when the work was pushed forward and the road opened February 15, 1859, with J. T. K. Hayward as its general superintendent. From the start its management was adverse to St. Louis, the road crossing the State in such a manner as to divert traffic to Chicago and the East. It is now part of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

The Wabash Railroad has an interesting history—a history which shows how pitilessly the law of survival of the fittest rules in the realm of railroading. It is compacted of twenty-two corporations—one of which operated the road built from Meredosia to Springfield, Illinois, in 1838, and which is said to have been the first in that State—and it operates lines both east and west out of St. Louis The first appearance of the name in a railroad was in 1852, when the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company was incorporated to build a road across the State of Ohio. The following year the Toledo & Illinois Railroad was incorporated to build a road seventy-five miles in length, from Toledo, Ohio, to the Indiana State line, and in June of that year these two corporations were consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash & Western. In 1858 that part of the line in Ohio was purchased by the Toledo & Wabash, a corporation formed for the purpose, and the part in Indiana by the Wabash & Western, formed for a like purpose, and in the same year, the Toledo & Wabash absorbed the Wabash & Western. In 1857 the Quincy & Toledo Railroad was incorporated, extending from Meredosia, Illinois, to Clayton, in the same State, and also the Illinois & Southern Iowa Railroad, from Clayton to Carthage, Illinois, and in 1859, the Great Western Railroad was incorporated in Illinois, extending 180 miles from the Indiana State line to Meredosia and Naples. In the same year these roads were consolidated under the name of the Great Western Railroad. In 1865 the Toledo & Wabash, the Great Western, the Quincy & Toledo, and the Illinois & Southern Iowa were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western, with a continuous line of railway from Toledo, Ohio, to Clayton, Illinois, only thirty miles from the Mississippi River. Five years later, in 1870, this road, which had now come to be known as "The Wabash," and recognized as destined to be one of the great systems of the country, secured possession of the Decatur & East St. Louis. This gave it an unbroken line of 604 miles in length, extending from Toledo, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and secured for it an entrance to St. Louis. In 1878 a short road, fifty miles in length, called the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, in Illinois, was acquired, and in 1879, the Eel River Railroad, between Butler and Logansport, Indiana, ninety-three miles, was secured also by a ninety-nine years lease. So much for the eastern division of this great system. The history of the western division begins with and is largely made up of the history of what was originally known as the North Missouri Railroad, now an important part of the Wabash.

Of all the pioneer railroads of Missouri none had a harder struggle for existence than the North Missouri. The company was incorporated March 3, 1851, to build a road from St. Charles to the Iowa line, the incorporators being David K. Pitman, Charles M. Johnson, William J. McElheney, Benjamin A. Alderson, Arnold Krekel, Ludwell E. Powell, Robert H. Parks, Andrew King, and Robert Frazier, of St. Charles County, with other prominent citizens of other counties along the proposed route. In 1852 the charter was amended so as to allow the road to be extended to St. Louis, and at a meeting of the stockholders held in St. Louis June 11, 1853, Frederick Schulenberg, Lewis Bissell, Gerard B. Allen, Thomas L. Sturgeon, Francis Yosti, Charles D. Drake, Arnold Krekel, James T. Swerin-gen, James S. Rollins, Calvin Case, and William G. Moore were chosen directors, Colonel John O'Fallon was made president, E. C. Willis secretary and treasurer, and C. D. Drake counselor. At the next election Colonel O'Fallon declined a re-election, and Isaac H. Sturgeon, who had previously been made a director, was chosen in his stead. In 1855 the road received an additional aid from the State in the shape of a loan in bonds of $1,000,000, with which to provide iron and rolling stock for the line south of the Hannibal & St.

Joseph. This assistance, rendered at a time when the road was in great need, enabled it to make the connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph, reaching Warrenton August 25, 1855; Mexico, April 20, 1858; Sturgeon, October 11, 1858, and Macon, 169 miles from St. Louis, February 1, 1859. One of the misfortunes with which the road had to contend was the arbitrary requirement by the State that its route from St. Charles to the Iowa line should be on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; and another was the necessary tedious ferriage across the Missouri at St. Charles, which required everything to be unloaded, ferried across the river, and then reloaded in cars, just as though there had been two roads, one terminating on the south side of the river, and the other on the north side. This difficulty was partially overcome in 1864 by a transfer arrangement devised by J. B. Moulton, engineer of the road, at the suggestion of Mr. Isaac H. Sturgeon. by which a locomotive with cars could be ferried across—an arrangement which lasted until the building of a bridge. In 1865 the road was found to be in need of further favors, and the Legislature passed an act allowing it to raise $6,000,000 by a first mortgage—$4,000,000 to be applied to the construction of the West Branch, from Moberly to Kansas City; $1,500,000 to the extension of the main line north to the Iowa border, and $500,000 to the building of a bridge across the Missouri at St. Charles. With this assistance, both the North Branch and the main line to Kansas City were completed, and the proposed bridge was built, and the road not only assisted in arresting the diversion of trade from St. Louis by the Hannibal & St. Joseph, but became an effective auxiliary in contributing to the great trade of the city. Its name was afterward changed to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and subsequently it passed into the hands of the "Wabash Railroad Company." This company afterward absorbed the Brunswick & Chillicothe, the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha, and the accessory roads in Missouri and Iowa in 1879, the Wabash Railway Company—the corporation which in 1875 had bought the properties of the Toledo, Wabash & Western—and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, were consolidated under the name the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. In 1880 it completed its through St. Louis-Chicago line by securing the Chicago & Paducah, 165 miles, which was bought by the Chicago & Strawn Railroad Company, operating a line ninety-two miles in length, and the latter afterward consolidated with the Wabash; and in 1881 it completed its through line between St. Louis and Detroit by securing the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, 100 miles. After these successive acquisitions, the road passed through the hands of receivers, and was finally sold, October 21, 1889, the purchasers representing O. D. Ashley, T. H. Hubbard and Edgar T. Wells—Mr. Ashley being, in 1899, president, and Mr. Wells vice-president of the present Wabash Company. Subsequent to this sale the system was further extended and perfected by completing the road from Montpelier, Ohio, to the Indiana-Illinois State line, which gave the shortest connection between Chicago and Detroit, and in 1898 leasing a line between Detroit and Buffalo from the Grand Trunk & Erie Railroad Company. The Wabash, therefore, at the beginning of the year 1899 presents a system 2,236 miles in extent, connecting St. Louis as a center with Kansas City on the west, and with Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo north and east. The general offices of the company have been, for many years, in St. Louis.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad—the "Alton"—likewise had trials in its infancy, but it emerged from them triumphantly, and has long been one of the best paying roads in the country. Its history, like that of many other railroads, affords an interesting example of the changed conditions brought about by railroads themselves, without ever intending or thinking of them. It might be supposed that the road was conceived and built for the purpose of connecting the two great cities of Chicago and St. Louis, with Alton as a way station, but it was not. When it was conceived the connection between Chicago and St. Louis did not exist. The two places scarcely knew one another. St. Louis was only a brisk, prosperous little river city, not as large as St. Joseph is now, and Chicago was smaller still, a thriving lumber and grain shipping point, with a population half as great as that of one of its wards at the present time. It was in 1847 that the road had its beginning in the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, chartered to build a railroad from Alton to Springfield—the cities of Chicago and St. Louis being so little taken into account in the conception that their names, even, were not

included in the name of the road. Alton was one of the most important and promising towns in the State, and Springfield, in Sangamon County, was the capital—and it was thought advisable to have a railroad between the two. The Legislature of Illinois did not contemplate the extension of it to St. Louis, and if such a thing had been hinted at it would not have granted the charter—for an extension to a point opposite to St. Louis would have been considered hostile to the most ambitious and thriving river town in Illinois, and the doctrine of "State policy," much talked of in those days, peremptorily forbade any public measure that would facilitate the transfer of business to the cities of other States. It was not until 1852, six years after the charter was granted, that the road was built to Springfield. Two years later it was extended to Bloomington, and a year later still, to Joliet. The Chicago & Mississippi Railroad met it at Bloomington, and this gave unbroken connection between Chicago and Alton. As the Legislature of Illinois still refused to allow the road to be extended to a point opposite St. Louis, the connection between Alton and this city was by fast packets, the passenger packet making two trips a day. The road gave to St. Louis its first rail connection with the East, and for several years all travel between St. Louis and New York went over it. In 1857 the road was reorganized as the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, but it was not until 1863 that it was extended to St. Louis and assumed its real character. In 1862 the road from Godfrey to Milton was opened, and became part of the Jacksonville line, and a branch was built from Roodhouse, Illinois, to Louisiana, Missouri. In 1872 it extended its system into Missouri by building the road from Louisiana through Mexico to Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, on the Missouri, and in 1879 to Kansas City by securing control of the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. In 1879 the Chicago & Illinois Railroad was bought, and became the Coal City Branch. The Chicago & Alton—or the "Alton," as it is popularly called—is now a compact system, operating on both sides of the Mississippi in the States of Illinois and Missouri, with Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City as its chief terminals, and it is recognized as one of the most efficient and useful of the St. Louis systems.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—the "Burlington Route"—is the most extensive railroad system entering St. Louis, and illustrates, in a striking manner, how railroad lines in the West have outgrown the purposes of their projectors and the names they bear. It had its humble beginning in a little branch road built in 1852 from Turner Junction, Illinois, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, to Aurora, Illinois. Turner Junction is thirty miles west of Chicago, and Aurora is thirteen miles south of Turner Junction, and the bit of road between the two points was built by the Aurora Branch Railroad Company. From Turner Junction it used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Road into Chicago. In 1852 the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company was organized to succeed the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, and it extended the road to Mendota, forty-six miles. In 1855 the name was changed, by authority of the Illinois Legislature, to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and in the following year it was consolidated with the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, which had built a road from Mendota to Galesburg, eighty miles, the name Chicago, Burlington & Quincy being preserved in the consolidation. The company now owned a railroad from Turner Junction, via Aurora, to Galesburg, 139 miles—a very respectable road for that day—and its name began to be prominent among the other great companies of the country. It was well managed and partook of the prosperity of the rich and thriving country through which it ran, and soon began the acquisition of other roads. In 1859 it purchased the ferry-boats running between Quincy and Hannibal, in connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and in 1866 it secured control of that important road, and thus obtained a footing in Missouri. In 1872 it obtained possession of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and four years later, of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad; and later it secured entrance to St. Louis by getting possession of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad and building its own bridge across the Missouri near Alton. The work of acquisition was continued until, in 1898, the Chicago & Burlington system embraced fifty-six different lines, some of them composed, themselves, of two or more roads, and showed a mileage of 5,730 miles in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The Illinois Central is one of the few great roads that began great. When it was char-

tered, in 1851, as a road from Cairo to Chicago, with a branch from Centralia to Galena, over 700 miles in extent, it was regarded as an enterprise so vast and so far beyond the needs and capabilities of the State that it would require nearly a generation for the State to grow up to it. But when Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois, managed to get a bill through Congress—the second of the kind—granting to the road alternate sections of public lands along the route, it put a different face on the matter. The line ran through one of the best farming regions in the country, and as there was at the time a fair immigration into the State, it was thought that a large share of it might be attracted to the line of the road to locate on its lands. This hope was more than fulfilled, for the enterprise very largely increased the immigration into the State, and the company found itself busy disposing of its lands to actual settlers locating along the road as it advanced, or along the defined route. The work was prosecuted with an energy unusual at that day. In May, 1853, the first portion of the road was completed and opened between La Salle and Bloomington; in June, 1855, the branch to Galena and Dubuque was finished, and in September, 1856, the road was opened through from Chicago and Galena to Cairo, St. Louis having a connection with it by the Ohio & Mississippi at Sandoval. It was recognized as a strong road as soon as it was completed, and the gradual acquisition and control of subsidiary roads already built, and the construction of branches and extensions was an easy task. It leased the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad and secured the Cairo Short Line, thus perfecting a system of connections with the South which already embraced Memphis, Jackson and New Orleans. It controls a line from Dubuque, on the Mississippi, across the State of Iowa, to Sioux City, on the Missouri, and a line, also, north through Iowa to the Minnesota boundary. Its total mileage is 2,888 miles. In granting the charter in 1851 the Legislature of Illinois exempted the road from taxation, but it required it, in return for this exemption, to pay into the State treasury the sum of 7 per cent of the gross earnings of the original line of 705 miles, year by year. These payments, from 1855 to 1895, inclusive, amounted to $15,198,581. During the same period it paid to its stockholders in dividends $75,542,361.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was chartered by the State of Illinois in 1851. That part of the system of 4,706 miles of railroad now controlled by that company which extends from Cairo to Dubuque, and from Centralia to Chicago, comprising in all some 705 miles in Illinois, which was built under the original charter, was the outgrowth of repeated efforts on the part of that State to establish, as a part of its scheme of internal improvements, a central railroad, which should develop its prairie lands.

As early as 1823 the State of Illinois had already appointed commissioners to devise means for connecting, by canal, the navigable waters of the Illinois River and of Lake Michigan, and in 1827, John Quincy Adams being President of the United States, a grant of lands was made by Congress to the State in aid of this project.

In 1836 the State chartered a private company to build a railroad across the prairies from Cairo to the terminus of that canal, near LaSalle. This scheme having failed, the State itself, in 1837, undertook the work and appropriated $3,500,000 therefor.

The ambition of the State exceeded its ability to carry on the projected improvements, and it soon found itself unable to pay the interest on its bonds issued therefor. Later on private capital more than once undertook the construction of the projected railroad, without success, although aided by liberal charters.

In 1850 Congress granted to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, in trust for the sole purpose of aiding the construction of a chain of interstate railroads from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the right of way through public lands and in addition six square miles of land for each mile of railroad built.

The State of Illinois, in chartering its railroad company, prudently reserved to itself forever, in lieu of taxes, 7 per cent of the gross receipts of the railroad built thereunder, while the more lavish Southern States are believed to have granted to their companies an exemption from taxation.

These payments enabled the State of Illinois, which in 1851 was in arrears for interest on some $16,000,000 of its bonds, to extinguish all of its debt in 1880. In the year ended June 30, 1898, the State's 7 per cent share of the gross receipts of the original 705 miles of railroad so built amounted to $658,723, which,

if capitalized at 3 1-2 per cent, would give $18,820,657 as the State's proprietary interest in the railroad.

The wisdom of the State in making its grant to the railroad company is at once apparent when it is considered that the lands thus granted could then be bought for cash at about fifty cents per acre. The State was sparsely settled, and while the early settlers were a thrifty, hardy people, they had moved from timber growing portions of the older and more developed States east and south of Illinois, along the water courses, and, naturally, settled in the timber districts. It, therefore, fell to the lot of the Illinois Central railroad to become the great developer of the inaccessible interior of the State, and demonstrate the value and productiveness of the prairie lands. During the time of this early development it experienced the usual hardships of the pioneers, especially in financial matters. Results, however, show how well and efficiently it did the work. The original line of railroad of this company traversed 29 of the 102 counties of the State. In 1850 those 29 counties, mostly prairie, had a population of only 216,196, or about one-fourth of the entire population of the State. In 1890 their population was 2,005,084, or over one-half of the population of the entire State.

This phenomenal growth is further emphasized by the fact that in 1898 the total value of assessed property in the State was $778,474,910, or about six and one-half times as much as it was in 1850.

For fully thirty years the company devoted itself to the development of its original lines, and the country contiguous thereto. Then began its policy of expansion, and since that time it has acquired many branches upon which the same policy of development has been energetically carried on.

In 1883 the Illinois Central Railroad Company acquired by lease the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad, extending from Cairo to New Orleans, thus giving it a direct line from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, since which time its progressive influence has been felt throughout the lower Mississippi Valley.

It has contributed very largely to the building up of New Orleans as a seaport. This growth has received an impetus by the wonderful development of the company's facilities in that city within recent years, notably by the construction, at New Orleans, of the Stuyvesant docks, extensive shed covered wharves, and a million bushel grain elevator. The company now has under contemplation a further increase in its facilities at that point by the construction of a modern sorting yard, containing about 75 miles of side tracks, and another million bushel grain elevator.

It is a matter worthy of note that there are to-day over forty steamship schedules in force between New Orleans, Central America, the West Indies and Europe, and in addition to this arrangements are practically completed for direct service to Asiatic points.

In 1896 the Illinois Central Company acquired the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute railroad, or what was commonly known as the "Cairo Short Line," thus giving it a direct entrance into the city of St Louis, with extensive terminals at East St. Louis.

Subsequently it also acquired the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, giving it entrance to the city of Louisville, and at the same time, in connection with its main line, a direct and short route from St. Louis to Memphis.

In August, 1896, the Illinois Central opened up its St. Louis-Chicago line, with service second to none in both passenger and freight.

Westward the Illinois Central has a line extending through Dubuque, across the State of Iowa, to Sioux City, Iowa, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota. From Tara, in Iowa, a point on this western line, there is being built a line to Omaha, Nebraska, where connection will be made with the Union Pacific, thereby creating a trans-continental line from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean.

The Illinois Central was the first of the large railroads of the country to adopt a plan for encouraging employes of the company to become stockholders on a fair and equitable basis. On June 30, 1898, the number of officers and employes, other than directors of the corporation, registered on the books of the company as stockholders, was 733, and their holdings amounted to 2,536 shares, or $253,600.

By giving to each stockholder the privilege of free transportation to Chicago at the time of the annual meeting, in September, the company is also encouraging the purchase of shares by patrons living on the line of road. In each of the ten States in which the company is operating railways, there are a number of stockholders, varying from four in Indiana

to 732 in Illinois. The total number of stockholders in the ten States traversed by the system was, in June, 1898, 1,115, and the number of shares held by them, 26,630, or $2,663,000. There were then, resident in the United States, 3,365 stockholders, owning 237,709 shares; in Great Britain, 2,896, owning 229,252 shares; elsewhere, 120, owning 57,983 shares.

The aforementioned figures are given to show what the Illinois Central is doing in the solution of one of the greatest problems that is now engaging the attention of thoughtful men; that is, the establishment or re-establishment of harmony between labor and capital. One of our leading journals has presented the matter in the following language; viz:

"It is questionable whether there be another big corporation in the United States whose management treats the employes with as much justice and common sense as the Illinois Central road.

"It was only a year or so ago that we had the pleasure of directing attention in these columns to the encouragement which President Fish was holding out to employes to become stockholders in the corporation, and to the success of his liberal efforts in that direction, as seen in the fact that several thousands of employes were owners of stock in the road, and now again we have to chronicle a further common sense extension of privilege to the employes of this same road by the same sagacious management. The employes of the Illinois Central are no longer subject to the rough and autocratic discipline, which would send them from their employment for any minor fault of omission or commission, or at the mere caprice or whim of an offended superior officer.

"Their faults, whether of omission or commission, are all jotted down in a book, in which book also are duly written whatever unusually meritorious services they may have performed for the road, such as working heartily spells of over time under stress of circumstances, preventing accidents, saving life, etc. It is a sort of debtor and creditor account, so to speak, between the employes and the corporation, in which the employes may work off any demerit marks written against them by doing meritorious acts and by showing zeal and interest in the road's affairs.

"This surely is the *ne plus ultra* of good management on the part of a corporation. There is in it what has hitherto been wanting in the relations of capital and labor, a recognition on the part of capital that it is dependent on labor, just as labor is dependent on it, and that labor is not likely to take the hearty interest toward its (capital's) advancement, unless capital return the compliment and show a corresponding good will and interest in labor's advancement.

"The Illinois Central management is entitled to the warmest congratulations for its wise treatment of its employes. It is the sort of action that will bind the employes to the road, and make them more of co-operators with it than mere mercenary workers. And it is a magnificent precedent to set to less thoughtful and less liberal corporations, which may be induced, by the Illinois Central's example to 'go and do likewise.'"

As going to show that railroads, when built, as the Illinois Central has been, with a capital stock actually and fully paid up in cash, are, in some cases at least, profitable, we may add, in closing, that ever since the shares became full paid, in 1863, a cash dividend thereon has been paid every six months. Such dividends have averaged $2,270,543, or nearly 6 3-4 per cent per annum on the stock outstanding at the time they were paid. The capital now outstanding is $52,500,000, and dividends have, since 1890, been uniformly paid at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The history of the Pennsylvania railroad furnishes the beginning of that evolution of the railroad system from the single road, often a short and apparently insignificant one, with which we are so familiar at the present day, but which was not even entertained at the beginning. It took its start as a road from Harrisburg, the capital of the State, to Pittsburg, charter for which was granted in 1846. Railroad construction in those days was slow, and it was not until 1854 that this main line, which afterward came to form the stem of the Pennsylvania system, was opened; but so soon as it was opened it became the most important line in the State, and met with little difficulty in securing possession of weaker roads that it needed, and in building the branches it required. One of its first acquisitions was the Philadelphia & Columbia, which had been a State road, together with the Harrisburg & Lancaster railroad, the first being secured in 1857, and the other in 1861. Other purchases and extensions followed, until, in 1897, the

Pennsylvania system owned and had leased sixty-one roads, with an aggregate mileage of 2,185 miles. The "Vandalia Line," which has an intimate connection with this system, has been popular with the people of St Louis since 1870, when the road from which the name was taken, the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, was opened. The Vandalia system is composed of this road, together with the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, the Terre Haute & Logansport, the Terre Haute & Peoria, and the East St. Louis & Carondelet railroads.

One of the longest railroad systems entering the city is the Louisville & Nashville, ramifying, as it does, all over the South. Its direct lines to New Orleans and Mobile secure a large portion of the export business via the Gulf of Mexico. It owes its origin, far back in the history of the Western and Southern railroads, to James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin Pierce, one of the ablest lawyers of Kentucky, who wrote the first article favoring the construction of this road, pointing out the course it should take and its great commercial advantages. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature March 5, 1850, the incorporators being James Guthrie, James Speed and Robert N. Miller. In September, 1851, seven directors were chosen, who elected Mr. Guthrie president. In 1853 the entire road from Louisville to Nashville was placed under contract. Owing to financial embarrassments it was not until October, 1856, that the road was opened to Lebanon Junction, thirty miles from Louisville, and November, 1857, to Lebanon, distance, sixty-seven miles. The final connection between Louisville and Nashville was made in October, 1859. The Memphis branch from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Clarksville, Tennessee, was put in operation on October 1, 1860. Subsequently it acquired possession of other roads in the Southeast until it had established something like a supremacy in that section. Then it recognized the necessity of establishing relations with St. Louis, and this was effected in 1880 by securing possession of the St. Louis & Southeastern, a valuable road extending from St. Louis to Evansville, Indiana, with a branch to Shawneetown, Illinois.

The St. Louis & Southeastern railroad was built in 1871. In 1873 it went into the hands of a receiver, and in 1879 passed under the control of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad; the next year it was secured by the Louisville & Nashville, and became part of that system, giving to it the connection to St. Louis, which it needed.

The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, the "Frisco Line," had its origin in the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad of Missouri. Afterward it became the South Pacific, and after that the Atlantic & Pacific; and, at last, it took its present name. The original railroad system of Missouri, as planned to accommodate all the sections of the State, included the Iron Mountain for the Southeastern Missouri, the North Missouri, now included in the Wabash (West) for the northeastern counties; the Hannibal & St. Joseph, now part of the Burlington system, for the middle line of North Missouri; the main line of the Pacific from St. Louis to Kansas City for Central Missouri; and the southwest branch for the southwestern counties. The Pacific and the southwest branch were parts of the same road, and were under one management. The southwest branch began at Franklin, now Pacific, thirty-seven miles from St. Louis. When the Civil War began, in 1861, it had been constructed to Rolla, and it was from that point that General Lyon started on the march to the southwest, which ended in the battle of Wilson's Creek. The southwest branch, like the other pioneer roads, had received a liberal allotment of the public lands granted the State by the Federal government for the aid of public improvements, and a liberal loan of bonds besides; but the same causes, sparse settlement and insufficient traffic, that forced all the other subsidized roads but one, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, to default in their interest payments on the State bonds issued to them, brought the same necessity upon it, and in 1866 it was sold by the State under its first lien. The purchaser was General John C. Fremont. He failed to meet his obligations, and in the next year the Governor took possession and disposed of it to Andrew Pierce, Jr., and J. B. Hayes, who reorganized it and changed the name to the South Pacific. After that it became the Atlantic & Pacific, and when the Atlantic & Pacific was sold in 1876, the St. Louis & San Francisco took its place and its property. After its separation from the Missouri Pacific it was forced to pay for the privilege of running its trains into St. Louis on the division between Pacific and St. Louis until its increased traffic compelled the

extension of its own line parallel to the Pacific and almost alongside of it, into the city. The St. Louis & San Francisco now has lines aggregating 1,328 miles in length, ramifying in Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. At one time it was connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, but in 1897 it managed to secure a release from this relation by a purchase of the central division of the Atlantic & Pacific between Seneca, Missouri, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Canadian River—an arrangement believed to be advantageous both to the road and to St. Louis.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas is one of the great lines, originally built through Missouri to go round St. Louis, which have been forced to seek an entrance into the city. The main line running from Hannibal, Missouri, to Denison, Texas, gradually absorbed the Union Pacific Southern Branch, the Tebo & Neosho, Labette & Sedalia, Neosho Valley & Holden, St. Louis & Santa Fe, and the Hannibal & Central Missouri, until, in 1897, it presented a system of 2,060 miles, running through Missouri and into fertile and productive regions of Kansas and Texas.

The St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, or "Cotton Belt Route," was organized January 15, 1891, and June 1st following the receiver of the property of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway Company delivered possession and control. Its origin, 1876, was in a company organized to construct a railroad from New Madrid, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas, which company consolidated with the Texas & St. Louis. In 1885 the property passed into the hands of Colonel S. W. Fordyce as receiver, but the next year was sold to J. W. Paramore and others, styled the Bondholders' Committee, the road now being known as the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway. August 4, 1887, the Arkansas & Southern Railway Company bought the property in Arkansas and about the same time the property of the Little Rock & Eastern Railway Company, and the consolidation was formed under the name of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway in Arkansas and Missouri, which purchased the property of a company organized to build a road from Malden, Arkansas, to Delta, Missouri, opposite Grand Tower, a distance from Malden of fifty-one miles. In May of the following year, 1889, certain mortgages were foreclosed and Colonel S. W. Fordyce was appointed receiver, a co-receiver, Mr. A. H. Swanson, also being appointed. In October, 1890, the road was sold to Louis Fitzgerald, purchasing trustee. The St. Louis Southwestern, proper, operates 582 miles of main track; the St. Louis Southwestern of Texas, 551 miles; Tyler Southeastern 88 miles—total, 1,223 miles. The directory has five members residing in New York and four in St. Louis.

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad was organized under the laws of Kansas to construct a railroad from St. Louis through St. Louis and Franklin Counties to Union, and from that point west through Missouri, by way of Sedalia, to Fort Scott, with a branch running from some point in Missouri to Kansas City. The road was never finished further than Union, a distance of sixty miles from St. Louis. The original intention was to reach the coal fields of Morgan county, Missouri, and the large agricultural section between the Missouri Pacific and San Francisco roads.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis system, lying entirely on the east side of the Mississippi, is one of the most important systems that St. Louis has to do with. It controls 2,248 miles of road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, extending into the southwestern part of Michigan and connecting the four great cities that constitute its name in a quadrilateral of trade. It was formed in 1889 by the consolidation of several valuable roads, St. Louis contributing the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and other lines coming in to complete the "Big Four" system. There are nine divisions, each of these four cities having one, and four others being those of Cairo, Whitewater, Sandusky and Michigan. It is one of the most compact systems west of the Alleghany Mountains and it would be difficult to overestimate its advantages to St. Louis, one of these advantages being the connection it affords to our exporters with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and Newport News.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern is a system whose main line extends from Belpre, Ohio, to East St. Louis, a distance of 533 miles, with branches to Louisville, Kentucky, and to various points in Ohio and Indiana, together with the Springfield division, which is a road 228 miles in length from Beardstown, Illinois, to Shawneetown, in the same State.

It had its origin in 1893, in the absorption by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system of what had previously been known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and its branches. In the introduction to this sketch of the railroads of St. Louis, in which brief mention has been made of the pioneer railroads of the United States, enough has been said for the purposes of this article concerning the origin of the Baltimore & Ohio system and of the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the line which gave it access to St. Louis, opened in the year 1857.

The St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad —the "Peoria Short Line"—is the product of three roads formerly existing which were united to make it—the St. Louis & Eastern Railroad, which in 1894 purchased the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad from Alhambra, Illinois, to Mt. Olive, in the same State, a distance of fourteen miles, and in May following opened the line from East St. Louis to Mt. Olive, forty-seven miles. In the same year the North & South Railroad, formerly leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company, was acquired, and the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad Company was incorporated to take over and unite these three companies and to extend the line to Peoria, a distance of sixty miles.

The Lousville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad extends from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis, with branches to Evansville, Rockport and Cannelton. It is an almost direct line to Louisville and is sometimes called the "Louisville Air Line."

The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, extending from Keokuk to St. Louis, is owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and constitutes an important part of the great "Burlington" system.

The St. Louis Bridge Company and Tunnel Railroad is the road between East St. Louis, over the Eads Bridge through the tunnel, and St. Louis, with extensive delivery and storage tracks on both sides of the river, controlled by the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis.

The Eureka Springs Railway, between Seligman, Missouri, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and Eureka Springs, Arkansas, a distance of eighteen and a half miles, is an independent road, but its trains are run in connection with those on the "Frisco" line.

The Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway was built in 1888 to adjust the connections of the Merchants' Bridge, completed the same year. Two years afterward, when the Merchants' Bridge passed under the control of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway was included in the transfer and is now operated by the Terminal Railway Association.

The East St. Louis Connecting Railway, between Venice and East St. Louis in Illinois, is operated in connection with the Wiggins Ferry for switching purposes.

The Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad—"Henderson Route"— is over the Louisville & Nashville, formerly the St. Louis & Southeastern, to Evansville, Indiana, thence by way of Henderson, Owensboro and Cloverport, Kentucky, to Louisville.

An electric railroad between St. Louis and Chicago was a project that excited no little interest and expectation in the year 1891. Electricity as a motive power is common enough now, and electric street cars are to be found in every city and large town in the country; but they were scarce then and it was not so clear that the new motor would prove manageable, and when it was boldly proclaimed that an air line road would be laid between these two cities with electric cars running at nearly a hundred miles an hour, there was a good deal of speculation about the possibility of traveling in safety at such a rate. Would any person trust himself in such cars? Would there not be danger in making stops on such a road? Would it ever be among the possibilities of travel to take breakfast in St. Louis, spend several hours in Chicago, and return to St. Louis in time for supper the same day? Would the machinery bear it? Would not the boxes take fire and the train be destroyed? These questions were never answered, for, although, it was given out that an effort would be made to build the road and have it opened for service in time to take persons to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and, although, a beginning or a show of beginning the work was made, not a rail was laid, nor a wheel turned—and the project vanished from men's minds.

The twenty-two railroad lines over which trains run, starting from the Union Station in St. Louis, represent, most of them, not single roads, nor lines of roads reaching between

two main terminal points, but systems of roads reaching, in some cases, to all points of the compass and frequently into several States. Of these several systems, nine have their starting point at St. Louis and may, therefore, be called St. Louis systems. They are: The Missouri Pacific, 3,164 miles; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, 1,774 miles; St. Louis & San Francisco, 1,328 miles; St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado, 57 miles; St. Louis Southwestern—"Cotton Belt"—1,223 miles; Wabash, West, 618 miles; Vandalia Line, 600 miles; St. Louis, Peoria & Northern, 102 miles, and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, 375 miles. The other systems and lines which run into St. Louis are: The Wabash, East, 1,362 miles; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—"Big Four"—2,248 miles; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—"Burlington Route"—5,730 miles; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 922 miles; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, 220 miles; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City—"Clover Leaf"—451 miles; Chicago & Alton, 843 miles; Illinois Central, 2,888 miles; Mobile & Ohio, 687 miles; Louisville & Nashville, 2,955 miles; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 2,060 miles; Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis, 187 miles; total, 30,609 miles. This is the mileage covered and controlled by the systems and lines that converge at St. Louis and whose trains depart from and arrive at St. Louis four to fifty times a day.

The prodigious development of St. Louis railroads from the insignificant beginning in the early "fifties" is a phenomenon that can be appreciated only by those who have witnessed and watched it with their own eyes. There are men living in St. Louis to-day who took active and official part in the organization of our pioneer railroad companies between the years 1851 and 1853; and they have lived to see the five miles of road from St. Louis to Cheltenham, on the west side of the Mississippi, grow into nine great systems reaching into seventeen States, eleven of which had no existence in 1852, and East St. Louis, once called Illinoistown, become the converging point for fourteen equally vast systems and lines on the east side of the river. They have seen the several little sheds once called depots develop into the spacious and stately Union Station, where 200,000 passenger trains, carrying 1,600,000 passengers, enter during the year; they have seen the insignificant freight receipts grow into a traffic which brings and sends 1,500,000 cars, carrying 19,000,000 tons of freight for the city itself, besides the very large amount passed through to other points; not to mention the two great railway bridges built across the river, over which pass 200 trains a day.

In the year 1870 the railroad mileage of Missouri and the States adjoining it was as follows: Missouri, 2,000 miles; Kentucky 1,017 miles; Tennessee, 1,492 miles; Arkansas, 256 miles; Kansas, 1,501 miles; Iowa, 2,683 miles; Illinois, 4,823 miles; Nebraska, 705 miles; total, 14,477 miles. In 1897 the figures were: Missouri, 6,616 miles; Kentucky, 3,100 miles; Tennessee, 3,200 miles; Arkansas, 2,600 miles; Kansas, 9,744 miles; Iowa, 8,550 miles; Illinois, 10,600 miles; Nebraska, 5,700 miles; total, 49,110 miles. And if we add Texas, 9,500 miles, and Oklahoma, 1,600 miles, we have a total of 60,201 miles of railway in the area whose trade is in a greater or smaller degree tributary to St. Louis.

When we first began to build railroads we did not contemplate such a thing as the passage of a train from one road to another over several other roads. There was no connection between the roads, and when passengers reached the end of one road, if they wished to continue their journey on another, there was but one way to make the transfer—get off the train and ride in an omnibus across the city to the other road. After a time the idea was conceived of having the two roads terminate in the same depot, so as to save time in getting from one to the other. The next improvement was to connect the termini and allow the trains from one road to pass to and run over the other; and next came the prodigious achievement—too prodigious and daring to have been thought of before—of having the same car start from St. Louis and run over all the roads to New York without shifting its passengers—"Through to New York without change of cars." It was not long after this that freight came to be treated in the same way—instead of being unloaded and reloaded at the end of every road, it was handled over the entire route from the point of shipment to the point of destination in the same cars. This caused the connection of railroads with one another, making continuous tracks in all directions across the entire country. The next important step in the development of railroading into the comprehensive business it

exhibits to-day was the building of branches to main lines and the purchase of weak roads by the stronger ones. It was a strict case of survival of the fittest. Promiscuous railroad building led to the construction of many roads that did not pay and which, therefore, were sold out under foreclosure of mortgage. They were bought by the stronger roads and consolidated with them, this being the beginning of that process which, starting with a single road of 100 miles, or even a smaller number of miles, in length, by gradual accretions, extensions, connections and consolidations, produced a vast system, ramifying in all directions and spreading into several States. several hundred and sometimes several thousand miles in extent, the whole under one management.

At the beginning of railroading in the West, when there were but few roads to speak of, their names gave little trouble; but as the number increased railroad nomenclature became a problem. The names could not be remembered and the pronunciation of them in full became a task; and it was here that the American habit of taking a short cut on things came in to solve the difficulty—sometimes by taking one word of the name and calling the road by that word; sometimes by making a new and grotesque word out of the initials, and sometimes by a spontaneous juggling that can not be explained. Examples of the first are furnished in "The Alton," applied to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; "The Vandalia," applied to the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute; "The Burlington," applied to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and "The Wabash," applied to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. An example of the second method is afforded in the name "Cat" road, by which the old Cairo, Arkansas & Texas was known. "The Frisco" illustrates the third method, being the euphonious nickname of the St. Louis & San Francisco. "The Ellen," or "Ellen N." is the Louisville & Nashville; "The Atchison" is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. "The Katy" is the imaginary young lady discovered in the last two initials of the "M., K. & T."—Missouri, Kansas & Texas. "The Big Four" is suggested by the four large cities named in the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. "The Clover Leaf" is taken from the trifoil symbol on the cars of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City. "Air Line" and "Short Line" are names assumed by new roads shorter than those previously existing between two important points.

The effect of railroads on the production of wealth in the country is a subject which can be understood only when comparison is made of the condition of some of the States forty or fifty years ago, when there were no railroads, with their condition now. In 1854 Missouri had begun to recognize the need of railroads and was engaged in an effort to build them. It was no easy task, for the population was only 800,000 and the taxable wealth $120,000,000, and there was little or no capital. If roads were to be built, there was but one way to do it—on credit; and the State, the counties, the cities and the towns, recognizing this, voted their bonds liberally, even extravagantly, for the work. The State debt incurred in railroads at one time reached $24,000,000, and the county, city and township debts incurred for the same object was more than as much more, making the entire sum of debts incurred for railroads about $50,000,000. The burden of obligations was very sorely felt for a time and would have been insupportable if the population and taxable wealth of the State had remained without an increase. But while railroads multiplied in the forty years following, the population and wealth of the State were multiplied also, the increase in population and wealth being very largely the effect of the railroads. In 1897 there were 6,616 miles of railway in Missouri that had cost, at $54,000 a mile, $357,264,000. These railroads costing this vast sum of money, which cost still exists as a debt, were built in the period of forty-three years between 1854 and 1897. But in this period the population of the State had increased from 800,000 to 3,000,000, and the taxable wealth from $120,000,000 to $1,108,348,293. The population was nearly four times as great in 1897 as it was in 1854, and the taxable wealth was more than nine times as great. If the cost of the railroads be taken from the taxable valuation, there is still left a clear, unincumbered valuation of $751,124,293. The increase in taxable wealth in the forty-three years was $988,348,293. It is not to be presumed that all this increase is due to railroads, but it is reasonable to suppose that a large part of it is, and that if, during this period, no railroads had been built in Missouri while they were being built in the surrounding States, neither the population nor the wealth of Missouri would make the showing

that it does. The case of Illinois is even more striking, because that State has a greater railroad mileage than any other in the Union. In 1850 it had only 22 miles of railroad, a population of 851,470, and an estimated true wealth of $156,265,000. In 1890 it had 10,071 miles of railroad, the cost of which, as expressed in capital stock and bonded debt, was $543,834,000, and it had a population of 3,826,251, and an estimated true wealth of $5,056,751,000. These figures exhibit the wonderful growth in population, wealth and power of that State, and while it is certain that there would have been great growth even had there been no railroads built in Illinois, it is fair to assume that the railroads are to be credited with a large share of the increase which the figures reveal. In 1897 there were 184,428 miles of railroad in the United States, which had cost $10,635,008,000; and probably they had already been worth to the country in 1897 all this cost, to say nothing of what they will continue to be worth in the future. In 1830 there were 41 miles of railway in the United States—3 in Massachusetts, 25 in Pennsylvania, and 13 in Maryland. In 1840 there were 2,167 miles—562 in Pennsylvania, 404 in New York, 185 in Georgia, 181 in Maryland, 148 in New Jersey, 144 in Massachusetts, 137 in South Carolina, 125 in Virginia, 53 in North Carolina, 50 in Rhode Island, 46 in Alabama, 40 in Louisiana, 36 in Connecticut, 28 in Kentucky, and 16 in Delaware. Ten years afterward, in 1850, the number of miles had increased to 7,355—1,095 in Massachusetts, 1,070 in New York, 981 in Pennsylvania, and smaller numbers in other States—the entire mileage west of the Alleghanies being only 1,012 miles, and not a mile west of the Mississippi. In 1860 the mileage for the whole country had increased to 30,626 miles; in 1870, to 52,922 miles; in 1880, to 93,296 miles; in 1890, to 166,691 miles, and in 1897, to 184,428 miles. In 1890 there were carried on railroads in the United States 492,430,865 passengers and 636,541,617 tons of freight; in 1897 there were carried 489,445,198 passengers and 741,705,946 tons of freight. In 1897 the railroads had employed in their service 932,476 men, whose aggregate wages were $465,601,581. These enormous figures exhibit the vast proportions to which railroading has grown in the latter half of the nineteenth century—a business which, in the recollection of persons still living, had no existence. When it is stated that the railroads of the United States, built between 1850 and 1898, have cost more than all the property, real and personal, in the country was worth in 1850, it gives us an impression that their cost must have been greater than their real value, and if it were not for the convenience they afforded the country would be richer without them. But while the cost of railroads in 1897—$10,635,008,074—is nearly one-half greater than the whole estimated true wealth of the country in 1850—$7,135,780,228—the estimated true wealth has increased in the same period from seven billions to over eighty-five billions; or, to put it in figures, from $7,135,780,228 to $85,811,000,000—a twelvefold multiplication, an increase largely due to the railroads themselves. What the railroads have saved in the cost of transportation is another matter to be considered in comparing their cost with their value. It is impossible to estimate in figures the advantage of having New York only thirty hours from St. Louis in 1898, instead of twelve days, as in 1840; or the advantage of having the traveling time between St. Louis and San Francisco brought down from ninety days, in 1850, to four days, in 1898. But we are able to make an approximate estimate of what the railroads have saved us in the expense of carrying the internal commerce of the country. In 1897 the receipts and shipments of freight at and from St. Louis were over 19,000,000 tons. If the average carrying rate on this freight be assumed at five dollars per ton, the total carrying charges were $45,000,000. In 1850 the cost of carrying this freight would have been fifteen dollars a ton. Here, then, is a saving of $190,000,000 in one year in the commerce of a single city. In 1894 the total freight carried by the railroads in the United States was 675,129,747 tons, and the cost of carrying it was .85 of a cent per ton per mile—total, $700,477,409. In 1850, when there were no railroads, the average cost of carrying freight by wagon, steamboat and canal boat was not less than three cents per ton per mile, at which rate the charges on this amount of freight would have been $2,468,000,000. Five years of this saving would give a sum greater than the total cost of the railroads. It is true that there was no such quantity of freight carried in 1850 as there was in 1894—and this reveals another effect of the railroads—multiplying commerce by facilitating and cheapening it. They create a need and then satisfy it. In

1898 New York demands choice beef from Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, and the railroads supply it. But before the era of railroads such a thing was not dreamed of as roast beef in New York from Kansas City and Omaha slaughtering establishments, and the people of the metropolis had to content themselves with the inferior cattle raised within two or three hundred miles. Railroads, then, are not simply convenient agencies for travel and traffic—they are the powerful adjuncts and instrumentalities of a civilization, of action and movement, accomplishing impossibilities by doing what could not be done without them; multiplying the wants of man by affording the means of gratifying them; creating traffic by supplying the facilities for conducting it, and contributing to the comfort of a single person the fruits and handiwork of all the continents of the earth.

ISAAC H. STURGEON.

Railroad Celebration.—The completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which gave St. Louis its first railroad outlet to the East, was the occasion of a great celebration in this city, in June of 1857. On the 4th of that month an excursion left Cincinnati for St. Louis, which carried the city councils of Baltimore and Cincinnati and the principal municipal officers of Marietta, Chillicothe and other cities on the line of the road. Another excursion train, which brought to the city Senator Douglas, of Illinois, and other distinguished men, started for St. Louis on the following day. The arrival of these trains was announced by the firing of cannon from the bluffs on the river, and the guests were formally welcomed by Mayor Wimer. They were conveyed across the river on the steamers "Reindeer," "Baltimore," "Illinois" and "Die Vernon." A reception committee met the visitors at the landing, and a great parade followed, in which all the principal military organizations and civic societies of the city participated, the procession being several miles in length. A collation was served at the fair grounds, and addresses were deliverd there by Honorable Edward Bates, Honorable Trusten Polk, Mayor J. M. Wimer, ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois; ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland; Judge Lee, of Baltimore; Professor O. M. Mitchel, of Cincinnati, and others. Edward Bates was the principal orator of the day, but a long list of toasts was responded to by other gentlemen. A belated delegation was entertained on the 6th of June, Honorable Charles D. Drake delivering the address of welcome on that occasion. This was one of the most famous railroad celebrations in the history of the country, and a book giving a full account of the festivities was published by J. Prescott Smith.

Railroad Depots.—The development of the terminal facilities for the freight and passenger traffic of St. Louis is interesting from a historical point of view, as well as a reminiscence to those whose memories reach back through forty years. From the primitive structures which did duty as combined freight and passenger depots to the magnificent Union Station of to-day, where the entire passenger business of the city is handled, and the spacious freight houses devoted exclusively to that class of traffic, is a long step.

In 1852 a shed, belonging to what was then known as the Pacific Railroad, now the Missouri Pacific, stood on the west side of Fourteenth Street, near Poplar; this shed was the St. Louis terminus of the road, which then extended only to Kirkwood, and was the first railroad depot in the city. Fourteenth Street was then in the open country, and the depot was so far out that it was supposed to be accessible only by means of a vehicle known as an omnibus. With the extension of the railroad to Franklin (now Pacific), and to Hermann, came increased traffic, the result of which was a more pretentious depot on the west side of Seventh Street, near Poplar.

This structure, which, like its predecessor was wooden, was used as the chief passenger and freight station of the road for nearly twenty years, until the completion of the Eads Bridge and the connecting tunnel, and the erection of the Union Depot at Twelfth and Poplar Streets. The passenger business of the road was then transferred to the Union Depot, and the wooden structure was torn down to be replaced by the brick buildings now occupied by the freight department of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

Not long after the building of the Fourteenth Street depot the construction of the Iron Mountain Railroad was commenced, and a plain wooden shed, with two rooms, was erected at Plum Street.

At about the same time the construction of the North Missouri Railroad, now a part of the Wabash system, was commenced, and a

wooden structure was erected for a depot at North Market Street and Second Street. With the growth of the railroad business the Iron Mountain road established a more commodious depot at Fourth and Plum Streets, and the little station of the North Missouri gave place to the larger structures of the Wabash, on the levee front.

The decade immediately following the close of the Civil War was a period of marked expansion of the railroad systems of the country, and it was evident to all that when the Eads Bridge should be completed, uniting the East and West through the St. Louis gateway, the volume of traffic would be so greatly increased that a union passenger station would be necessary.

It was a part of the plan of those who were building the Eads Bridge to provide terminals for both freight and passenger traffic.

The first plan for a union passenger depot was brought out in 1870, in which the depot was located on the three blocks fronting on Washington Avenue, between Fifth Street (now Broadway) and Eighth Street. The plan was to excavate the entire area of the three blocks, including the streets, to a level with the tunnel tracks, and to erect a magnificent building to be used for depot and office purposes, and for a hotel. Fortunately (for the scheme would have been impracticable) the project failed through the opposition of private interests.

Various other plans were considered between 1872 and 1874, and finally the formation of an auxiliary company was determined upon, and in April, 1874, the Union Depot Company was organized, contracts made, and construction completed within a year. On June 13, 1875, one year after opening the bridge, the first passenger train ran over it and discharged its passengers at the new depot.

At that time the Union Depot was considered to be a model passenger station, with ample accommodations and capacity, not only for the needs then existing, but for the future. It was a brick structure two stories in height, fronting on Poplar Street and extending from Eleventh to Twelfth Street. The lower story, on the track level, contained the waiting rooms, and other rooms for the accommodation of the traveling public; the upper story was devoted to railroad offices. The track floor contained eleven tracks, with sheds covering the platforms between tracks. A covered platform extending from the second story to the floor of the Twelfth Street Bridge furnished access to the street cars crossing that bridge.

The Union Depot was a great improvement over the system of separate passenger depots. For many years, in spite of many defects in its arrangement, an enormous traffic was accommodated with safety and dispatch. In less than ten years from the opening of the depot, however, the traffic had outgrown its accommodations, and the old Union Depot was doomed to succumb to the progress of development.

The next great advance was made when the Terminal Railroad Association was formed in 1889. One of the purposes of this association was the construction of a new union station, which should give the city adequate accommodations for its present and prospective passenger traffic, and at the same time a structure which should be an ornament to the city.

The noble building which now "welcomes the coming, speeds the parting guest" may justly be considered the crown of the work which was commenced when the first stone of the Eads Bridge was laid. The aesthetic instinct which gave the city a bridge of exceeding grace and beauty, after lying dormant for a quarter of a century, again honored the city with a railway station without a peer in the world. St. Louis is, indeed, greatly indebted to three of her citizens for this work—to James B. Eads for the bridge which, though officially known as the St. Louis Bridge, is better known as the Eads Bridge; to Theodore C. Link, the architect of the Union Station, and to Dr. William Taussig, who, as chairman of the executive committee and managing director during the construction of the bridge, and as president of the Terminal Railroad Association, was chiefly instrumental in carrying both projects to successful completion.

A full description of the Union Station will form the subject of a separate article.

Although less conspicuous to the general public, the march of progress in the expansion of facilities for handling the vast freight traffic centering in St. Louis has been no less marked than the development of the passenger accommodations.

Those who can remember the aspect of the Mill Creek Valley in the early days of railroads, and compare it with the conditions now existing there, can readily appreciate the

growth which has taken place. Block after block of dwellings and other buildings have been demolished, and vast quantities of earth have been removed to satisfy the ever increasing demands of the railroads, and where formerly a comparatively narrow valley existed, with two or three tracks, there are now scores of miles of tracks with accommodations for thousands of cars.

In the Mill Creek Valley are the freight houses of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, both on Seventh Street, and the Terminal Railroad Association on Poplar Street, between Eighth and Eleventh Streets. Adjoining the latter is "Cupples Station," which is a station used exclusively by the business houses located in the buildings of the Cupples Real Estate Company, on Spruce and Seventh Streets. It stands partly on the site of the Old Center Market on Seventh Street. Seven tracks run from the tunnel tracks into the center of this huge building, and to the back door of each of the eight stores which front on Seventh Street. Loaded cars are set in on these tracks in the morning, their contents unloaded and distributed by elevators and conveyors to the respective warehouses; by reversing the process, cars are loaded with out-bound freight, all without the use of a single team. From 100 to 125 cars a day are handled in this station, with a tonnage of nearly 500,000 tons per year of package freight.

But the growth has not been confined to the Mill Creek Valley. The "Burlington" system occupies a freight house east of Broadway, between Franklin Avenue and Carr Street, 884 feet in length, with accommodations for one hundred cars under roof; connected with this house is the Mound Street Yard of the same road, which is located between Main and Second Streets, and extends from Mullanphy Street to St. Louis Avenue. The Wabash Railroad has its principal freight house on Franklin Avenue, 70 feet by 150 feet. The freight depot of the Pennsylvania lines is on Main Street, between O'Fallon and Cass Avenue, 60 x 700 feet, with accommodations for 125 cars, and the Louisville & Nashville freight depot is 50 feet by 568, located on Broadway and Collins Street.

These are the principal freight depots of St. Louis, through which was handled, in 1897, a traffic amounting to more than 19,000,000 tons.

Railroad Terminals, St. Louis.—The first charter granted the Wiggins Ferry Company by the Legislature of Illinois, in March, 1819, is entitled "An act to authorize Samuel Wiggins to establish a ferry upon the waters of the Mississippi."

This act granted to Sam'l Wiggins, his heirs and assigns, the right to establish a ferry on the waters of the Mississippi near the town of Illinois, and to run the same from lands at the said place that may belong to him, "Provided, that he should not use any boat or water craft except such as should be propelled by steam, horses, oxen or other four-footed animals."

This charter was in a somewhat modified form, but at much greater length renewed to Wm. C. Wiggins, Andrew Christy, Adam L. Mills, Louis V. Bogy and Napoleon B. Mullikin, creating them a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the Wiggins Ferry Company, with perpetual succession and with very extensive powers as to purchase of lands for coal mining, the construction of levees, docks, warehouses, the purchase and sale of stock in railroads, plank or turnpike roads, etc. This act was approved February 11, 1853.

Such was the beginning of the first terminal connection between the east and west sides of the Mississippi River at St. Louis. From the date of this charter until 1869 the ordinary ferry boats provided the only connection between the city of St. Louis and the railroads on the east and west sides of the Mississippi River. All grain and other heavy freights were transferred on wagons at great expense and at times acompanied with many serious and costly delays; this was especially the case when the Mississippi River was about to close with ice in mid-winter. At such periods railroads frequently were obliged to discontinue the receiving of heavy freights for St. Louis for several days at a time. During some portions of the winter the river was so firmly bound in icy fetters as to make heavy teaming possible on the ice, and even passengers in omnibuses have been crossed on the ice in safety.

The development of St. Louis terminals after 1869 is so well described by Mr. J. J. Baulch, formerly an official of the St. Louis Bridge Company, and now general freight agent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, in a paper read before the St. Louis Railway Club, of which

he is vice-president, that it is printed here without change or abbreviation:

"The history of the St. Louis Terminals, commencing in the early seventies up to the present time, is a series of chapters of experiments, persistent effort, untiring energy, and far-sighted ability, coupled with an almost unlimited expenditure of money. During 1869 and 1870 the Madison County Ferry Company, with an incline at Venice, Illinois, and the Wiggins Ferry Company, with inclines at East St. Louis, on the north, operated by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and on the south by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, had commenced the transfer of cars on track barges built for that purpose, and these were the pioneers in this class of service across the Mississippi River, between East St. Louis and St. Louis; the inclines on the west side of the river being located on the north at Mound Street, operated by the North Missouri Railroad (now Wabash Railroad), on the south at Chouteau Avenue, operated by the Iron Mountain and the Missouri Pacific Railroads. It can readily be imagined what the service must have been in those days. The difference in the gauge of the roads on the east side as to those on the west necessitated the laying of a third rail on the barges and transfer boats, and in the yards of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad on the east side, and the yards of the North Missouri and Iron Mountain & Southern on the west side of the river; but even this crude method was an improvement on the wagon transfer which had theretofore been the only means of transportation for traffic to and from St. Louis, and beyond, and notwithstanding St. Louis had not yet attained her standing as a metropolitan city, one transcontinental line only had just been finished, and the traffic of the present day not even dreamed of by the most sanguine, this innovation of transfer of cars without breaking bulk was hailed by the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis as a great stride in the direction of developing the city and its industries.

"The Eads Bridge was from 1867 to 1874 under construction. The terminal facilities furnished by the railroads in St. Louis at that period were the North Missouri Railroad, with a freight station and a freight delivery yard at North Market Street, and had its passenger shed and baggage room at Biddle Street.

"The Missouri Pacific Railroad had like facilities at Seventh Street, near Poplar, and the Iron Mountain Railroad handled its traffic on the same scale at the foot of Plum Street.

"The roads running into East St. Louis, the Chicago & Alton, Toledo, Wabash & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Indianapolis & St. Louis, St. Louis & Southeastern, Cairo Short Line, Rockford & Rock Island and others, maintained passenger and freight stations on the east side, and all passengers were transferred by omnibus, and all freight, except such as was handled by car transfer, broke bulk and was hauled by the then existing transfer companies, the St. Louis and the East St. Louis. Each one of these railroads maintained a ticket office, either under or around the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, that historic old hostelry being the centralizing point for all passengers and baggage going east, and the "All aboard!" for the various trains leaving either side of the river was as familiar at Fourth and Chestnut in those days as it is now at the Union Station. This was the extent of the facilities for handling the business, except that both the Wiggins and Madison Ferry companies loaded their track barges with cars, laden with coal and coke for the Vulcan Iron Works, steamed down the river and lay up at the bank near Carondelet, alongside the works, while the cars were being unloaded and reloaded with pig iron. This traffic amounted to, say, fifty or more cars per day. The Madison Ferry Company has long since discontinued car transfer business, although it still maintains a ferry between North Market, St. Louis, and Venice, Illinois.

"It was in the year 1871 that the American Bottom Board of Improvements conceived the idea of building a dyke to protect the farms and villages between East St. Louis and East Carondelet from the ravages of high water, and Mr. John W. Conlogue, who, with others, had but a short time before finished the Vandalia Line into East St. Louis, undertook the building of the dyke, and while building it saw the advantage of a railroad to East Carondelet, and, associated with Mr. A. A. Talmage, Mr. Jas. Hill, and others, organized the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railroad (better known as the Conlogue) and gained a perpetual grant, for the use of the dyke for the right of way of the railroad which was built and was finished in 1873. An incline was put in at East Carondelet and the transfer of cars by boat commenced at once (an incline having already been put in by the Iron Mountain & Southern on

the west side), between that point and Carondelet in connection with the Iron Mountain Railroad, which effectually diverted the traffic to and from the Vulcan and other iron works, theretofore enjoyed by the Wiggins Ferry Company and Madison Ferry Company. In 1874 the Eads Bridge was finished and there the great structure, with its tunnel, stood nearly a year waiting for some one to use it. A couple of tracks and a wooden shed constituted its freight facilities in St. Louis, and a shed for passengers at Twelfth and Poplar Streets and a few tracks its passenger facilities. The projectors had thought that the railroads would be glad to avail themselves of this means of entrance to the city, provide themselves depots, etc., at St. Louis, and run their trains over the bridge and through the tunnel, but such hopes were not to be realized, and the bridge people finally saw that whatever movement was made toward the use of the bridge must be accomplished by themselves, and by their own effort. To that end the Union Railway & Transit Company was organized in 1875, with a capital of $1,000,000 to furnish power, yards, etc., that the bridge might be operated and revenues commence to come in; this was another step forward and was followed closely by the organization in the same year of the Union Depot Company, to provide passenger facilities, at which time the old Union Depot, an imposing brick structure for that day, was built. Later on, in 1880, the organization of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad and the East St. Louis Terminal Railroad was consummated with the expressed purpose of furnishing freight facilities at St. Louis and East St. Louis for the Eads Bridge; from 1874 until the present date the terminals of St. Louis have been improved until to-day they are superior to those of any city in the Union.

"It will not be out of place here to look up the meaning of the term 'Terminal Facilities.'

"Taking up the Standard Dictionary, we find under the head of terminal facilities the following definition: 'A system of tracks, with other convenience for making up and receiving trains, and handling or storing baggage or freight at a terminus; also, a railway system connecting various termini for the easy interchange of traffic, as in large cities.'

"To the practical railroad man there are two distinct classes of terminals. Those built and operated by the railroad company to facilitate handling of cars for its own line, increase its business by encouraging industries to it, the establishment of extensive yards convenient to the business center of the city for the delivery and receipt of carload freight, the building of freight warehouses and the locating of commodious outer yards, where freight trains can be made up or broken up with dispatch and at a minimum cost, for it is a well established maxim 'Get your freight trains out of the terminals on time and they will usually go over the road on time.'

"The other class are the independent companies who for a consideration furnish all the facilities mentioned, form a belt system for the interchange of cars between railroads, build up elevator systems, storage warehouses, industries of all kinds and whose revenue is derived solely from the business interchanged by its line, between railroads and to and from its industries.

"Of the former class the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern (the present Wabash system west of the river), during the administration of President Hoge, in 1875, saw the necessity of being nearer the business center, acquired property at the foot of Cherry Street (now Franklin Avenue), and built a substantial freight depot, at the same time enlarging the yards at North Market Street. During 1876 the same road built its Ferguson to Union Depot Line and has been constantly adding yards, private sidings, coal yards, and other industries along this line, and also along its old main line down the river front, building in 1890 an extensive yard at Luther, with a capacity of 800 cars, with round house, and all facilities for handling its increasing business.

"The Missouri Pacific Railway meantime has not been idle. Property in immense quantities was purchased along the Mill Creek Valley from Seventh Street to Tower Grove, every foot of which is now occupied by industries of all descriptions, elevators, warehouses, tobacco factories, etc., with delivery yards to accommodate all districts. It is estimated that its terminal facilities cover some 600 acres, and consist of over one hundred miles of yard and side track, all fully protected by interlocking system. It was during 1873 that the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in order to get an outlet for its through business via Carondelet and East Carondelet, built the Carondelet branch

from Kirkwood to connect with transfer boats and the East St. Louis & Chicago Railroad.

"During the year 1887 the Belt Line, known as the St. Louis & Oak Hill Railroad (Oak Hill Division of the Missouri Pacific) was opened for business, affording facilities for industries and a shorter and a more direct line to Carondelet from St. Louis.

"During 1879 and 1880 a handsome brick office building, and large freight sheds, supplanted the rickety passenger and freight station of 1875.

"The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has since 1878 maintained freight houses and delivery yards at Seventh and Cerre Streets and until January 1, 1896, it was entirely dependent upon the Missouri Pacific for terminal facilities and freight house switching; this still obtains, except, that during 1895, it built its own line from Grand Avenue east, making direct entrance to Union Station and connecting directly with the Terminal Railroad Association. At Chouteau Avenue and Grand outer yards are built, which are extensive and adequate to the business of the Frisco Line.

"The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway have, on the site of the old passenger station at Plum Street, erected commodious freight sheds and extending southward to the arsenal, have built up a series of yards, covered by nearly 100 miles of track, embracing a vast lumber district and a manufacturing territory including several brewery interests, car shops, rolling mills, etc. While there have been some recent additions to the industrial plants on this line at Carondelet, it can not be said that that point has shared in proportion the growth and advancement of other St. Louis terminals.

"The prosperous days of Carondelet passed with the decline in the output of Iron Mountain, and the closing down of the Vulcan and other iron works, which at the present day are being wrecked.

"Commencing with the formation of the Terminal Railroad of St. Louis, in 1880, the Eads Bridge has gradually extended its yards and facilities westward on the north side of the Mill Creek Valley, locating delivery yards at Tenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first Streets, and at Compton Avenue. These are used almost entirely for the delivery of various classes of carload freight received from Eastern or Western railroads. As yet but few industries have located directly on the tracks of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. However, a large business is done in carload loading and unloading and experience has proven that the development of terminal facilities has increased the requirements for the same; at Seventh Street, bounded by Poplar and Spruce, west on Poplar Street to Eighth Street, west on both sides of Spruce to Tenth Street, is located Cupples Station, into which the Terminal Railroad Association and the Missouri Pacific Railroad have tracks. This station, composed as it is of a series of seven-story warehouses, tenanted by grocery, hardware, and other wholesalers, handles in and out some 1,000 tons or 80 to 100 cars per day, principally package freight, and in this connection it should be stated, that in addition to the Cupples Station there is connected with the Terminal Railroad Association a freight warehouse some 800 feet long between Ninth and Eleventh Streets, on Poplar, at which are received and delivered less than carload shipments transferred to or received from Eastern railroads. On the site of the old Union Depot are now a series of freight delivery tracks, thus it will be seen that from a small and insignificant freight yard in 1875, the progress has been going steadily forward, culminating in the formation of the Terminal Railroad Association in 1890, the purchase by that company of St. Louis Terminal Railroad, East St. Louis Terminal Railroad, Union Railway & Transit Company, and Union Depot Company's properties and in the building and opening of the new Union Station in September, 1894.

"While these improvements had been going on the necessity for better belt service on the west side of the river had been discussed, which led to the organization of the St. Louis Transfer Railway and the building of that line in 1889. The railway extends from the City Water Works on the north to the arsenal on the south, with an incline at Miller Street. Along the line of the Transfer Railway the Wiggins Ferry Company has purchased property and established delivery yards at Grand Avenue, Angelica Street, Bremen Avenue, Branch Street, North Market and Mound Street, Chouteau Avenue, Miller, Barton, Carroll, Lesperance and Dorcas Streets, covering nearly one hundred acres with about thirty miles of track. Running as it does north and south along the levee, through the lumber district of the northern and southern sections of the city, the St. Louis Transfer Railway forms

a most convenient belt line between railroads entering the city from the north, west and south. A number of industries have sprung into existence along its line and the development of this property has been in line with the demands of the interests located on or near its tracks. The Wiggins Ferry Company has inclines at Mound Street, also connecting with St. Louis Transfer Railway.

"During the year 1887 the Merchants' Bridge Company was organized and the work of building the bridge was commenced at once, from Grand Avenue on the west to Madison on the east side of the river. The projectors of this enterprise profiting by the experience of other terminal properties, made ample provision for their terminal facilities on both sides of the river. The bridge was finished and duly dedicated with proper ceremonies in 1890. Connections were made with as many lines entering East St. Louis as was possible, but on the west side their only connections were the Wabash Railroad and the St. Louis Transfer Railway. The projectors, however, were not idle; a belt line was extended southward, another north and west and the industrial territory of North St. Louis was reached wherever it was practicable, but the Southern roads, the Iron Mountain & Southern, Missouri Pacific and Frisco lines had to be reached also. The problem was finally solved by the building of the elevated road (a very substantial iron structure) from Second and Carr Streets along the levee to Poplar Street, thence westward to Eighth and Gratiot Street, where a delivery yard was established and connection made with Southern and Southwestern lines, thus giving the Merchants' Bridge entrance to the Mill Creek Valley. Their Belt Line projected to skirt the city on its western limits and on which they spent over half a million dollars, was discontinued at Broadway and Bircher road. Adverse legislation as to rates of switching to be charged, which was deemed by the Merchants' Bridge people as unremunerative and unprofitable, caused the discontinuance of the work on the line, although it had been graded nearly its entire projected length and in all probability will, in the near future, be taken up again and finished. In 1893 the Merchants' Bridge and its terminal acquirements were all absorbed into, or came under the control of the Terminal Railroad Association.

"Only two Eastern lines have, as yet, purchased property and operated terminal facilities of their own, permanently, on the west side of the river. The Pennsylvania Company, at Main and Dickson, have a well-paved delivery yard, and a commodious freight warehouse, costing about $1,000,000. (This they have closed since January 1, 1897.)

"The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at Cass Avenue and Collins, have a freight house, a good delivery yard and have just finished on Broadway, south of Cass Avenue, a handsome block of eighteen warehouses and stores to accommodate the fruit and vegetable trade, which will be known as the St. Louis Fruit Exchange. It is intended, I understand, to furnish at no distant date, cold storage in each building from a plant to be built on adjoining property.

"Another railroad, the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul (Bluff Line), whose eastern terminus is at Madison, Illinois, have freight warehouse facilities and a small yard for track delivery on leased ground at Second and Biddle Streets. The St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, formerly the St. Louis & Eastern, whose terminus is also at Madison, maintain such facilities in St. Louis at Second and Hempstead Streets, as are sufficient to handle their L. C. L. shipments. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad and the Jacksonville Southeastern, now the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, both opened freight stations on the west side of the river, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City at Second and Hempstead, and the Jacksonville Southeastern at Second and Biddle (the freight station now used by the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul), but as the patronage did not compensate for the expense they have been closed, both roads concentrating their business at their East St. Louis stations.

"The last line, but by no means the least (from a terminal standpoint, at any rate), to see the necessity for adequate terminal facilities was the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway (Burlington Route). Beginning at Humboldt Avenue on the north, their outer yard, roundhouse, coaling station, etc., are ample for almost any amount of business. At Grand Avenue is the transfer yard where carload freight is transferred from or to foreign cars. At this point, also, is located the Burlington elevator, said to be the most completely equipped elevator in the country, if not in the world. On down the river front to Mound Street, where their

line spreads out into a splendidly equipped delivery yard, while further down at Franklin Avenue is located the receiving and delivering warehouse for less than car load freight. This structure is a modern brick four-story building, facing on Franklin Avenue, with iron and glass freight sheds, under which are five sets of tracks, with a capacity of 100 cars at a setting, making one of the most complete terminal properties in St. Louis. It should be born in mind that since the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Railway in 1893, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has entered the city via and shared with the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad their more than ample facilities. In addition to the railroad terminals already noticed, the city of St. Louis, in 1894, built a line from the Bissell's Point (Grand Avenue) Water Works pumping station to Chain of Rocks low pressure pumping station, via Baden, high pressure pumping station, and pipe yard, for the purpose of distributing coal and other city material used in the water department. This line is operated, at present, by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad.

"In connection with this railroad, the Wiggins Ferry Company owns and maintains an incline at Chain of Rocks, which was used in connection with the Wiggins Ferry Company's transfer boats for the handling of the material used in the building of the water works at that point. Before passing to the east side of the river, the facilities of the Wiggins Ferry Company, which are a part of that company's terminal system, should be noted. Three large double-track car-transfer steamers, double-track barge and tug give a carrying capacity of 1,200 cars per day. These and five ferry boats, two operating north and three south of the bridge, together with wharf boats and other paraphernalia, complete that company's floating equipment.

"In 1877 the East St. Louis Connecting Railway was built to operate in conjunction with the Wiggins Ferry Company on its river business, and to make a complete belt line between all railroads entering East St. Louis. Inclines were built, yards for storage and switching were established at the north end and the line extended to Venice, and also on the south with the main line extending to the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, and the Tudor Iron Works. Delivery tracks were also established along the river front and from time to time since the building of the East St. Louis Connecting Railway it has been extended, until now it covers several hundred acres of ground and thirty miles of track, along which elevators, warehouses, flour mills, glucose works and iron mills have been erected; also a $500,000 ice and cold storage plant, one of the main features of which is the reicing of refrigerator cars in transit, at a maximum speed and a minimum cost.

"The East St. Louis Connecting Railway yards and sidings have a capacity of about 1,000 cars.

"The formation of the Terminal Railroad of East St. Louis in 1880 gave the Bridge Company all the terminal property and facilities they would need. These, as noted previously, have been merged into the present Terminal Railroad Association. The yards planned for receiving and delivering carload business to and from connections are admirably located and laid out, having a capacity of 1,500 freight cars. These facilities are all of a nature having in view the movement of cars to and from the bridge and its connections, there being no industries located on the line; on the contrary, the yards of the Merchants' Bridge and its switching line at Madison and Granite City have built up a number of important industries and manufactories and the prospects are for more.

"The Venice & Carondelet Belt, built in 1882, from the line of the then Illinois & St. Louis Railroad (now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad) to Venice, forms a belt line in connection with a number of the roads terminating in East St. Louis. There are a few industries located on its line, but the development and advancement of the property has not been marked. The Pittsburg Ferry, formerly run in connection with the Venice & Carondelet Belt, has been discontinued for about one year. There is still another belt line projected at East St. Louis from the Merchants' Bridge to the Cahokia Creek. A portion of the line has been graded, but its being built is still a matter of speculation. Each and every railroad with terminus at East St. Louis has adequate freight facilities (the day of the passenger train to and from that point has passed) and every day finds these facilities being improved and enlarged. Each road, each transfer and belt line has tracks to the National Stock Yards, and this paper would be incomplete without a brief his-

tory of the rapid strides toward perfecting this very important terminal.

"Formally opened November 21, 1873, the St. Louis National Stock Yards owned 650 acres of land and was originally capitalized for $1,250,000. Earnest and intelligent effort and indefatigable energy have produced wonderful results, and to-day finds 100 acres devoted exclusively to yard purposes and with a capitalization of $4,000,000, which has been spent in permanent improvements. Two of the largest packing houses in the country and one of smaller capacity are located within the yard limits and also a carbon works, while permanent brick office buildings and a fine hotel adorn the grounds. A horse and mule market was opened at the yards April 5, 1895, and it is expected that, through this influence, St. Louis will regain her prestige as the greatest horse and mule market in the United States. As an instance of the growth of the yards, and its development, it is only necessary to say that during 1874 there were received at National Stock Yards a total of 17,264 cars, containing 234,002 cattle, 498,840 hogs, 41,407 sheep, 2,235 horses and mules. In 1896 these receipts will amount to 50,000 cars, 757,000 cattle, 1,500,000 hogs, 550,000 sheep and 85,000 horses and mules. The increase being 32,736 cars, 522,998 cattle, 1,001,160 hogs, 508,593 sheep and 82,765 horses in 1896 over 1874, a period of twenty-two years. The gain for 1896 over 1895 amounts in round numbers to 10,000 head of cattle, 425,000 head of hogs, 112,000 head of sheep, 56,000 head of horses and mules.

"In 1874 the shipments of live stock from the yards were 40 per cent of the receipts.

"In 1895 the shipments were only 24 per cent of the receipts, thus showing that as a packing and distributing point St. Louis is forging ahead rapidly.

"In addition to these facilities the National Stock Yards Company in 1895 opened receiving yards on the river front on the line of the East St. Louis Connecting Railway, thereby insuring prompt handling of river stock.

"The improvement of East St. Louis has been equally marked and the city has, during the past ten years, been raised out from a mud hole to nicely paved streets and houses of modern architecture and the work of development is still progressing, hand in hand with the development of the railroad terminals. Granite City and Madison have sprung up on the prairie at the east end of the Merchants' Bridge and with their manufacturing interests are formidable rivals to East St. Louis.

"We frequently hear from all kinds of sources, we see it in the newspapers and in the reports of some of the associations that the terminal charges are excessive, that the city and its commerce is being throttled by the arbitrary across the river, by prohibitive switching rates, etc., until we wonder if these people ever stopped to investigate the favorable rates, the cost of these facilities, the amount of money invested, or the millions of money that is being and has been spent right here, and distributed in the city, in the purchase of property and the building, maintaining and operating of these vast railroad enterprises that have done so much to build up St. Louis; that has redeemed acre property and put it on the market by the foot; that has rendered the establishment of industries and manufactories a possibility within its gates; that has redeemed property that prior to the building of the several terminals mentioned herein, was almost valueless, consisting as it did of sloughs and ponds, covered by pig stys and slaughter houses, and peopled by squatters, and which required thousands of car loads of filling—that has in fact redeemed St. Louis, bringing it up from a provincial village to be a metropolitan city.

"In the matter of rates St. Louis is highly favored from either standpoint of comparison with other cities, or as compared with former days, switching charges between industries, between elevators, between connecting railroads, and between industries and elevators, show very favorably as compared with other cities for the same distance and for the same class of service. The transfer facilities at other points on the Mississippi, on the Ohio and the Missouri Rivers, with one exception, simply contemplate the use of such facilities by the railroads, without the furnishing by the transfer line of any terminal facilities, power, or supervision, and for such use of terminals a glance at the various tariffs will disclose the fact that a charge is made which, based on a general average, is only about 30 per cent lower than the charge made at St. Louis and East St. Louis, but on the St. Louis and East St. Louis terminals a regular railroad organization is maintained, power, extensive terminals with yard and warehouse facilities, are at hand, and the thousand and one details of the

service, including interchange car reports, over, short and damage reports, prompt perishable movement, reicing of refrigerator cars in transit, and last, but by no means least, these St. Louis terminals do what no other terminals anywhere do—they advance charges on business destined to their own tracks or going over their lines to connecting railroads, to the amount of millions of dollars each month. As to car transfer between St. Louis and East St. Louis, the charge of to-day does not compare with that of the early seventies. We find in those days that the average rate was eight dollars per car, except that coal mined in Illinois was charged at rate of six dollars per car, but the maximum tonnage per car was only ten tons; fifty dollars was charged for crossing a locomotive; four hundred bushels of grain constituted a carload, and it is needless to say that these rates were not unsatisfactory, nor was there as much complaint as there is to-day. During 1896 the tonnage per car, based on actual figures on a total of 426,216 cars handled across the Mississippi River at this point, shows an average of fifteen tons to the car and an average cost for crossing the river of four dollars and fifty cents per car, or about thirty cents per ton; thus it is readily seen that the upward tendency is and has been on the tonnage per car and not on the earnings, and that the benefit arising from this state of affairs brought about by the improvement of the railroad service generally, and these terminals particularly, must and does go to the merchant and the manufacturer.

"The following comparison will give an idea of the depreciation of revenues on transfer business, as between 1878 and 1896:

	1878.	1896.
Number of cars handled	101,596	426,216
Average tons per car	9.4	15
Average earnings per car	$4.49	$4.50
Average earnings per ton	47¼c	30c

"From the above it will be observed that had the rates per ton in 1878 been what they are to-day the revenue would have been only about $2.80 per car, while on the other hand, had the revenue per ton in 1896 been what it was in 1878, the earnings per car would have been $7.12, or a difference of about $2.62 per car, which, on 426,216 cars, would show an increased freight revenue of $1,116,685.92; this on one year's business.

"There is still another benefit afforded to the industries at St. Louis not accorded elsewhere. Prior to 1884 the terminal companies rebated to manufacturers twelve and one-half per cent of their coal transfer bills, called "manufacturers' rebate." During 1884 arrangements were made by the terminal companies, Wiggins Ferry and Bridge, to deliver coal mined in Illinois to any industry located within the switching limits of St. Louis, at the regular transfer rate. In other words, thirty cents per ton carried the coal from the railroad connection at East St. Louis to the consignee's factory, if it was located on any railroad track within the switching limits, which means to and including Humboldt Avenue on the north, Tower Grove and DeHodiamont on the west, all points on Oak Hill Division, including Carondelet on the south, and all points to and including Delores Street on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. This arrangement still obtains, enabling manufacturers to get their coal without extra switching charge, and dealers to place the same commodity close to consumers at a nominal rate. Practically a thirty-five per cent reduction was made by this arrangement, and which was recently extended to all bituminous coal. Wagon rates on the upper roadway of the bridge and on the ferry have been very materially reduced. Below is a copy of a ferry tariff, effective July 4, 1842:

RATES OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST CLAIR FERRY REDUCED.

All children under 10 years of age, crossing with their parents or guardians, and drivers	FREE
Each foot passenger	$ .06¼
Each man and horse	.20
Each 1-horse wagon, gig or sulky	50
Each 2-horse wagon or carriage	.62½
Each 3-horse wagon or carriage	.75
Each 4 horse wagon or carriage	.87½
Each 5-horse wagon or carriage	1.00
Each 6-horse wagon or carriage	1.12
Each 8-ox team and wagon	1.25
Each led horse, or stock cattle	.12½
Each head of hogs and sheep	.05

MARKET WAGONS AND CARTS LOADED WITH PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURES OF THE STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI AND RETURNING WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER CROSSING, EMPTY.

Each 1-horse wagon or cart each way	$ .18¾	$ .37½
Each 2-horse wagon or cart each way	.31¼	.62½
Each 3-horse wagon or cart each way	.37½	.75
Each 4-horse wagon or cart each way	.43¾	.87½
Each 5-horse wagon or cart each way	50	1.00
Each 8-ox team and wagon	.62½	1.25
Each bbl. (or sack) of salt, pork, beef, flour, cider, etc.	.06¼	
Each bbl. of whisky, wine, brandy or other spirits	.12½	
Each 100 lbs mdse.	06¼	
Each 100 ft. lbr.	08	

MERCHANTS' WAGONS AND CARTS, LOADED ONE WAY AND CROSSING EMPTY THE OTHER, RETURNING WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER CROSSING:

Each 1-horse wagon or cart each way	$ .25	$ .50
Each 2-horse wagon or cart each way	.37½	.75
Each 3-horse wagon or cart each way	.50	1.00
Each 4-horse wagon or cart each way	.62½	1.25
Each 5-horse wagon or cart each way	.68¾	1.37½
Each 6-horse wagon or cart each way	.68¾	1.37½
Each 8-ox wagon or cart each way	.81¼	1.62½

MERCHANTS' WAGONS LOADED BOTH WAYS.

Each 2-horse wagon each way	$ .50	$1.00
Each 3-horse wagon each way	.62½	1.25
Each 4-horse wagon each way	.75	1.50
Each 5 or 6-horse wagon each way	.87½	1.75
Each 8-ox team each way	1.00	2.00

PLEASURE CARRIAGES CROSSING AND RETURNING WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER CROSSING.

Each 1-horse gig or Dearborn over and back	$ .62½
Each 2-horse carriage over and back	.87½
Each 3 or 4-horse carriage over and back	1.00

"N. B.—The old rates will be charged when the ice runs in the river.

"WM. C. WIGGINS, Collector.

"July 4, 1842.

"To-day foot passengers can buy a monthly ticket, 62 rides, for $1.00. Buggy tickets, $3.00 per month or $25.00 per annum.

"A comparison with the rates in effect in the early seventies and at present can best be exemplified on the basis of tonnage. In the early days a carload of flour (100 barrels was the maximum) was hauled by transfer company with seven two-horse wagons, five fourteen-barrel lots and two fifteen-barrel lots. The same load would be hauled to-day on two two-horse wagons, fifty barrels each, so that the bridge and ferry get only seventy cents revenue on 100 barrels, where in 1875 the revenue would have been five dollars and eighty cents. To further show the development of the terminals, from a teaming point of view, and the reduction in cost of handling freight by wagon aided by pull-up teams on either side of the river, it is only necessary to give a few instances: The rate charged on the vehicle is based on the number of horses used. To-day a carload of hay can be handled on three three-horse wagons. Two hundred and fifty 140-pound sacks of flour can be handled on three two-horse wagons; in fact, the limit is only reached by what the team can move on a level.

"The St. Louis Transfer Company is still a factor in the terminal development, and a very important one. This company furnishes to the merchants of St. Louis facilities enjoyed by only one other city in the country. They receive from the railroads all classes of freight, advance charges in the same manner as a connecting railroad company, make delivery of freight to store door of merchants and collect from consignees, relieving the railroads of a vast amount of expense and greatly facilitating the movement of freight, assuming all responsibility between the railroad depot and the store door. This company has just finished a very substantial storage warehouse, receiving and forwarding depot, covering the block at Broadway, Almond and Spruce Streets.

"One factor in the development of the terminals which should not be overlooked is the St. Louis Car Service Association, organized November 1, 1889, effective on the west side of the river. Extended by the terminal companies to cover their East St. Louis lines in September, 1890, it has revolutionized the methods of loading and unloading, eliminated hold cars, provided for regularity of movement of cars, given shippers and consignees a basis for handling their freight, which, they fully understand, does not conflict in any way with the contracts or rules of railroads; and what is more to the point, its results are a saving of fully $150,000 per annum to the railroads in the association. The same service is performed with twenty-five switch engines less and a reduction of car repairs of fully 50 per cent as against the same amount of business handled prior to the organization of the Car Service Association. Of course these results were not accomplished at once, but persistent effort has attained very near perfection.

"The terminals received a severe set-back on May 27, 1896. The city was swept by a tornado, the terminal companies being temporarily paralyzed. The storm, which broke about 5 p. m., continued with more or less fury into the night, so that the damage, great as it was, could hardly be estimated. Daybreak of the 28th found the officials of the various properties on hand, planning to get over the difficulties. The effects of the storm were first felt on the Missouri Pacific at Tower Grove. It traveled thence to the river front, taking in the Iron Mountain & Southern and the St. Louis Transfer railway yards, then on to the river, completely wrecking the fleet of the Wiggins Ferry Company, striking first on east side of the river the East St. Louis Connecting Railway, then north over the Mobile & Ohio, the Illinois Central, Big Four, Louisville & Nashville, Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, Vandalia Line, Baltimore & Ohio

Southwestern, Chicago & Alton, and the Terminal Railroad Association, to the National Stock Yards. The destruction of property in the path of the storm was nearly complete. As far as the eye could reach, dismantled steamboats, wrecked and derailed cars, demolished freight houses and offices and partially destroyed elevators were all that could be seen. The only means of crossing the river was the one ferry boat left of the equipment of the Wiggins Ferry Company, out of a fleet of ten boats. A portion of the east end of the bridge had been blown away. A passenger train overturned and upwards of three hundred cars were derailed and otherwise wrecked in the terminal yards, and half that number on the East St. Louis Connecting Railway, while each of the railroads named lost offices, freight warehouses, records, roundhouses, etc. It is estimated that this destructive storm cost the terminals over one million dollars, but it is to the credit of each and every line that in rebuilding, handsome and commodious freight offices, permanent freight sheds, larger roundhouses, and a general improvement in paving of roadways, etc., has been the rule.

"In conclusion: It must be apparent to even the casual observer that terminals are very expensive properties, located as they must be within the limits of large cities; they are acquired only by the expenditure of large sums of money. The cost of maintenance is great, and while these facilities are to the railroad company a feeder, both as to business originated at warehouses, mills and industries located thereon, and also as a means of distribution of the commodities brought by all railroads to these terminals, thereby acting as a lever for the increase of business, they are in themselves factors of importance in the building up of the industrial, mechanical and mercantile interests of the city, and directly aid in the general prosperity, financial advancement and education of its business men and citizens. And yet, while usually the opening of new terminal facilities have been hailed as a great benefit, scarcely has the congratulation passed before we have been assailed by adverse criticism, unjust reflections on the management, complaints that tariff rates are excessive, out of line for the service performed, and out of all proportion to charges made for similar service in other large cities; and while the officers in charge of the various departments know better, it is not the intention of this paper to go any further into comparison, the few figures already given being sufficient. It is a fact, however, that there is a tendency among the railroad companies of America to follow the English plan, of a tariff for carrying goods, and a separate charge made for terminal facilities, whether less than carload, through a warehouse, and to the consignee, either at the warehouse, or to store door, in carloads on terminals of the railroad itself, or that of independent companies, seems to be the coming idea among railroad officials in the East, and which, although an innovation, may sooner or later be a fact on our St. Louis terminals."

Railroad Ties.—In a country where the building of railroads is so vast a business as in the United States, and particularly in the Western and Southern parts of the United States, the supplying of ties is, of necessity, an important matter—and it is fortunate that so large a portion of the country is covered with forest. Railroads can not be built without ties, and wooden ties continue to maintain their ascendency. Metal ties have been tried, and are still used in some parts of the world, but in this country the demand is for wood—and choice wood, at that—white oak, twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. And the demand is continuous and insatiable, for, not only are new railroads built every year, but the old ones need to have their ties renewed every ten, and, in some case, every five, years. In 1897 there were 2,200 miles of new railroads built, requiring 5,000,000 ties. In 1890 there were 5,340 miles of new road laid, requiring over 11,000,000 ties; and in 1887, the year of greatest construction, the mileage of new roads was 12,880, requiring over 27,000,000 ties. In 1897 the entire railroad mileage of the United States, including double track, sidings and yard track, was 250,000, one-tenth of which requires to be laid with ties every year. This creates a demand for about 52,000,000 ties, and brings the total demand for railroad ties in the United States up to, approximately, 63,000,000 a year. The supplying of railroads with ties is thus seen to be a very large business, and the situation of St. Louis makes it the greatest center of the business. It has water communication with the Southern States, from which the ties are chiefly obtained, and it has ample water and rail access to the points in the Northwest and West, where they are wanted.

Many Western States—Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin—have little of the white oak material of which ties are made, while those Southern States to which St. Louis has easy access by water—Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi—abound in this valuable material—enough, it is estimated by experienced persons, to suffice the country for a hundred years; and so, there is a continual double business going on in St. Louis of receiving ties from the South and shipping them to the regions where they are wanted, as far north as St. Paul, and as far west as Denver. The tie firms in St. Louis do not cut the ties, but purchase them wherever they are to be had, paying a price which makes the cutting and hauling of them a good work for farmers and small contractors in the districts where white oak is plentiful. The firms have their own outfits of tugs and barges, and with these do their own transporting. The ties are hauled by small contractors to points on the bank of a stream, where they can be reached by the tugs, which take them, loaded on barges, and deliver them to the distant points, to be carried by rail to the roads on which they are needed. A million ties a year are sometimes brought out of Green River, in Kentucky, and a large number out of Tradewater River, in the same State. The tie boats are continually bringing loads out of Cumberland, Tennessee, Arkansas and Red Rivers. The firms in St. Louis handle from four to five million ties a year, worth from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000, and in addition to this several of the great railroads running out of St. Louis purchase half as many more for maintaining their own lines. The tie firms deal in sawed, as well as hewn, ties. They deal also in bridge and other timber for railroads, procuring an ample supply of long-leaf yellow pine in the Southern States, which they furnish to railroads as far east as Indiana, as far north as Minnesota, and as far west as Oregon.

Railroad Work, First.—The first railroad work in St. Louis was inaugurated July 4, 1851, when, the first division of the Pacific Railroad, of thirty-nine miles, having been put under contract, Honorable Luther M. Kennett, mayor of the city, removed a spadeful of earth, at a point on the south bank of Chouteau's Pond, just west of Fifteenth Street. It was considered one of the greatest events in the history of St. Louis up to that time, and was celebrated with an imposing military and civic pageant and popular demonstration. Five military companies, fifteen societies, the volunteer fire department, and a great concourse of citizens in carriages and on horseback, made up the procession, which moved from the corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth Street to the grand stand at Chouteau's Pond. Thomas Allen, president of the road, delivered an address, in which he gave the history of the enterprise, and Edward Bates delivered the oration.

Railway Club.—At a meeting held at the Southern Hotel, April 3, 1896, called by F. A. Johann, who was the leading spirit in the movement, a society named the St. Louis Railway Club was organized. Frank Reardon, superintendent of the locomotive and car department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was the first president, and H. H. Roberts, secretary. At the first regular meeting, May 8, 1896, five hundred and fifty members were reported, and in 1898 there were about eight hundred. Meetings are held monthly except in July and August. The "Railway Journal," a monthly paper, is published by the club.

Railway Conductors of America. An order which embraces in its jurisdiction the United States, Canada and Mexico. It is a vigorous, conservative and well managed organization, with nearly four hundred local divisions and 22,000 members. Its objects are the betterment of the industrial status of its members, and the promotion of their economic interests as employes of the roads with which they are connected. It has a mutual benefit department, which has shown a steady increase in the enrollment of members during the past five years. Up to July 1, 1891, participation in the mutual benefit department was voluntary, but since that date every new member, having the requisite qualifications as regards age and physical condition, is obliged to join that department. The division in St. Louis was organized in 1880, and has over two hundred members. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Railway Postal Service.—This system, which has supervision of the transmission of mails by rail, was established to supersede

the crude and imperfect system of mixed transportation by steamboat, coach and rail. Under the old method packages were often detained in the postoffices for hours, and sometimes for days, awaiting transmission; under the present system, which is prompt, regular and continuous, mail matter is kept moving from the point of reception to the point of delivery, the transportation being by rail, on postal cars fitted up with every appliance for easy handling of mail matter, and in charge of expert postal clerks. The present service embraces eleven divisions in the United States, the division of which St. Louis is the headquarters embracing Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. It employs seven hundred and sixty men, all under Civil Service rules. The superintendent has twenty assistants and clerks in office assignment, occupying seven rooms on the fourth floor of the customhouse.

Rainfall.—The most violent St. Louis rain on record occurred August 15, 1848, when 5.05 inches fell in seventy-five minutes. During that year, between May 6th and August 15th, there were five rains, giving an aggregate rainfall of 24 inches in 38 hours. Monthly rainfalls of over ten inches have been observed twice in May, five times in June, once each in July, September, November and December. The monthly rainfall has been less than half an inch fifteen times since 1838. In 1849, during August and September, it was only 0.75 inch. The three preceding months, however, gave a rainfall of 26 inches.

Ramsey, Joseph Jr., railway manager, was born April 17, 1850, in Birmingham, now a part of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Ramsey, the first named born in Pittsburg in 1821, and the last named in the same city in 1827. The family to which he belongs is of Scotch origin. In 1609 one of its representatives settled in the north of Ireland, and of this branch came the immigrant ancestor of the American family, who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania about the year 1730. Joseph Ramsey, great-grandfather of Joseph Ramsey, of St. Louis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1760, married Rebecca Starr, a Quakeress, and his children were reared in the Quaker faith. His son, Joseph, although a Quaker, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, becoming a resident of Pittsburg in 1818, planted the family in that city. His grandson, the St. Louis railway manager, is the sixth Joseph Ramsey in direct descent. Mr. Ramsey's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Patterson, was the daughter of Major Nathaniel Patterson, who was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1792, and taken by his parents to Pittsburg about the year 1800. He served in the War of 1812, and was the last surviving veteran of that war in Western Pennsylvania. By profession a civil engineer, he was a man of prominence in the western part of the "Keystone State," and held public offices nearly all his life. Major Patterson was a descendant of James Patterson, who came from Scotland early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Virginia near what was afterward called "Patterson's Creek," and who was a full cousin of William Patterson, father of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte, wife of Jerome Bonaparte.

In early childhood Joseph Ramsey lived with his parents four years in Louisville, and later one year in Covington, Kentucky, but except during these years his home was in Pittsburg until he was nineteen years of age. After attending the public schools of that city until he was seventeen years old he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued a scientific course of study, quitting the institution in 1869 to become connected with the engineering department of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. He entered the engineering service under the preceptorship of M. J. Becker, long recognized as one of the ablest of American civil engineers. He began as a rodman, and rapid promotion came to him as the reward of meritorious work. In July, 1870, he was temporarily placed in charge of the construction work on a branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, which connected that line with the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, and which was known as the "Dresden Cut-off." In September of the same year he was transferred to the road last named as assistant engineer in charge of the maintenance of way, with the late C. C. Waite as his chief. In May of 1871 he accepted the position of engineer on location and construction of the Bell's Gap Railroad, a branch line which left the Pennsylvania Company's line seven miles east of Altoona, and crossed the mountains in Blair County, Pennsylvania, and in which Thomas A. Scott, A. J. Cassatt, John

Engd by Williams N.Y.

Reilly and other officials of the Pennsylvania Railway system were interested. This branch was built as a narrow-gauge railway, and as it ascended to an elevation of twelve hundred feet in eight miles, with curves of twenty-eight degrees, high trestles and heavy mountain work, skillful engineering was necessary to its construction. It was completed in 1873, and Mr. Ramsey was then made general superintendent and chief engineer in charge of the line, and also of the extensive coal mines owned by the company. In January of 1879 he accepted the position of general superintendent and chief engineer of the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railway—now the Pittsburg & Western line of the Baltimore & Ohio system—then being constructed from Pittsburg to New Castle, Pennsylvania. In November of the same year he left this line to accept a corresponding position on the Pittsburg Southern Railway, a road which had been built from Pittsburg to Washington, Pennsylvania, and the extension of which to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, was contemplated. During the years 1880 and 1881 he made surveys of various routes for the extension to White Sulphur Springs, but this line was not completed, and the portion of the road constructed is now the Baltimore & Ohio road between Pittsburg and Wheeling. In March of 1882 Mr. Ramsey was made manager and chief engineer of the Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railway, the Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railway, and the Chartiers Block Coal Company, and while acting in that capacity completed the construction of the line belonging to the company and opened its coal mines. His connection with Western railways began in August of 1883, when he was made chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, a position which he held until January 1, 1890. At the beginning of the year 1890 he transferred his services to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company—the "Big Four" system—becoming assistant to President M. E. Ingalls. He retained the title of assistant to the president until 1892, and in June of 1891 became also general manager of the "Big Four" system. He retained the position of general manager until April 1, 1893, and from 1890 to 1893 he was also vice-president of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway, in control of traffic and operation; president of the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad, and vice-president of the Indianapolis Union Depot Company, and Belt Railway Company. From 1890 to 1895 he was president also of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, and a director and member of the executive committees of numerous other corporations. In April, of 1893, he accepted the position of general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and retained that position until December 1, 1895, when he became general manager of the Wabash Railway system. It was during his incumbency of the office of general manager of the Terminal Association that the splendid Union Station, which is the pride of the city and one of the most famous buildings of its kind in the world, was completed, and he was one of the men whose names were frequently linked with that great enterprise. A few weeks after he became general manager of the Wabash, he was elected to the vice-presidency of that company also and still retains both positions. He is also, at the present time, 1898, president of the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad Company, president of the Detroit Union Bridge Company, vice-president of the Detroit Belt Railroad Company, and a director and executive committeeman of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad Company, the Des Moines Union Railroad Company, the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, the Detroit Union Depot Company, and various other railroad corporations, and a director of the Commercial Bank of St. Louis. Since his connection with the Wabash Railway system began, its transportation facilities have been very materially extended, and to him is due a large share of the credit for securing to that corporation an Eastern outlet by way of the Air Line Division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, running from Detroit to Buffalo. Mr. Ramsey conceived the idea of leasing this line and the arrangement under which it became practically a part of the Wabash system was effected through his efforts. As a railway manager he has taken a place among a comparatively small number of men in the United States who have demonstrated their ability to conduct these vast enterprises in accordance with the most approved methods of railway operation, and, although still a young man, is recognized as a master of the whole science of railway management. He married, in 1873, Miss Laura Palmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, the eighth child of James E. and Mary

(Downer) Palmer. Mrs. Ramsey's great-grandfather in the paternal line, Dr. Samuel Woodruff, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and his grandfather Woodruff was one of the founders of Princeton College, mayor of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and privy counselor to the king in colonial times. Her great-great-grandmother was Lady Ann Hunloke, a direct descendant of Lord Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and chief adviser of King Charles I. In the maternal line Mrs. Ramsey is descended from John Rathbone, an Irish colonist, who settled in this country early in the seventeenth century. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have been Joseph Ramsey who died in his seventeenth year, Anna L. Ramsey, Helen Ramsey, Jane M. Ramsey, James Palmer Ramsey, John Patterson Ramsey, and Mary Patterson Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey has three brothers and one sister living: N. P. Ramsey, of Dayton, Ohio, a very prominent Mason; Alfred Ramsey, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, an English Lutheran minister; John P. Ramsey, of Juarez, Mexico, general manager of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad, and the Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad; and Mary P. Ramsey, wife of Mr. W. D. Holliday, assistant general freight agent of the "Big Four."

Rassieur, Leo, ex-judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis, was born April 19, 1844, in Wadern, Prussia, son of Theodore and Margaret Rassieur, of whom the last named died in Germany, in 1848, and the first named in St. Louis in 1875. Judge Rassieur came with his father to St. Louis in 1851 and grew up in this city. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the St. Louis High School in the class of 1860. As a student he was especially proficient in mathematics and during the last two months of his course at the High School, when his teacher, the late Professor Thomas Metcalf, was granted leave of absence on account of illness, he was placed in charge of his class as teacher of mathematics. His course of study was designed to fit him for the profession of civil engineering, but later events operated to incline him toward the law. In March of 1861 he made his maiden speech at a gathering of German citizens in the southern part of the city, which was evidently called for the purpose of procuring the adoption of resolutions designed to commit these citizens to the policy of neutrality in the then approaching conflict between the general government and the seceding States. A committee of prominent citizens was appointed to prepare and present resolutions bearing on this subject, and within a few minutes after their appointment this committee presented resolutions covering several pages, demonstrating conclusively that the resolutions had been prepared elsewhere and that an effort was to be made to force their adoption. The youthful Rassieur protested against this precipitous action and urged his neighbors and friends—many of whom were present at the meeting, which was held at St. George's Market—to raise their voices against the adoption of the resolutions. The result was that, young as he was at the time, he was put forward as the spokesman of those who condemned the sentiment of the resolutions, and obtaining recognition from the chairman of the meeting, he proceeded to make what may have been a boyish, but was nevertheless an impassioned and telling, speech against the proposed course of action. Fearful of the effect of his utterances, the chairman declared that he had no right to speak as he was not a citizen in the sense of being a voter. In response to this, young Rassieur declared that, although he was not twenty-one years of age, he might be called upon to serve his country in case of war, providing the contest lasted long enough, and that, being one of those who would shortly be subject to military duty, he had a right to be heard concerning the issues involved in the impending conflict. When he attempted to proceed he was declared out of order, but appealed from the ruling of the chair. The chairman refused to put the question, and he then declared that if free speech was not to be allowed in the meeting as organized, he would ask those who believed in free speech and untrammeled action to leave the market-house and assemble in front of it, where a new meeting would be organized and such action taken as would express the sense of the German citizens there assembled. Those present responded with practical unanimity to this request, only the chairman and his seven committeemen being left in the market-house hall. The new meeting organized with R. E. Rombauer, then a young lawyer, as chairman, and Leo Rassieur as secretary. A new committee was appointed and this committee presented resolutions

which were adopted unanimously, after a full and thorough discussion, and which pledged the assembled citizens unreservedly and patriotically to the Union cause. Two months later, Leo Rassieur demonstrated that he could act, as well as talk, by enlisting as a private soldier in Company B, of the First Regiment, United States Reserve Corps of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, mustered into service for three months. He was made orderly sergeant May 7, 1861, and served for a short time under General Grant at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo. September 9th following he re-enlisted for three years as a private in Company E, in the First Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, but was at once elected first lieutenant of his company. He served in that capacity in the subsequent campaign under General Fremont, in Southwestern Missouri. He was assistant post adjutant at Warsaw, Missouri, while the army halted there, and succeeded in finding the money of the Branch State Bank, which had been hidden by its board of directors, turning the funds thus recovered over to Major Savage, the post adjutant. While at Warsaw he was stricken with an illness which caused him to be discharged on account of disability, April 20, 1862. He recovered his health in the course of a few months and, August 18, 1862, again enlisted for three years, being assigned to duty in Company K, of the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain, serving also as drill-master at Benton Barracks, Missouri. Later, he was assigned to command of Fort Curtis, at Arcadia, being relieved to rejoin his regiment when it received orders to join General Sherman's Army, then near Helena, Arkansas. While he was on the march to Ste. Genevieve and near Farmington, Missouri, with his regiment, he was ordered to return alone to Pilot Knob and inspect the small-pox hospital at that place, reporting its condition to General Curtis. Although he had never had the dread disease, he performed this duty faithfully and thereby won the lasting friendship of General John B. Gray, then Adjutant-General of Missouri. He was post adjutant at Vidalia, Louisiana, in 1864, and later was tendered the position of ordnance officer by General Slocum, then in command of the Army of the Tennessee, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Afterward he was judge-advocate of General Dennis' division of the Nineteenth Corps, Army of the Gulf. Still later he was placed in command of Fort Tracy, near Mobile, Alabama, and in June of 1865 accompanied his regiment to Texas to take part in the proposed movement against Maximilian in Mexico. During his term of service in the army he was a participant in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, fought in December of 1862; Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; the Greenville, Mississippi, expedition of April, 1863; the march from Young's Point, Louisiana, to Hard Times Landing, and thence by way of Jackson, Mississippi, to the west side of Vicksburg. He took part in the capture of Jackson and the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in the battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, fought in April of 1865, commanding his regiment in the engagement at the last named place. In September of 1864 he was commissioned major of his regiment, but was never mustered as such because of the depletion of the regiment to less than five hundred effective men. He was mustered out of the service at Alleyton, Texas, August 21, 1865, and returned to St. Louis early in the following month. After his return to the city he read law, was admitted to the bar and was in active practice until elected probate judge in 1894 for a term of four years. For ten years he was the attorney for the St. Louis School Board and for four years was a member of that body and its vice-president. Actively interested in athletics and out-door sports, he has served as president of the St. Louis Gymnastic Society and for thirteen years was president of the Western Rowing Club, the largest and wealthiest organization of its kind in the West. As a boy he was an uncompromising abolitionist in his political sentiments and he has been a member of the Republican party ever since he became a voter. Admirably fitted by nature, education and experience for the judicial office which he lately held, he discharged its duties faithfully and efficiently and has proven himself a most useful public servant. He married July 9, 1872, Miss Mary C. Kammerer, born in Wheeling, West Virginia, the daughter of Christian and Catharine Kammerer.

Ratafia.—A semidistilled rum made from fruits and molasses or sugar and brought from New Orleans, for which the early settlers of St. Louis appear to have had a special fondness.

Rathbone Sisters. The secret order of the Rathbone Sisters of Missouri admits to membership the mothers, wives and daughters of Knights of Pythias. It was established in Kansas City in 1890, the first Temple having been instituted there in that year. The third Temple was instituted in St. Louis. The headquarters of the order are in Springfield, Missouri, where the grand chief resides. While the organization is no part of the order of Knights of Pythias, it was from that order that its founders and members derived their inspiration, and its close alliance with the Knights of Pythias causes it to be regarded as a sister society. Its objects and purposes are to care for the sick, comfort the distressed, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and benevolence within the circle of its membership and the sphere of its influence. While the Sisters are not an auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias, yet they are wholly dependent upon that order for their membersnip. The different organizations of the order are called "Temples," and there were thirty-six of these in the State of Missouri and three in St. Louis in 1897. The governing body of the order in Missouri is the Grand Temple which meets once a year.

Rea, George Henry, merchant, banker and steamboat owner, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 26, 1816, and died in St. Louis, December 24, 1896. His parents were Joshua B. and Hannah (Boynton) Rea, and his father came of a French-Canadian family. His mother belonged to one of the oldest Puritan families of New England and one which has had many illustrious representatives in America. In the infancy of George H. Rea his father died, and he was reared and trained to business pursuits under the guidance of his mother. Leaving school when he was fifteen years old, he learned the tanner's trade at Weymouth, Massachusetts. For several years thereafter he worked at his trade as a journeyman in New England towns, and when he had accumulated a little capital as a result of his industry and frugality, he looked toward the Southwest as a better field in which to begin business on his own account than the region in which he had been reared. In pursuance of this idea he went to Waynesboro, Tennessee, in 1849, and established there a hide and leather business which grew to considerable proportions within a few years and proved very remunerative. He had, however, the keen foresight so essential to successful merchandising, and in the continually growing bitterness of political controversy between the Northern and Southern States, he perceived a source of danger to the commercial prosperity of the South. In consequence of this pending danger he disposed of his interests in Tennessee a year or two before the Civil War began, and removed to St. Louis. Here he opened a hide and leather store, which was located at 76 North Levee, and soon had a larger business than any other dealer in these commodities in the city. He was, from the start, a conspicuous figure in the commercial circles of the city, being active as a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and the helpful friend of every enterprise calculated to promote the commercial growth and prosperity of the country tributary to St. Louis, as well as that of the city itself. When the national banking law went into effect he joined with other gentlemen in founding the Second National Bank of St. Louis and became president of that institution. Not long afterward he disposed of his merchandising interests and thereafter devoted himself to banking, and to steamboat and railroad enterprises. His investments in steamboat properties led ultimately to his becoming the president of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, which, under his management, became one of the most prosperous corporations engaged in the business of river transportation, and which carried immense quantities of grain and other products in barges to New Orleans and intermediate points on the Mississippi River. For three years he was a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad acting in the directorate of that corporation during one of the critical periods of its history, and later he built the branch railroad from Pleasant Hill, on the Missouri Pacific, to Lawrence, Kansas, a distance of sixty-one miles. His interests in railroads, steamboats, and other transportation enterprises required so much of his time and attention that, in 1873, he resigned the presidency of the Second National Bank, but continued to be identified with it as a director for many years thereafter. Indefatigable energy, sound judgment and boldness of operation were among his distinguishing characteristics as a business man, and during all the years of his active life he wielded an important influence

Geo H Rea

Colonel Marinus Willet's regiment of New York troops in the Revolutionary War.

Rea, Emeline Frisbie, who has been conspicuous among the philanthropic women of St. Louis for her good work, was born March 18, 1823, at Branford, Connecticut, daughter of Lyman and Ann (Barker) Frisbie. Her father was a lineal descendant of a Puritan immigrant, Edward Frisbie, who settled in the town of Branford in the early colonial days. Mrs. Rea spent the early years of her life in Branford, and obtained her rudimentary education in the common schools of that place. In 1837 her father came with his family to Illinois, and thereafter until his death resided in that State. He was among the pioneer settlers at Mendon, in Adams County, Illinois, and there the daughter grew to womanhood. After coming west she continued her studies for a time under the private tutorship of Rev. Edward Kirby, one of the scholarly pioneer ministers of Illinois, and then returning to the East, completed her education at a private school in New Haven, Connecticut. She was married, in 1851, to George H. Rea, then a prosperous merchant at Waynesboro, Tennessee. In 1855 Mr. Rea disposed of his business interests at Waynesboro, and he and his wife spent the following two years in travel and visiting their early home. They established their home in St. Louis in 1857, and Mrs. Rea became at once actively interested in church and charitable work in the city. During the Civil War she was one of the noble women whose sympathies were most actively enlisted in behalf of the Union cause, and whose feeling found expression through systematic efforts to alleviate the condition of soldiers in the field, and to provide for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded in hospitals. Since the war she has been a leader in the movements inaugurated by the good women of St. Louis designed to better the social and moral conditions in the city, to provide for the care of those in need of encouragement and assistance, and for the education of the rising generation. For several years she has been a member of the board of management of the Girls' Industrial Home. Her benefactions have extended beyond St. Louis, and Monticello Seminary, of Godfrey, Illinois; Drury College, of Springfield, Missouri; and various other institutions have profited by her generosity. She has long been a member of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, of which Rev. Truman M. Post was pastor, and in her daily life and acts she has exemplified the real beauties of the Christian religion. She was one of the parties who suggested the idea of the Post Memorial Library, at Monticello Seminary, and not only contributed to it herself, but also collected funds for it and helped make it a success. Having no children of her own, she and her husband adopted and reared a son and a daughter, and nearly a score of dependent children, now grown up and leading useful lives, are indebted to them for their educational training. Her unselfish nature has made the helping of others and contributing to the happiness of others the chief aim of her life, and at the present time, 1899, although she has passed five years beyond the allotted age of mankind, she is still engaged in the good work begun in early life.

Real Estate Exchange.—The first Real Estate Exchange in St. Louis, having the attributes of continuance, was organized in 1877. It was created by the united efforts of all the leaders in the real estate business, notably by the firms of John Byrne, Jr., & Co., H. W. Leffingwell & Co., S. V. Papin & Bro., John O'F. Farrar, John G. Priest, McCreery & Towers, Cavender & Rowse, Green & Lamothe, James M. Carpenter, W. C. Wilson & Bro., Bailey & Haynes, Barry & Turner, January & Moffatt, William M. McPherson, Joseph T. Donovan, C. Bent Carr, E. G. Obear & Co., Patterson & Faris, Conn & McRee, Thomas Huntington, Bartling & Chambers, Warner & Co., Lanham & Voohries, Grether & Boeck, John Maguire, S. D. Porter & Co., Henry B. Belt & Co., F. W. Heferstein, and probably six or eight others. The Exchange Hall was first located at No. 212 Sixth Street, near Olive. There was a large court in the rear for its general meetings, and where auction sales were made. The first election of officers was held on April 28, 1877, resulting in the selection of the following named gentlemen: President, Theophile Papin; vice-president, E. G. Obear; secretary, Henry Bartling; treasurer, C. Bent Carr. The general purposes of the organization, as officially declared in its out-starting records, were "to multiply the facilities, promote the activity, and elevate the tone and character of the real estate business." The ex-

Eng by Williams N.Y.

Emeline F. Rea

change developed a life and utility in its earlier years far beyond the expectation or its originators. Theophile Papin was re-elected president, and served three successive years, declining the further nomination tendered him, when Mr. Charles Green succeeded to the position. Mr. Green was re-elected for another year, and during his term the exchange was removed to a building and court especially prepared for it, on Seventh Street, near Chestnut. Here the presidency passed successively to the administrations of Messrs. M. A. Wolff, John Maguire and John H. Terry. In 1892 it was dissolved, and, after a few months, was succeeded by a new organization, with E. S. Rowse for president, followed successively by James M. Carpenter, Joseph T. Donovan, E. B. Wolff and Harry Haydell, the latter of whom was president in 1897.

D. M. GRISSOM.

Real Estate in St. Louis.—A subject so vast in its scope and forming such an important feature of any description of "grand old St. Louis" as a history of its real estate can not receive justice in limited space; therefore, the writer will not attempt to give even an abridged history of operations in this field, but will endeavor to present some of the more important and striking features of the city's real estate development during the past century. After a careful calculation, and not without a full realization of the fact that he will lay himself liable to criticism, he asserts without fear of successful contradiction that cash invested in real estate during the past century, with the care and prudence usually exercised in any manufacturing, financial, or commercial enterprise, has shown and will continue to show very much greater net results than money honestly invested in manufactories, financial institutions, trades or commerce. Of course, in taking this broad stand, one must eliminate money made in stock-jobbing enterprises, and due allowance must be made against tax-dodgers on personal property, as there is no escape of taxation on real estate. Then, too, one must consider the failures in commercial, financial and manufacturing institutions from a variety of causes. The money invested in any financial institution in St. Louis in the past five years has not earned as much money as could have been made by the same set of men, with the same amount of money, if it had been placed in real estate properly improved. To analyze and illustrate this proposition would necessitate more space than allotted to the real estate features of this work—it is simply suggested as food for thought. Some few illustrations will follow, showing the return made on money invested in realty during the past century, which will more than prove the correctness of this assertion as a general proposition.

Financial institutions, manufacturing establishments and commercial enterprises declare dividends; money draws its interest, and real estate investments, wisely made and judiciously improved, bring a steady income not only in rentals, but through increased values, earn an increment which together have built up fortunes the world over. Neglected real estate, be it the farm, the dwelling, or the business block, gives the same results as carelessly managed financial, commercial or manufacturing enterprises. Therefore, show us the section of the city that has not earned a fair return on the marketable value of its realty, and we will show you a section in which the property owners have failed to exercise ordinary care and prudence in the improvement of their property to meet the improved and advanced condition of civilization in which they live. The prudent, thoughtful merchant, financier or manufacturer turns to real estate as a final and permanent investment to leave to his family after his death. Why is this so? Simply because each of them realizes that while he may have been successful in his investments, speculations and productions, and ingenious ability, he can not and does not expect to find that same capacity in his wife, daughter, or inexperienced son. Consequently, every estate of any magnitude which has held together for two or three generations was anchored by wise, judicious real estate holdings. Carefully analyze this proposition, and its truth will be apparent.

It is a truism that since all wealth is produced from land, land values must be the basis of all values. But the fact may be rid of any taint of theory by making a comparison of the values of real and personal property. The following table does this by showing the assessed values of these two kinds of property in St. Louis since 1864—the latter being the first

year in which the figures were recorded separately, so as to be assessable:

YEAR.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.
1864	$ 53 205,820	$ 9,855,258
1865	73,960,700	13,664,824
1866	81,561,610	23,273,600
1867	88,625,600	24,282,060
1868	94,302,370	22,219,770
1869	113,026,410	21,837,070
1870	110,080,800	25,888,860
1871	123,853,950	34,438,480
1872	129,235,170	33,451,390
1873	129,144,490	31,134,550
1874	131,041,480	31,067,790
1875	131,141,020	35,868,610
1876	132,785,450	31,665,660
1877	128,012,750	33,332,810
1878	129,976,540	31,853,440
1879	136,071,670	27,742,250
1880	135,821,980	27,742,250
1881	139,897,470	27,466,700
1882	161,679,250	30,049,270
1883	161,921,590	29,000,700
1884	178,596,050	30,223,610
1885	177,857,240	29,188,490
1886	185,025,060	30,995,090
1887	194,718,810	32,339,060
1888	198,650,740	31,188,960
1889	193,602,440	31,126,760
1890	212,126,230	31,806,970
1891	212,314,920	33,895,970
1892	239,215,720	41,324,070
1893	237,913,770	45,518,030
1894	265,144,110	45,010,990
1895	281,805,810	44,908,500
1896	291,721,020	49,372,610
1897	293,078,320	48,110,460
1898	303,609,360	50,379,210

Changes in Trade Centers.

The center of trade is changed almost wholly by the neglect, carelessness or avariciousness of property owners. First, by neglecting to properly improve real estate to meet improved methods of doing business; second, by careless management of the property; and, third, by demanding and exacting exorbitant rents. Thus the district east of Third Street was ruined years ago.

The rise, fall and recovery of land values when centers of trade and population change are well illustrated in the history of Fourth Street, which was a generation ago the fashionable shopping thoroughfare of the growing metropolis. In the first quarter of this century, Main Street was the retail market of St. Louis, and residences were on two or three streets west of that. As the city spread to the west, Market Street finally became the retail section—stores of modest size being the rule. Early in the 50's the retail trade began a distinctive move northward on Fourth Street, into what was then regarded as magnificent buildings, and for a generation trade held its place there without dispute. In 1849, for example, Barr's dry goods house, at that time conducted under an earlier title, was started on Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Within five years the firm moved to the southwest corner of Fourth and Olive Streets, where the Laclede office building is now. In 1857 the business conducted under its present title, was moved to the east side of Fourth Street, between Vine and St. Charles Streets, where it remained until 1880, when it moved to the site at Sixth and Olive Streets.

It was during the period from 1870 to 1880 that Fourth Street saw its palmy years as the shopping district of St. Louis; that Barr's, Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney, Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, and other pioneer houses laid the foundation for the present greatness; that the thoroughfare was lined on both sides with dry goods, millinery, notion, carpet and other stores, and that the sidewalks were daily thronged with busy customers.

In 1880 Barr's moved to the present site, when it was regarded as a daring step. But time proved it not only to be a wise, but a successful change. The center of trade had really shifted. Gradually other retail stores left Fourth Street, and went to Fifth, and land values on Fourth declined seriously. Many came to say, in time, that Fourth Street was dead. That was not true; it was only sleeping. Enterprise coupled with good judgment reasserted itself, and improvements began to be made. In 1886 the Laclede building was erected; in 1888 the Boatmen's Bank, and successively the Security and Rialto office buildings, and the New Planters' Hotel. The express companies, the trust companies, and the banks began to move in. The Collier estate erected in 1893 and 1895 the two handsome structures between Vine and Washington Avenue, and everybody now recognizes the fact that land values on Fourth Street are on the upward move, and are destined to go higher than ever, and permanently so.

The same may be true of the levee streets, Front, Main, Second and Third. They were once the main business streets of St. Louis. All land values in the city were there. All freight and passengers from steamboats were landed on the levee, and all freight and passengers from the East by rail were brought over on ferry boats to be landed on the wharves. The erection of the Eads bridge marked the beginning of a change. Passengers and tonnage from the East passed the levee by, and landed at the old Union Station, at Twelfth and Poplar Streets. Business

houses, with modern improvements, began to move further west, and land values have gone down on the levee streets.

To improve real estate values of the district east of Third Street, south of Cass Avenue, and north of Chouteau Avenue, has been a problem that nearly every active, enterprising real estate investor, agent and speculator, has endeavored to solve during the past ten or fifteen years. It has been asserted that a large fire, wiping out of existence many of the present buildings, which are inadequate to conduct a progressive, up-to-date establishment in, would be a blessing in disguise, as in its path new, modern, slow-combustion construction buildings would be erected, and as land values are low in that section at present the buildings would find tenants at a good rental. In order, however, to make the section valuable for general commercial purposes, electric railroads for the hauling of freight and passengers should be built on practically every north and south street in that territory.

Such a movement, if attempted, will doubtless meet with opposition upon the part of many who will ultimately be greatly benefited; the mere mention of a railroad will carry with it all the objections that are constantly urged against such enterprises; if, however, electricity is applied as a motive power, whether it be trolley, underground or storage battery system, all serious objections will be overcome. Connections could be made from such railroads to every building in the section; one or more cars could be run into the ground floor of every establishment, loaded and unloaded at the most convenient time; when ready to be moved such cars could be hitched on to the next motor car passing, hauled over the road to the various connecting steam railroads, and thus be made ready for transfer to any part of the United States.

Such a railroad has no smoke nuisance, no danger from locomotive sparks, no noise from the puffing of steam engine, nor a long train to block the intersecting highways.

It must be borne in mind that within only a very short period St. Louis will have a population of more than a million, nor is it wild to predict that before the expiration of the first quarter of the twentieth century, two million inhabitants will be within our borders. Increased population requires increased railroad facilities, as well as increased commercial and manufacturing establishments and financial institutions. No property in St. Louis to-day is more conveniently located to the trade center of the city, and an awakening of property owners in this section to a realization of that fact will surely redound to their financial gain. The construction of such roads will prove paying and profitable investments.

How Values Grow.

How real estate values have grown with the growth of years may be further illustrated by taking from the official records the prices at which well known central pieces of property sold in early days and comparing them with present ratings.

In 1768 Dr. John B. Valleau acquired the entire frontage on the west side of Second Street, between Pine and Chestnut Streets, 240 x 150 feet, the southern half of which cost him $120. Presumably the whole cost $240, or $1 per foot. He died the latter part of that year, and the ground was sold at auction, December 11, 1768, to "close the estate." It brought $50 or a little more than 20 cents a front foot. October 17, 1887, 46 feet and 9 inches by 150 feet of the same property, the lot which is 77 feet and 8 inches north of Chestnut Street, less than one-fifth of the whole was sold for $25,000, or more than $500 per front foot. This last price includes the improvements.

January 6, 1789, the entire block bounded by Main, Market, Second and Walnut Streets, 300 x 300 feet, with three rather dilapidated stone houses, which had been the store houses of Maxent, Laclede & Co., were sold for $3,000. This was a result of the death of Laclede. The site was, at that time, the business center of St. Louis.

After Laclede's death in 1778 his mill and the tract of land which belonged to it, and the great farm in the prairie west of it, with the improvements, house, negro cabins, barn, orchards, etc., were sold for $550. The tract includes what is known as the Mill Creek Valley, and is bounded, in a general way, by Fourth Street on the east, Market Street and Laclede Avenue on the north, Vandeventer Avenue on the west, and Chouteau Avenue on the south. The present value of the land, without improvements, is more than $32,000,000.

What was formerly known as the Bent Place, bounded in a general way by Louisa Street, Arsenal Street, Broadway and the river

was sold in 1807 for $300. Its value to-day is about $700,000.

In 1802 the forty-one acres of land known as United States Survey 286, bounded roughly by Cherokee and Piedmont Streets, Broadway and the river was sold for $225. It lies opposite Cahokia, and in 1805 John Mullanphy bought it for $500, and made it the western landing of his ferry to that old historic village. It is worth now more than $500,000.

August 27, 1818, the entire east side of Sixth Street, from Clark Avenue to Spruce Street, 228 x 135 feet; that is, one-half the block, was sold for $800, and seven months later the same property was sold again for $4,000.

It may be of interest to note the prices as shown by recent transfers:

In September, 1882, the 41 x 104 feet—the alley, 20 feet wide, had meanwhile been cut through—on the southeast corner of Clark Avenue and Sixth Street, was sold for $9,000. A half interest in the property, 20 x 104, on the south side of Clark Avenue 61 feet east of Sixth Street, was sold, in August, 1896, for $3,000. In December, 1885, the 18 x 104 feet adjoining, and next east of this last property, was transferred for $3,000. In January, 1875, the 36 x 104 feet on the south side of Clark Avenue, 99 feet east of Sixth Street, was sold, with improvements, for $7,490. In April, 1884, the lot 70 x 104 feet, on the north side of Spruce Street, 65 feet east of Sixth Street, changed hands for $11,000. December 31, 1869, the lot 26 1-2 x 104 feet next west of this, sold for $5,875, with the improvements, and, finally, the northeast corner of Spruce and Sixth Streets, 33 1-3 x 104 feet, was sold, with the improvements, under a trustee's deed, in October, 1897, for $10,000.

May 22, 1816, the block of ground bounded by Market Street, Walnut, Fifth, Broadway and Sixth Streets, was sold for $2,500. It is worth now, without improvements, $500,000. In the same year the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, 144 x 135 feet, was sold for $600. Its present value is over $150,000.

In the same year the southwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets, 144 x 135 feet, where the Granite Block is now, was sold by Auguste Chouteau to James Sawyer for the nominal sum of $251, payable, however, $1 in cash, $100 in one year, and $150 worth of tuition to be given by Sawyer to Chouteau's children.

In the same year the northeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets, 120 x 135 feet, was sold for $300. Its present value is over $150,000.

In the same year the north side of Market Street, from Sixth to Seventh Streets, 117 feet front, changed hands for $500. It would change now for not less than $350,000.

So, in the same year, the east side of Fifth Street, from Market to Walnut Street, 288 x 135, brought $742. It would now bring $350,000, if it were for sale at all.

In 1896 the 199 feet on Fifth Street, at the southeast corner of Market Street sold, with the improvements, for $225,000, and the 60 x 127 feet on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, with the improvements, for $225,000; and the 60 x 127 on the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, with the improvements, sold, in 1897, for $120,000.

In January, 1817, the block bounded by Market, Walnut, Sixth and Seventh Streets, 288 x 270 feet, was sold for $1,500. Its present value is $400,500.

In March, 1817, the 114 x 135 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets was transferred for $300. The transfer now would require $150,000.

In April, 1817, the 135 x 135 feet on the northwest corner of Fifth and Market Streets was sold for $300. Its value in 1898 is $200,000.

In October, 1817, the 114 x 135 feet on the southeast corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, was sold for $300.

In February, 1818, the entire frontage on the north side of Market Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, 270 x 185 1-2, and the 135 feet fronting on Market Street, on the northwest corner of Seventh Street, was sold for $450. Eight months later the first tract of 270 x 185 1-2 was sold again for $500. The present value of the two tracts is $300,000.

In July, 1816, the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, 114 x 135 feet, sold for $325. The purchaser carried it for nearly four years, and, in March, 1820, he sold it for $600. The new buyer sold it four days later for $1,200. Its present value is more than $250,000.

In December, 1816, the south side of Pine Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, 270 x 114 feet, was transferred for $640. It is now worth over $500,000.

In January, 1817, the southwest corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, 114 x 135 feet, where the Mercantile Library building is now, was sold for $450. The buyer erected two brick houses on the south half, and three years later, in January, 1820, he sold that half, 57 x 135 feet, for $2,100. The entire corner has a value now of more than $350,000.

In January, 1817, the southeast corner of Sixth and Locust Streets, 114 x 135 feet, was sold for $350. Its present value is over $275,000.

In February, 1817, the southwest corner of Sixth and Pine Streets, 115 x 135 feet, on the north half of which the "Globe-Democrat" building now stands, sold for $300. Its present value is not less than $275,000.

In May, 1817, the northeast corner of Fourth and Olive Streets, fronting 120 feet on Olive Street, sold for $350. It could not be bought to-day for $300,000.

August 5, 1817, the southeast corner of Broadway and Locust Street, 115 x 135 feet, one-fourth the entire block, was sold for $350. In May, 1887, under a trustee's deed, the 28 1-2 x 115, on the east side of Broadway, 57 feet south of Locust Street, was sold, with the building on it, for $48,000; and in March, 1889, the lot 20 1-2 x 86 1-4, on the south side of Locust Street, 115 feet east of Broadway, was sold, with the building, for $22,500. About the same time a lease for the property was negotiated, running until November, 1896, at $2,100 a year.

In August, 1817, the entire block of ground bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Olive and Locust Streets, 228 feet on Sixth Street, and 270 feet on Olive Street, was sold for $2,000. Barr's store now stands on the eastern half of the block, and that portion was transferred in 1879 with the inferior and really valueless improvements on it then, for $200,000. In 1892 the 100 x 109 feet on the northeast corner of Seventh and Olive Streets was leased for 99 years at $15,000 per year, and two years later the lease was sold for $25,000. In March, 1896, a one-fourth interest in the 30 x 113 feet on the southeast corner of Locust and Seventh Streets, was sold for $40,000, and in April 1896, the 25 x 113 feet next east of this was sold by the executor of an estate for $48,725. The original $2,000 would not buy one foot front on Olive Street.

In November, 1817, the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, 115 x 135 feet, was sold for $318. In December, 1895, the 40 x 58 1-4 on the south side of Olive Street, 60 feet east of Seventh Street, was leased for 99 years for $6,000 a year.

In December, 1817, the southeast corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, 120 x 131 feet, was sold for $350. In May, 1820, a portion of the same lot, 59 feet on Locust Street by 120 feet on Fourth Street, was sold for $565, and in October of the same year, five months later, the same 59 feet were sold for $1,000. In February, 1892, 62 x 62 feet on the east side of Fourth Street, 66 feet south of Locust Street, was sold for $75,000. The original 120 x 131 feet is worth over $250,000.

In December, 1818, the southwest corner of Sixth and Olive Streets, 114 x 135 feet, was sold for $300. The deed carried a restriction that the lot should not, within 15 years, be used as a burying ground. Soon after the transfer was made the panic of 1819 came on. The buyer carried it through six long years of financial depression, and finally resold it in 1825 for the price he had given for it, viz: $300. It is worth now more than $400,000.

In January, 1819, the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, 115 x 135 feet, sold for $1,000. In May, 1886, Mr. D. M. Houser bought the 41 x 127 1-2, just immediately on the corner, under a special commissioner's sale in partition, for $79,600, and erected on it the present Houser building. The 115 x 135 feet is worth to-day, without improvements, over $250,000.

In August, 1830, the northwest corner of Sixth and Pine Streets, 115 x 135, sold for $1,000. In January, 1887, the 54 1-2 x 127 1-2 on the corner, with the improvements, sold for $200,000. The value of the entire original corner now is $300,000.

In November, 1819, the southeast corner of Olive and Fifth Streets, 57 x 135 feet, was sold for $250. In April, 1821, the 57 x 135 feet next south of this changed hands at $350. The Insurance Exchange building is now on the 88 x 127 feet, and the value of the lot, without the building, is, at the lowest reasonable estimate, $500,000.

On December 1, 1819, the entire east side of Fifth Street, from Pine to Chestnut Street, was sold for $1,200. The 40 x 115 1-2 on the south side of Pine Street, 95 feet east of Broadway, where the Western Union building is located, was leased, with the building, in June, 1890, for 15 years, for $4,500 a year. The

original tract has a value now of more than $300,000.

In October, 1821, the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, 28 3-4 x 135 feet, was sold for $250. In June, 1893, the 47 x 127 1-2, on the same corner, was sold for $140,000. The improvements were not of sufficient value to be regarded as a part of the transaction.

In September, 1822, the 57 x 135 feet on the northwest corner of Broadway and Olive Street, was sold for $225, and on the same day the 57 x 135 feet next north of it was sold for $175, making $400 for the 114 x 135 feet. In January, 1879, the 28 x 102 feet immediately on the corner, that is, the south half of the frontage, and 102 feet of the 135 feet in depth of the first lot mentioned above, was sold for $52,000, and, in December, 1880, the same 28 x 102 feet was sold for $115,000. In October, 1894, the 57 x 102 feet on the west side of Broadway, 57 feet north of Olive Street, was sold, with the improvements, for $183,700. This is the same 57 feet which was sold in 1822, as noted above, for $175, but it had only 102 feet in depth in 1894, instead of 135 feet as in 1822.

In March, 1888, 50 x 150 feet, on the south side of Washington Avenue, 150 feet east of Twelfth Street, sold for $24,222; in 1895, seven years later, the same property sold for $72,500. There were some improvements, but they formed only a small part of the value of the property. In October, 1877, the 50 x 150 feet next west of the above, that is, 100 feet east of Twelfth Street, sold for $12,140, and in February, 1896, the same property sold for $75,000. In June, 1875, the 50 x 150 feet next west of the last cited property, that is, the 50 x 150 feet, 50 feet east of Twelfth Street, sold for $27,500; and in August, 1897, it sold for $100,000. In February, 1874, the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Twelfth Street, 25 x 150, sold for $10,000; and in September, 1895, the lot next east of it, 25 x 150, brought $45,000, while, in July, 1897, the two changed hands for $150,000.

In the next block east the entire frontage on the south side of Washington Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, 271 x 150 feet, was sold in 1886 for $250,000.

In October, 1888, the lot on the northwest corner of Olive and Tenth Streets, fronting 25 feet on Olive Street, was sold for $50,000. In February, 1896, the lot next west of it, fronting 25 feet and 2 inches on Olive Street, brought $22,000. Both these figures include the improvements. In April, 1897, the two lots sold for $175,000. As the improvements had not increased in value the increase must, of course, have been in the value of the land.

In April, 1880, the northwest corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, 121 x 102 feet, was sold under a trustee's deed for $37,500. In May, 1896, the same property brought $160,000, with the same improvements.

In February, 1880, the property, 76 x 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Locust Streets, was sold for $15,000. In 1888 it sold for $42,700; in 1889, one year later, for $45,000, and in 1892, for $68,400.

In February, 1892, the property 110 feet and 4 inches, by 100 feet and 3 inches, on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Locust Streets, sold for $88,000, and, in November, 1896, the same property sold for $132,000.

The "Lucas Tract," so called because it was purchased from the original grantees by Mr. J. B. C. Lucas and his son, Mr. James H. Lucas, is one which will, in its history, always interest persons who familiarize themselves with the growth of St. Louis real estate values. The tract was bounded, in its general outlines, by Fourth Street on the east, Washington Avenue on the north, Jefferson Avenue on the west, and a line about midway between Chestnut and Market Streets on the south. If the reader will permit seven imaginary lines to run east and west through this tract, dividing it into eight equal strips, the lines being 192 feet and 6 inches apart, he can better grasp the meaning of early values. The lines would divide the tract into the original United States surveys, which were one arpent wide and forty arpents deep—an arpent is reckoned at 192 1-2 feet.

Beginning with the southernmost survey bought by Mr. Lucas, in a general way the land between Market and Chestnut Streets, although this does not describe its exact location, as it lay somewhat at an angle with the streets, and running from Fourth Street to Jefferson Avenue, he paid for this in April, 1808, $157; for the next 192 feet survey north of this, which brought his possessions up nearly to Pine Street, he traded an equal amount of ground in another locality. For the 192 feet next north, bringing his north line half way

between Pine and Olive Streets, he paid, in July, 1807, $100. For the next survey north, extending his property to Olive Street, there was paid in April, 1808, $157. For the next 192 feet north he had paid in the preceding January, $220. This made the northern boundary of the Lucas Tract an extension north of what is now Locust Street. It should be borne in mind that all these strips of 192 1-2 wide ran from Fourth Street to Jefferson Avenue.

The survey next north lying between Locust Street and what would be Vine Street, if the latter were prolonged west, and it was so prolonged in those days, was sold in 1793 for $97. Mr. Lucas bought it in January, 1808, for $220 and sold it during the same year for $450.

The strip next north, which moved the northern boundary to St. Charles Street, and the next strip between St. Charles Street and Washington Avenue was purchased by Mr. James H. Lucas in March, 1847, for $3,000, forty years after the other "surveys" were secured.

For this tract of 272 acres we have the official records, therefore, that there was given in cash $3,854, and in trade a piece of land containing 34 acres, in another location.

The tract comprises to-day the business portion of St. Louis, and at a moderate estimate the same land, without buildings, is worth more than $120,000,000, which, at 5 per cent, would produce an income of $11.64 per minute for every minute in the year, night, day and Sundays.

Panics and Property.

Panics have their victories no less renowned than war, and while the battle of finance and commerce has waged fiercely on many a stubornly contested field, real estate has always survived the conflict and advanced in values at every point where the assault upon that interest has been most severely felt. This having been the history of the real estate market, panics, like poverty, are very inconvenient, but no disgrace for all that.

St. Louis real estate interests, as those of other great cities, have passed through several of these temporarily depressing influences, but as far as values are concerned every trace of those adverse periods has been obliterated in the steady development of this metropolis since the day in 1764, when Auguste Chouteau established a trading post at the foot of Walnut Street, on the site blazed out upon the primeval trees of the forest by Pierre Liguest Laclede, who, with prophetic wisdom, predicted that this location was destined to become one of the greatest cities of America.

At an early date there were no sales of land. The settlers "squatted" upon such soil as they chose, without objection; and it was not until 1766, ten years before the Declaration of Independence, that the rights of possession were regulated by the formal issue of land grants.

Under these primitive conditions the trading post of St. Louis prospered until the Louisiana purchase was completed. The first census was taken in 1806, when there was a population of less than 1,000 people.

Three years later, in 1809, there was a population of 1,400, and then came the first annual assessment for taxes, when real and personal values were placed at $134,516. Of this amount $15,000 was assessed against Auguste Chouteau, and, in addition to that he then owned real estate valued at $61,000 outside of the city limits. It does not appear of record that this land cost him a dollar by way of purchase.

At that period the city limits extended from the river out Biddle Street, to Seventh, and south to Cerre Street; thence east to river. Historians tell us that it was about this date, 1809, that the first era of land speculation set in, and that, under the stimulus of emigration, prices went up amazingly.

In 1876 the city boundaries were extended, taking in an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres, upon which there were 650 houses, 419 of them frame, and assessed, with the land, at less than $1,000,000, producing a public revenue of less than $4,000 annually.

Lucas' first addition, between Market and St. Charles Streets, was platted in the '30s, and Soulard's and O'Fallon's were laid out in 1836. The city limits were extended in 1839, and again in 1841. Following this many other additions were laid out during an interval of 15 years, until in 1855 the city embraced 17 square miles of territory, assessed at $59,609,289.

Stoddard addition was laid out in 1855 by Hiram W. Leffingwell, recently deceased, the founder of Forest Park, and through whose genius Grand Avenue was also established. The auction of Stoddard addition lots was the greatest public sale that had ever taken place until the great auction sale of Tyler Place, June 9 and 10, 1890, when 47,000 front feet

were sold at public auction for $1,129,929 in twelve hours.

Numerous other auction sales were held, and farm property as far out as where Clayton is now situated sold at $500 to $1,000 an acre. This was during the wild cat currency period when any kind of property was considered preferable to the State Bank notes. In those times real estate sold at any price asked in any locality. In 1859 the Missouri (street) railway, with its cars running out to Twelfth Street was the only street car line in the city. The Broadway line started the same year, giving an impetus to real estate speculation in those times, before the war, just as rapid transit has had its exhilarating effect upon values within recent years. But the State banks failed, and the greatest panic prior to the outbreak of the Civil War ensued, killing the booms of the early days of Kirkwood and Webster Groves, and correspondingly depreciating the demand for all city property. Prices dropped proportionately, as "the dollars of our daddies" were then the only purchasing power, and were of great value.

Following close upon this panic came the devastating war for the preservation of the Union, bringing its era of inflated greenback currency, when real estate came into demand in 1865, at prices vastly enhanced over the highest values ever placed upon property. In the meantime gold had reached a premium of $2.93 on the dollar. The people had an abundance of Government money. With a recollection of the distress caused by the failure of the State banks, together with an existing doubt as to the final supremacy of the Federal armies, capitalists and tradesmen, contractors and soldiers poured their surplus paper money into real estate and home building. Many of our palatial old mansions were built and paid for out of the profits of the war, while prices kept on going higher and higher; the real estate agents being in the field with three or four auctions nearly every day, from 1868 to 1873. The financial crisis of 1873 put a stop to this brilliant epoch in the real estate market of the country, and the people were in the throes of another panic, unlike any that preceded or which has succeeded it. There was a scramble for gold. Securities were practically valuless. A vast amount of money, deferred payments on property purchased, and loans on real estate, became due. Renewals were rarely granted or considered. Creditors clamored for their money. The payment of fabulous interest rates did not appease the gold-hungry people. They were crazy for money, gold, or the greenbacks, which they could demand the government to redeem in gold. Under these conditions collections were forced by foreclosure, and prices went off fifty per cent or more, a great deal of property, both vacant and improved, having changed ownership for simply the amount of encumbrance that had been placed upon it.

This condition of affairs lasted without much change until the congressional enactment for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, when gold began to circulate, and real estate interests commenced to rally again. There was plenty of work for them and formed a nucleus for the prosperous era that followed to 1893. This latter period of gradual improvement, covering a lapse of nearly twenty years, the pinnacle being reached in January, 1893, is the most interesting era in the development of St. Louis real estate. It commenced about the time of the opening to public traffic of the renowned Eads bridge, and continued for a short time after the Merchants' bridge, the second highway over the Mississippi River, which linked the north end of the city with Madison, over in Illinois. All that St. Louis has to boast of in the way of metropolitan achievements has been acquired since '73, and infinitely the greatest success has been made within the past twelve years; reconstructed streets, electric railways, modern buildings, most rapid increase in manufactures, wealth and population; all this has come to us since 1885, starting with the first cable road in 1884, when the street railways carried only 30,000,000 people annually, whereas, it is now estimated that 240,000,000 passengers are carried every year within the city's area of forty-four square miles.

Looking Backward.

A study of the probable future expansion of the city naturally leads to a consideration of its growth in the past. A hundred years ago St. Louis was a little trading village on the Mississippi River, and the ground now occupied by dwelling houses, and even business houses and factories, was covered with forest trees and to a great extent unexplored. The population was probably between 600 and 700, Carondelet being a separate village with less than 200 residents. St. Louis had no regular limits or boundaries,

but its business was transacted on Main and Second Streets, and its dwelling houses were located in the same section.

In 1803 the Louisiana purchase brought St. Louis within the boundaries of the United States. The population was then between 800 and 900, and the town limits can best be understood from the locations of the business and professional men of the time. Auguste Chouteau resided on Main, near Market; Pierre Chouteau had a store, with residence above, on the corner of Main and Washington Avenue. Ground at that time was not valued at so much per front foot, and a stone wall protected Mr. Chouteau's orchard, which adjoined his store, from stray depredators.

About one block was occupied by Mr. Chouteau and his store, dwelling rooms and orchard. The baking business was monopolized by one Leclerc, whose bakery was on Main, close to where Elm Street now intersects that street. There were three blacksmith shops, all on Main Street, one near Elm, another near Morgan, and the third near Carr. The two village taverns were on opposite corners of Main and Locust Streets. The entire square on Second Street between Pine and Chestnut, east of the present Merchants' Exchange building, was occupied by the Debreuil family. There were a few straggling houses a block farther up the bluffs, but the town was really confined to an area of some three blocks on the river front.

St. Louis was incorporated as a town in 1809, and its boundaries were then more clearly defined. The north line was between Ashley and Biddle Street, with Cerre Street as the extreme southern limit, Seventh Street was the limit on the west, but the records show that there were more forest trees than buildings beyond Fourth. In 1822, or just three-quarters of a century ago, St. Louis was incorporated as a city, with an estimated population of 5,000. All the improvements were still between three or four blocks of the river, and there was no change in the western boundary. There was a small absorption of territory on the north, and the southern boundary was extended to Labadie and Convent Streets. This made the city's area 385 acres, and within its corporate limits there were 419 frame and 231 brick or stone structures, giving a total of 650 houses. More than once during the last half-dozen years as many new houses as this have been completed in St. Louis within a single month. This city's income from taxation during its first corporate year was in the neighborhood of $4,000, on an assessed valuation which fell a little below the million mark.

The next extension of the city limits was in the year 1839, by which time the population had grown to 16,000, and the assessed valuation to $8,650,000. Only five city blocks were absorbed by the extension. In 1841, however, a much more extensive addition was made. The northern boundary was extended to a point between Dock and Buchanan Streets, and the southern to Wyoming and Anna. The west line extended from Main, near Dock, to Chouteau Avenue, 100 feet west of Second Carondelet Avenue, and thence along that street to Wyoming. The extension increased the assessed valuation to about $12,000,000, and the acreage to about 2,600. It took the town of North St. Louis, which extended from the river to Twelfth Street, between Madison and Montgomery; the village of Central St. Louis, and adjoining subdivision, as well as several other additions which have long since lost their identity outside of the title abstracts and legal descriptions.

In 1855 the city limits were again extended, and for the first time Grand Avenue, became the western boundary. The same thoroughfare, or rather a line 660 feet beyond it, also furnished the northern boundary, and the southern limits were extended to Keokuk Street. Stoddard addition, dedicated in 1851, was absorbed by this extension, as well as Compton Hill addition, South St. Louis, and fifty or sixty other additions or subdivisions. The area of St. Louis was increased to about seventeen square miles, and the assessed valuation to nearly $60,000,000.

In 1870 Carondelet became part of St. Louis, the city limits were considerably extended and the assessed valuation extended to $123,800,000. The imaginary line, 660 feet west of Grand Avenue, continued to be the western limits, and this boundary was still beyond the district actually used for urban purposes.

Six years later the scheme and charter was adopted, with the city limits as they now remain. The area was increased 62 1-4 square miles, and the assessed valuation to $181,345,560. There has been no increase in the city's nominal area for the last twenty-one years, but the actual area built upon has increased

with continuous rapidity, and the assessed valuation has been practically doubled.

Dividing the last twenty years into two decades, it is interesting and instructive to note how the city has expanded during each. Twelve years ago, it will be remembered, the natural termini of street railways running west was Grand Avenue. The Easton Avenue line had a horse car extension to Rinkelville, the Lindell possessed a "bobtail" single track loop as far as Vandeventer, and the Market Street line ran an extension through the fields to Forest Park. The old Narrow Gauge road ran occasional trains on a fearfully and wonderfully devised schedule through Cabanne out into the country, but the service was too spasmodic to justify, let alone encourage, home building in that section by people engaged in daily business down town. The Olive Street horse cars ran to Grand Avenue only; the Chouteau Avenue line, which now reaches the city limits, stopped a block or two east of Grand Avenue, and other roads which now go into and through the new limits were not even dreamed of.

There was no demand for daily transportation beyond Grand Avenue, because the city practically ended at that thoroughfare. As extensions were built during the closing years of the "eighties," sneering allusions were made to running through "cabbage patches," and enterprises since amply justified were denounced as "speculative" and "half century ahead of the times."

To-day the area actually built up west of Grand Avenue is by measurement greater than that east of it. The houses are less crowded together, but the mileage of streets transformed from lanes during the ten years is an object lesson to the student of real estate and to the man who bases his ideas of future values on the happenings of the past and the certainty of their repetition. In the central section of the extended limits—the West End—the city is practically built up clear to the limits and some blocks beyond it. Here and there vacant lots, and even blocks, can be found, but these are rapidly disappearing and the St. Louisan who wishes to follow Horace Greeley's advice in the selection of a home site will soon have to locate outside the corporate limits, from necessity, if not from choice.

The southwestern expansion has been almost as remarkable. Tyler Place and Dundee Place have been transformed from desert wastes into attractive and well built-up sections. All along the River des Peres subdivisions have grown up in all directions until they have become merged into each other, with the result that there is a continuous line of improvement several blocks in width, clear out to the southwestern limits beyond Benton, and for eight or ten miles out into the county.

The only large tracts of land within the corporate limits not built up lie in the extreme southwest and northwest portions of the city. Their aggregate area is less than one-third the district built up within the last ten years, and it is only natural, therefore, that the question of a further extension of the limits is becoming a live one. Webster, Kirkwood, Clayton, Ferguson and intervening settlements and subdivisions are parts of St. Louis in everything but name. Steam and street railways bring them within easy access, electric light is furnished in many portions of them from plants in St. Louis. and arrangements are now being made to extend the city water mains so that houses in the most thickly settled portions of the county may be supplied from the St. Louis water works. Just how soon the extension will be made can not be said, but the date can not be a distant one, and shrewd investors are already being guided accordingly.

There is a marked difference in many instances between the value and price of real estate. In boom towns the price is often many times greater than either the intrinsic or extrinsic value. Future possibilities, miscalled prospects, are unduly discounted, and prices soon reach the inevitable danger mark, with the usual disastrous reaction. In St. Louis the reverse has been the case. There has never been a real estate boom, nor even extensive trading in options. The demand has almost invariably been measured by the activity in building, and exceptional appreciation has almost invariably been caused by impending scarcity. The year 1892 may be cited as an example. Sales during that year aggregated $62,000,000—an increase of 50 per cent over the total for the preceding twelve months. But during the same year the expenditure upon new buildings exceded $20,000,000. The increased demand, with the legitimate increase in price which was the natural accompaniment, was, moreover, the culmination of three years of building activity, resulting in the erection of more than 15,000 structures and the absorp-

tion of a lot frontage of 100 miles. National financial conditions have operated against any general advance in prices since 1892, but the giant strides made by the commerce and manufactures of St. Louis have materially enhanced values of downtown property, and especially of corners, which are now exceedingly hard to obtain. With a restoration of confidence nationally, there will, as a matter of course, be a marked increase in the demand for St. Louis real estate, and the upward movement in prices, only temporarily checked, will be resumed all along the line.

During the year 1892 the demand for new buildings in St. Louis was so great that in order to supply it, thirty-nine miles of street front were built upon, and transferred from the unimproved to the improved column. There was no boom and no unnatural inflation. The demand preceded the supply, and that the latter only in part satisfied the former is evidenced by the continued heavy expenditure in building during the succeeding years of national financial uneasiness. The phenomenal revival in trade and commerce in St. Louis during the year 1897, and the authentic announcement of the proposed removal to it of several large manufacturing and commercial establishments, indicate that the city will continue to grow rapidly, and that a scarcity, rather than an over-supply, of business houses and dwellings may be looked for in the near future.

Sixty years ago 3,725 acres of "commons" east of Twelfth Street were offered for sale by authority of the State Legislature. The aggregate price accepted was about $450,000, but the municipal records tell us that the purchasers thought they offered too much, and most of them declined to complete. Within the last fifty years the "commons" were again offered and sold at about $50 per acre; and within fifteen years of these ill-advised sales the value rose to about $1,000 per acre. Thus were large fortunes made, and the foundations laid for many much larger ones.

It is not necessary to go back fifty, or even thirty, years for illustrations of shrewd buying of St. Louis real estate, with results at once sensational and legitimate. The ground now occupied by Westmoreland and Portland Places could have been bought fifteen years ago for $2,000 per acre. To-day it is worth more than $150 per front foot, or over $30,000 per acre. Owners of homesteads in the Cabanne district in many cases sold out at prices far in advance of their wildest hopes a few years previously, but the purchasers soon proved that there was method in their apparent madness by more than doubling their money in a few months.

Twelve years ago Easton Avenue property had little or no market, and ground on the old race course track was regarded as suburban in character and of small cash value. There were a few small country stores on Easton Avenue, and a few inexpensive residences, most of them east of King's Highway. The cabling of the Citizens' Street Car Line as far west as that thoroughfare, and the grading of Easton Avenue to the same point brought into immediate prominence a section of the city hitherto completely overlooked by investors and operators. Inside lots which had been for sale at less than $10 per foot were immediately sought after at $20 and $30, and corners which had been offered at $20 were in demand at $50. A majority of the purchasers improved their holdings, and prices have continued to advance until inside lots have become legitimately worth from $80 to $100 per front foot, with corners very much more. The subsequent extension of rapid transit to the city limits has had an equally marked influence on values, and has enabled far-seeing buyers to make immense profits.

These instances of legitimate and permanent increase in values of residence property are not isolated or exceptional. The population of St. Louis has increased fully 80 per cent during the last fifteen years, and this fact alone has more than justified the enhancement it did so much to produce. In every residence section of the city the improvements have been manifest, more conspicuously so, of course, in desirable localities brought into the market by rapid transit lines.

As already mentioned, the only large tracts of land within the city limits not built up are to be found in the northwest and southwest portions. To the investor the opportunities for making money by means of a small outlay without risk are exceptionally numerous in the southwest. As soon as projected street railway extensions bring the property into the market, sales by the acre will become matters of history only, and values will promptly double. The end of the century will find the population of St. Louis very close to 800,000, and the next five years will see an absorption

of vacant lots fully equal to that of the five preceding. In other words, history will repeat itself, and there is no reason why the profits of investors in St. Louis realty should not be as large in the future as in the past.

The growth of St. Louis has been even more eloquently demonstrated in the downtown district. We have noted how tenaciously the business section held to the bluffs, and to the four or five streets which ran along them parallel to the river. It took half a century to bring Broadway to the front as a commercial thoroughfare, and when the Federal building was located as far west as Eighth Street much unfavorable comment was created. It is only within the last ten years that Washington Avenue has become a great wholesale street west of Seventh Street, and Twelfth Street has come to the front within a much shorter period. Lucas Place ten years ago was scarcely thought of in connection with business, but to-day some of the largest factories and business houses in the city are located on it. The western movement has been forced forward by the growth of the city's commercial interests. Between 1880 and 1890 the value of the annual manufactured product increased $100,000,000, and during the last seven years another gain of equal amount has been accomplished. Everything points to still greater advance, and people who a few years ago reluctantly admitted that Twelfth Street would some day become the western limit of the strictly business section, now concede that Jefferson Avenue will before long be spoken of with good reason as "downtown."

The influence of expanding business has been very apparent in downtown values. In the opinion of many who have given the subject careful thought, prices of business sites have not yet approximated figures which in a few years will be looked upon as normal.

FESTUS J. WADE.

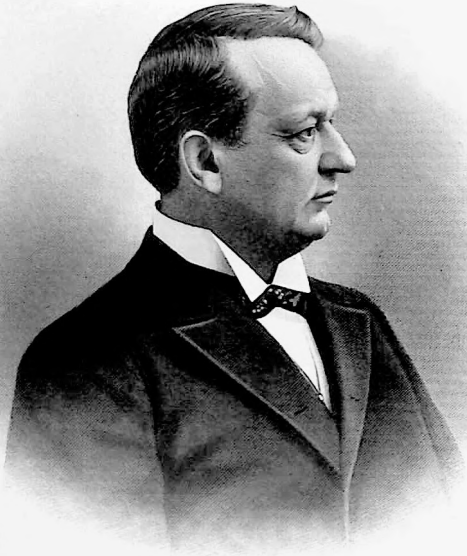
Reber, Samuel, lawyer and jurist, was born in Ohio in 1813, and died in that State at Cincinnati in 1879. He came to St. Louis a well equipped lawyer in 1842, and in 1856 was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterward became judge of the Circuit Court. In 1867 he resigned from the bench and engaged in practice. He was a man of fine legal attainments, reserved and dignified in manner, and one in whom the people had great confidence on account of his sterling qualities.

Recollects.—A branch of the Franciscan order of monks, whose name was designed to indicate that the aim of their lives is the recollection of God and the forgetfulness of worldly things. The Recollect Fathers were the founders of the Canadian missions. They were expelled when the English, under Admiral Kirke, took possession of Canada in 1629, and when France again obtained control of the country, Cardinal Richelieu confided the spiritual control of New France to the Jesuits. There was much rivalry between the two religious orders in the early attempts to establish a Christian civilization in the Mississippi Valley, but the Jesuits left a far stronger impress upon the history of this region than their rivals in the field of missionary work.

Recorder of Voters, a State office for the city of St. Louis, was created in 1878, the recorder being appointed by the Governor, and having ministerial charge of the registration of voters, the custody of ballot boxes, and other arrangements of elections. The office was abolished in 1895 and superseded by the board of election commissioners. (See "Election Commissioners").

Records, French and Spanish.—See "Archives."

Recruiting Station.—The United States recruiting station has been maintained in St. Louis since July 1, 1895. At this date (1897) only old soldiers are re-enlisted, the army being full. The recruits are sent principally to the Eighth United States Cavalry, stationed in Dakota and Montana, and the average number of recruits received here monthly is twenty-four, or about three hundred annually. For every ten men accepted two hundred and fifty are rejected for various causes, the number received being less than 10 per cent. Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, unmarried, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and able to speak, read and write the English language. Original enlistments are confined to persons who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declaration of intention to become such. The pay of privates is $13 per



month. All soldiers receive from the government, in addition to their pay, rations, clothing, bedding, medicines and medical attendance. The sum of twelve and one-half cents per month is deducted from the soldiers' pay for the support of the Soldiers' Home at Washington—open to all soldiers who have served twenty years. After thirty years' service they are entitled to be retired and to receive three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed in the grade held at the time of retirement.

Red Men, Independent Order of.—A secret society formed by members of the Improved Order of Red Men in Baltimore, who withdrew from the organization last named in 1850. The Grand Tribe of the Independent Order was chartered June 11th of that year, and within a few years thereafter many subordinate tribes were established throughout the United States. Several tribes were in existence in St. Louis prior to 1880, but soon after that the order ceased to exist in this city.

Red Men, Order of.—Prior to the Revolution there was a feeling of antagonism to secret societies in the colonies, especially marked as to those societies which were of English origin. At the same time the need was felt of some such organizations to aid the colonists in attaining a higher degree of religious, social and political freedom than was accessible through the ordinary avenues of civil life under the then existing forms of government, and efforts were made to organize associations that were truly and purely American in character. The result was that in 1776 the Red Men's societies came into existence, being founded on customs and traditions of the Indians. These societies became especially popular in Pennsylvania, and many years later—in 1833—the Improved Order of Red Men became their legitimate successor. The first great council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States met in 1847. The first tribe organized in Missouri was established in St. Louis in 1858, and was named "Minnehaha Tribe." Three tribes were in existence in the city in 1897.

Reed, Christopher, lawyer, was born April 18, 1849, in the State of North Carolina. The family to which he belongs was transplanted to this country from England some time prior to the War of the Revolution, when three brothers came from England together, one locating in the State of New York, one in the State of Virginia, and one in the State of North Carolina. Honorable Thomas B. Reed, present Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress, descends from the New York branch, and the subject of this sketch descends from the North Carolina branch and is a lineal descendant of John Reed, of Prest Wick Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who was a son of Christopher Reed, of Chip Chase Castle, in the County of Northumberland, and Sarah, his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Blake, first baronet of Twistle Castle, County Durham. The subject of this sketch is a son of Rev. L. S. Reed (now deceased), who was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years or more, and was known throughout the State of Virginia as one of the leading divines of that denomination. The maiden name of his mother was Pharaba White, who was a member of an old North Carolina family of the best and purest record. With his parents he removed from North Carolina to Virginia early in life, and was therefore reared in the "Old Dominion." After being fitted for college he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained as a student for four years, and was while there a pupil of the renowned philologist, Basil L. Gildersleeve. Among his associates and classmates at that time were Henry W. Grady, afterward Georgia's gifted orator; Honorable John W. Daniel, for many years United States Senator from Virginia, and Charles W. Faulkner, likewise United States Senator from West Virginia; Honorable John S. Wise, now a member of the New York bar; Honorable Isadore Raynor, a prominent lawyer and former Congressman from Baltimore; ex-Chief Justice Shepard Barclay, Judge J. B. Gantt, Judge William C. Marshall, of Missouri, ex-Judge James A. Seddon, and William H. Clopton, ex-United States District Attorney, and the late Arthur Lee, of St. Louis, Missouri.

He was admitted to the bar in 1870 in the State of Virginia, and was for a brief time commonwealth's attorney, by appointment, for one of its counties. In 1871 he located in New York City, where he gave his time and attention to witnessing trials of great cases by eminent lawyers of that city. Having completed his period of training and tuition in the great metropolis of the nation, he located, in 1874,

in the State of Kansas, at that time the most promising field for a young, ambitious man. Soon after locating in the State of Kansas he built up a good business, and was for nine years city attorney and county attorney of one of its best counties. This latter office in that State comprises the work of county counsel and criminal prosecutor, and in both branches of the office he attained a high reputation, and was regarded throughout the State as the strongest young advocate at the bar. In 1887 he was nominated by acclamation for judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, then the most important in the State of Kansas, and his nomination was confirmed by a big majority at the polls. In 1891 he was again nominated by acclamation, and afterward elected by a still larger majority. In 1895 he was again nominated for the office, but declined to be a candidate, as he had wearied of the turmoil of politics. He held this judicial station for eight years, and conducted all the litigation growing out of the great "boom" that made Wichita the chief city of Southwest Kansas. During his term of service on the bench his decisions bear testimony to the fact that he was a close student of the underlying principles of jurisprudence. At the close of his term on the bench the "Wichita Daily Eagle" said of him: "He closes a career in this State which, while being rich in jurisprudence, has been rigorously just. Eight years as public servant made him the unanimous choice of the Republican party for four years longer, which, if his private interests had not prompted him to decline, would have been confirmed by a large majority of his constituents."

While a resident of Wichita he was dean of the law faculty of Garfield University, serving from 1888 to 1896 in that capacity. In February, 1896, seeking a larger professional field, he located in the State of Missouri, at Kansas City, and shortly thereafter in the city of St. Louis.

While a resident of the State of Kansas he was frequently and strongly spoken of for the highest offices in the gift of the people, including that of United States Senator, but he always turned a deaf ear to the siren voice of politics, as he only had a professional ambition and desired only to be known as a sound lawyer.

He ranks very high as a trial lawyer and as a most scholarly orator. Indeed, he easily ranks among the first lawyers of St. Louis or elsewhere. He belonged to that trinity of orators which at one time existed in the State of Kansas, composed of Honorable John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator; Honorable George R. Peck, now general solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and the subject of this sketch.

In 1880 he married Miss May Williams, daughter of Honorable R. E. Williams, of Bloomington, Illinois, who was the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State. By this marriage there were two children—Robert and Eliza.

Reformed Church Mission, an independent mission founded by Rev. J. C. Horning in a public hall at the corner of Taylor and Delmar Avenues, in October of 1897.

Rekinger, Nicholas, merchant, was born September 26, 1825, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany, son of a worthy farmer, who was also named Nicholas Rekinger. He was educated in the parochial schools of his native town, and then served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade. After completing his term of service as an apprentice, he worked as a journeyman in various German cities until 1849, when he immigrated to this country. Upon his arrival in the United States, he first worked for a time in New York City, later went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and finally came to St. Louis in 1850. Here he entered the employ of an old-time retail shoe dealer named Bishop, whose place of business was on Locust Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Working steadily and industriously, he accumulated means sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account in 1855, and he then established a shoe store and shops on Morgan Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, on a part of the ground now occupied by the Union Market. In 1860 he established another store in the same block, which he conducted until about the time the Civil War began. He made substantial progress toward the accumulation of a fortune, and in 1866 purchased the ground and building at 612 Morgan Street, removing to that location immediately afterward. There he carried on a prosperous business for seventeen years thereafter, retiring from mercantile pursuits in 1883. Since that time his various real estate and property interests have demanded

his attention, and he has engaged in no other business. During the Civil War Mr. Rekinger served as a member of the Missouri State Militia, which rendered efficient services to the general government in preserving order in the city of St. Louis and repelling Confederate invasions. In politics he has always been independent, and in religion he is a Catholic. His strict integrity and exact rectitude in all his business affairs have gained for him the high esteem of all with whom he has been associated in the affairs of every-day life, and all feel that he well deserves the good fortune which has come to him. April 15, 1855, Mr. Rekinger married Miss Annie Tobin, daughter of Frank Tobin, of St. Louis, their marriage being solemnized at St. Joseph's Church, located at the corner of Eleventh and Biddle Streets. Their surviving children are Frank F. Rekinger, Mrs. Annie Abel, wife of Walter Abel, of St. Louis, and Lilly Rekinger.

Reliable Protection, Order of.—A mutual benefit and fraternal association organized in St. Louis in 1891. It attracted only a small number of members, did not extend outside of St. Louis, and passed out of existence in 1895.

Relief Boat Sent to Flood Sufferers.—In the spring of 1884 the country adjacent to the mouth of Red River and the Mississippi was devastated by a flood which left thousands of people homeless and suffering for food. On April 1st of that year the relief boat, "General Menard," left St. Louis, loaded with two hundred thousand rations, consisting of bread and meat, coffee and sugar, all of which was in due time distributed to those for whom they were intended. The secretary of the Red Cross Society also placed on board the boat a quantity of grain for the horses and cattle in the stricken district.

Religious Press.—It may be said advisedly that in the matter of periodical religious literature St. Louis stands pre-eminently before any other city in the Mississippi Valley. That which is yet current is unsurpassable in point of literary character and extent of field of influence, while that of earlier date, and now extinct, forms a chapter of history of rare interest, marked, as it was, by an earnestness of purpose and courageousness of conduct that would be impossible under existing conditions. The first religious publications date back to the third decade of the present century. The wealth and culture of the city were essentially Catholic, and the St. Louis University, the first and most important institution of learning in the West, exercised an all-powerful influence. In the nature of these conditions it could not be otherwise than that the earliest publications should be controlled by these interests, be representative of them, and disseminators of their principles. With the single exception of the short-lived semi-religious "Observer," edited by the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the Catholic press stood alone in the religious field until 1842-4, when two Protestant missionary periodicals came into being, and their number was not materially increased during that decade. In 1850, and for a few years immediately following, there were stirring scenes in the religious newspaper field, and in that time most of the now existing religious journals had their beginning. There were many wrecks of fortune in the effort to establish denominational papers, yet, in most cases, the effort was not altogether in vain, for it endured as a vital force, making possible later successes as the reward of other laborers. It was this period that witnessed the greatest activity on the part of the conductors of religious journals. The first and largest foreign immigration had set in, and notable among the newcomers, not only in numbers but in force of character, were the German revolutionists of 1848. Many of these had expatriated themselves, while among them were not a few who had been virtually banished because of the conspicuous part they had taken in the disturbed affairs of the Fatherland. Many were freethinkers, and the presses which they set up teemed with doctrines provoking sharp rejoinder on the part of the Catholic journals, and leading to the establishment of others to counteract their influence. Soon followed the "Know-Nothing" movement, which led to increased bitterness, and even to deeds of violence. This contest might have continued had it not been for a rapidly developing interest in the question of slavery in the territories. That issue was a new one, but it was met with no less passion than marked that which had preceded it. In these momentous questions there was a religious press on either side; and, in some cases, the zeal of editorial writers led to an excess of feeling and an intemperance of expression that is rarely exhibited by the secular press

of to-day. It is to be regretted that so little is to be learned of these earlier newspapers and magazines. In few cases are even occasional copies to be found, while the old-time editors and publishers have removed or died, or, if living, have but indistinct recollection of that which engaged their attention so earnestly more than a half century ago.

Roman Catholic.

The first religious periodical published in St. Louis, and probably in the Mississippi Valley, was the "Shepherd of the Valley," Catholic, which first appeared in 1832, and was edited by Bishop Rosati. Its history is obscure, and it suspended in 1836. Contemporaneous history makes mention of the "Catholic Banner," weekly, as appearing in 1839, and of its suspension soon afterward. John Mullen is named as the editor and publisher. The "Catholic Cabinet," edited by Archbishop Kenrick, was published from May, 1843, to May, 1845. The "Catholic News-Letter," weekly, first appeared in November, 1845, and ceased to exist April 1, 1848. The editorial work was performed by various priests, whose names are forgotten, under the general supervision of Archbishop Kenrick. The Rev. Father O'Hanlon, who was editor when the paper suspended, is now living in Dublin, Ireland. In 1850 Archbishop Kenrick began the publication of a weekly paper, which he named the "Shepherd of the Valley," out of respect for the memory of the older paper of the same name, which had been established by his friend and ecclesiastical predecessor, Bishop Rosati. He soon found editorial labor irksome, and too much to be added to his church duties, and he sent to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for Mr. Robert A. Bakewell (at a later day judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and yet living in this city), who was there engaged on a Catholic paper, and installed him as editor of the "Shepherd of the Valley." Mr. Bakewell and the publisher (Richard Phillips) did not long agree, and the latter named retired, leaving the management to Mr. Bakewell alone. Financial difficulties ensued, and in June, 1854, the paper suspended. Throughout its career it was a most uncompromising advocate of Catholicism, and in a time when religious antagonisms were peculiarly bitter. In this connection it is curious to note that, when the paper ceased to exist, its material was purchased by aggressive anti-Catholics, the Rev. J. H. High and M. J. Gilman, LL. D., who at once began the publication of the "True Shepherd of the Valley and St. Louis Know-Nothing." This, in its turn, soon suspended. There was now no Catholic paper in the English language, until March 10, 1855, when the "St. Louis Leader" made its appearance, under the editorial management of Dr. J. V. Huntingdon. He was editor of the "Metropolitan Magazine," published at Baltimore, Maryland, when he came to St. Louis, at the solicitation of prominent Catholics, who desired him to lecture and otherwise aid in the establishment of a Catholic journal. He was greeted so cordially, and the opportunity appeared so promising, that he essayed the undertaking himself. In the summer of 1856 he decided to enter the political field, and established the "Daily Evening Leader," which strongly advocated the election of the Democratic presidential and other candidates. Meanwhile he continued the weekly in its original design. It soon, however, ceased to be anything but a literary journal, and in 1858 its publication was discontinued. In 1858, B. Doran Killian, an attorney, and a strong advocate of Fenianism, began the publication of the "Western Banner," and discontinued it about 1860. In 1865 James Clements instituted the "Guardian." He managed it, editorially and in a business way, until 1868, when he discontinued it, disposing of the material to the Rev. Father Phelan, owner of the "Western Watchman."

The "Western Watchman," weekly, made its first appearance at Edina, Missouri, in 1865, under the editorial and business management of the Rev. D. S. Phelan. Having refused to subscribe to the "test oath" prescribed by the Drake Constitution, he was imprisoned for a time, and, on being released, made vigorous use of the columns of his paper in an endeavor to secure the repeal of the obnoxious legislation. In 1867 he was transferred to a St. Louis parish, and brought his paper with him. From that day to this his management has been uninterrupted. From its beginning the "Western Watchman" has been noted for its self-assertion and vigor of expression. It has been condemned by some bishops for its opposition to American interference in the strife between the Pope and the Italian government. Again, it has been censured by some bishops for its opposition to episcopal interference in the affairs of patriotic societies. Again, it was condemned

for its defense of the lower clergy against what he held to be the uncanonical arbitrariness of certain bishops. A fourth time it was condemned, and this time by the archbishop of the city wherein it was published, for its assertion of the rights of the Catholic press. The "Western Watchman" has always been a Democratic, as well as a religious, paper. In 1887 it advocated free silver. It opposed the War with Spain, but, since transoceanic territory has been acquired, it urges its retention. It advocates the present public school system for all the people, and a strictly religious parish school system for Catholics. The "Western Watchman" circulates largely throughout the Mississippi Valley, in the West, and in the Northwest. A St. Louis edition, differing only in the space given to local religious news, is issued as the "Sunday Watchman."

The "Church Progress and Catholic World," weekly, is a consolidation of two Catholic papers, the titles of which appear as its present name. The "Church Progress" was published at Marshall, Illinois, from its beginning in 1878 until 1888, when it was consolidated with the "Catholic World." At the outset the "Church Progress" was a monthly parish record, but soon became a weekly, devoted principally to Catholic news and literature. It covered a large field and attained a circulation of 6,000 copies, a phenomenal number to emanate from a country town. The Rev. Father C. Kuhlman was editor and publisher. The "Catholic World," of St. Louis, was founded in 1885, being published by the World Publishing Company. In 1887 it was purchased by the St. Louis Catholic Publishing Company, which, in February, 1888, bought the "Church Progress," and consolidated the two papers. In March of the same year the company incorporated as the Catholic Publishing Company of St. Louis. The Rev. C. F. O'Leary was the first editor of the "Catholic World." He resigned in August, 1886. Conde B. Pallen, Ph. D., LL. D., succeeded to the editorial management, serving until 1896, when he resigned, and the paper was conducted by an executive committee appointed by the board of directors. This arrangement continued until March, 1899, when Mr. Pallen resumed editorial control. The "Church Progress and Catholic World" is calm and dispassionate in tone, yet never hesitates to advocate a just cause, or to antagonize a wrong one, as its editor regards it. It circulates largely in Missouri and all adjacent States.

The "Review," monthly, was established April 1, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, by Mr. Arthur Preuss and Mr. William Kuhlman. Six months later it became a weekly. In April, 1895, Mr. Kuhlman retired, and Mr. Preuss became sole owner and editor, and so continues. In July, 1895, he moved the paper to St. Louis. It is an independent Catholic paper, discussing largely questions on philosophic lines. No advertisements are admitted to its columns.

Presbyterian.

The "St. Louis Observer" first appeared in 1833 or 1834, under the editorial management of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian, who had lately withdrawn from a partnership interest in the "St. Louis Times," to whose columns he had given a strong religious and anti-slavery bias, to the great dissatisfaction of his business colleagues. Coming into possession of a paper of his own in the "Observer," he gave yet freer expression to his sentiments, rendering himself and his journal exceedingly obnoxious to a people whose sympathies were almost entirely at variance with his own. The feeling against him culminated in June, 1836, when a mob attacked the "Observer" office, breaking up the press, and throwing the type into the river. This ended Mr. Lovejoy's newspaper experience in St. Louis. He at once removed to Alton, where he resumed the publication of his paper, which eventually resulted in his death at the hands of a mob. The "St. Louis Observer," while not a denominational paper in the strict sense of the word, was undoubtedly a religious paper, and, so far as can be ascertained, was the first of Protestant journals. In 1840 appeared "The Truth," the purpose of which was to "disseminate religious instruction." The Rev. James H. Brookes was editor, and the publication was maintained by Mr. Edward Bredell, a wealthy and benevolent Presbyterian, during its short existence. In 1843 the "St. Louis Presbyterian" began publication; it was edited by the Rev. E. Thompson. The Rev. N. L. Rice appears as the editor in 1854. In 1862 John H. Schenck, one of the proprietors, was arrested for holding a commission in the Confederate Army, and, as all trace of the paper is lost at this time, it presumably suspended.

In March, 1866, the Rev. Robert P. Farris, D. D., the Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., and Mr. Edward Bredell began the publication of the "Missouri Presbyterian," as an organ of the Southern Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in advocacy of the policy of that branch of the denomination which contended that the church should confine itself to spiritual concerns, and refrain from participation in political matters. Dr. Farris was chosen as editor, and the business management was vested in Mr. A. F. Cox. In 1873 the name of the paper was changed to the "Old School Presbyterian." In 1875 the St. Louis Presbyterian Publishing Company was formed, and acquired the paper, changing its name to the "St. Louis Presbyterian." Dr. Farris retained the editorial management, and in 1880 he became proprietor also. In 1895 the paper was purchased by a stock company, which removed it to Columbia, Missouri.

"The St. Louis Evangelist" was founded and edited by the Rev. J. W. Allen, D. D., in January, 1875. It was a monthly until 1883, when it became a weekly, and the Rev. E. Cooper, D. D., became the editor, Dr. Allen assuming the business management. Dr. Cooper was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D., and shortly after the change the title of the "Mid-Continent" was given to the paper, this following the purchase and absorption of a Kansas paper of that name. Dr. Taylor retired from the editorship in 1891, and for some months the paper was edited by the Rev. William R. Henderson, D. D. In January, 1892, the Rev. Meade C. Williams, D. D., became editor-in-chief, Dr. Henderson remaining as associate editor for two years. In 1894 Mr. David R. Williams, son of the editor, became managing editor. In January, 1897, the "Mid-Continent" was consolidated with the "Herald and Presbyter," of Cincinnati, Ohio. A branch office was established in St. Louis, of which Dr. Allen is the business manager. Dr. Williams remains on the editorial staff of the "Herald and Presbyter," residing in St. Louis.

The "Missouri Presbyterian," an exponent of Cumberland Presbyterianism, was founded about 1854, by the Rev. J. B. Logan, D. D., at Lexington, Missouri. The next year he removed it to St. Louis, and in 1858 or 1859, to Alton, Illinois, when the name was changed to the "Western Cumberland Presbyterian." Mr. T. H. Perrin, an employing printer in that city, then bought the paper, retaining Dr. Logan as editor. Later, the Rev. J. R. Brown, D. D., bought a half interest, and the word "Western" was dropped from the title. Soon afterward the paper was purchased by the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Publication at Nashville, Tennessee, where its publication was continued. After the removal of the "Cumberland Presbyterian" to Nashville, about 1874, the Rev. J. B. Logan, D. D., and Mr. T. H. Perrin began publishing at Alton, Illinois, "Our Faith," as an exponent of Cumberland Presbyterianism, the former named being the editor, and the latter the business manager. This publication continued until 1876, when the Rev. W. Benton Farr, of Macon City, Missouri, purchased the subscription list, and established at that place the "Observer," as a Cumberland Presbyterian organ. It was subsequently removed to St. Louis, and became the property of Perrin & Smith, in 1882. After some years the Rev. W. C. Logan, now pastor of a church in Chicago, bought Mr. Smith's interest, and the firm name became Perrin & Logan. Mr. Perrin soon sold his interest to the Rev. J. R. Brown, and the paper was managed by Brown & Logan. Mr. Logan was afterward succeeded by Mr. D. M. Harris, who continued its publication for four years. About 1895 the present Observer Publishing Company was incorporated, and the name of the paper was changed from the "St. Louis Observer" to the "Observer," with Messrs. D. M. Harris and C. M. Harris as editors, and Perrin & Smith as publishers. The "Observer" holds a large and stable subscription list, and is recognized as a denominational organ of national importance. The "Missionary Record," monthly, established 1814, is published by the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions and Church Extension, to further the objects of that body. Rev. J. W. Laughlin is the editor.

Baptist.

The first Baptist publication of which record is found was the "Missouri Baptist," which appeared in 1842. It was published weekly under the auspices of the General Baptist Association of Missouri, as the organ of the denomination in Missouri and adjoining States. The name of the editor is unknown, and the paper became extinct in 1844. The "Western Watchman," weekly, began publication November 6, 1846, under the direction

of the United Baptist General Association. It was published by Keith & Woods, and was edited by T. W. Ustick, who was succeeded by the Rev. W. S. Lynd. The paper suspended publication soon after the beginning of the Civil War. Ford's "Christian Repository," a monthly magazine, was established in 1852 by the Rev. S. H. Ford, who yet continues its publication. In 1860 appeared the first number of the "Missouri Baptist," under the patronage and as the organ of the Missouri Baptist Publication Society, with the Rev. S. H. Ford as editor. It ceased publication after about two years' existence.

On January 8, 1866, appeared at Palmyra, Missouri, the first copy of the "Missouri Baptist Journal," of which the Rev. John Hill Luther was editor. It was at once recognized by the General Association as the State organ of the denomination. Early in the following year was begun, in St. Louis, the publication of the "Baptist Record," under the editorial management of the Rev. A. A. Kendrick, D. D., and the Rev. Norman Fox, D. D. It was soon apparent that the denomination was losing influence, and with the purpose of uniting the Baptists of Missouri on a common platform, a consolidation of the two papers was effected, August 6, 1868, and the name was changed to the "Central Baptist." Dr. Kendrick was unable to spare time from his pastoral duties to perform much newspaper work, and he was succeeded in the editorial management by Dr. Luther, Dr. Fox remaining as associate editor. In 1874 the Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, S. T. D., succeeded Dr. Fox, and in the following year he took editorial charge of the paper, associating with himself the Rev. Wiley J. Patrick, D. D., Dr. Luther retiring. Dr. Patrick retired later, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Ferguson, who soon afterward purchased the paper and engaged as editor the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D. In 1882 the Rev. William H. Williams, D. D., of Virginia, became the owner, and the old managers retired. Dr. Williams conducted the paper until August 23, 1893, when he died. During his management it increased greatly in influence and circulation, and in the credit for this success the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D., associate editor, and Mr. A. W. Payne, the business manager, deservedly share. On the death of Dr. Williams Dr. Armstrong was established as editor-in-chief, and Mr. Payne was continued as business manager. In 1895 Messrs. Armstrong & Payne leased the newspaper property from the Central Baptist Publishing Company for the term of ten years. The "Central Baptist" is the organ of the Missouri Baptist General Association. Its circulation is principally in Missouri, but it extends also into Kansas and throughout the Southwest.

The "American Battle Flag" dates from January, 1875. It was edited by the Rev. D. B. Ray, formerly of the "Baptist Sentinel," of Kentucky. In 1880 the name was changed to the "Baptist Flag." In 1897 it was bought by J. N. Hall, who, in 1898, removed it to Fulton, Kentucky, where it is yet published. Mr. Ray went to Bolivar, Missouri, where he publishes Ray's "National Baptist Flag." In 1875 also appeared the "Regular Baptist Magazine," under the editorial management of the Rev. E. H. Burnham, as the organ of the Primitive Baptists, in contradistinction to the Missouri Baptists. It was discontinued in 1885.

Methodist.

For nearly half a century the St. Louis "Christian Advocate" has occupied a potential place in the affairs of Southern Methodism, and its circulation reaches not only every State in the Union, but nearly every part of the civilized world. It was instituted in 1850 by a joint committee of the St. Louis and Missouri Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church, South, with the Rev. J. Boyle as editor pro tem. In 1851 the conferences petitioned unanimously for the assignment of the Rev. D. R. McAnally as editor. He accepted, and discharged the duties of the position with signal ability until 1868, when he was relieved at his own request. For four years thereafter the Rev. T. M. Finney was in editorial charge, with the Rev. Thomas E. Bond as his associate, the latter named uniting his paper, the Baltimore (Maryland) "Christian Advocate," with that to which he came. In 1872, at the earnest request of many leading members of the denomination, Dr. McAnally resumed the editorial management, in which he continued actively until about 1890, when advanced age obliged his semi-retirement. However, his name was retained in the paper as the managing editor, and he wrote occasionally on special topics, until 1892, the year of his death. During a portion of Dr. McAnally's administration the Rev. E. M. Bounds, D. D., and the Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D., served as associate editors, as did also the Rev. W. B. Pal-

more, D. D., who became editor and publisher after the death of Dr. McAnally, and yet continues to serve in that twofold capacity. The "Central Christian Advocate" was, in its beginning, a private newspaper enterprise at Lebanon, Illinois, in 1852, under the editorial management of the Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, who was succeeded by the Rev. John L. Conklin, The paper did not commend itself to the General Conference, and it languished until 1856, when that body effected the removal of the paper to St. Louis, gave it official recognition as its Western organ, and elected the Rev. Joseph Brookes, D. D., to the editorship, in which position he served until 1860. The "Advocate" represented the anti-slavery and Union sentiment of the denomination in the years immediately prior to the Civil War, and Dr. Brookes' labors were at once difficult and dangerous. At the opening of the war Dr. Brookes entered the Federal Army in the capacity of chaplain. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, a veteran editor and ripe scholar, who served until 1864. The Rev. B. F. Crary served until 1872, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. St. James Frye. Dr. Frye was a man of conspicuous ability in various fields; his editorial work was of the highest merit, while as an author and pulpiteer his ability was recognized throughout the country. His period of editorial service covered a full score of years, until his death, in 1892. Professor S. W. Williams served as editor pro tempore until May of that year, when the Rev. Jesse Bowman Young was elected editor-in-chief. He brought to the duties of the position, splendid ability, having been engaged in religious journalism for many years, conspicuously as a writer on the New York "Advocate." He is yet in occupancy of the position, with Mr. Frederick Prizer as assistant. The paper has a wide circulation, and is recognized as one of the foremost religious journals in the country. The publication is from the Western Methodist Book Concern, of which Mr. S. H. Pye is business manager. From this house also emanates the "Sunday-School Journal," a weekly paper, and a series of lesson helps.

The "American Illustrated Methodist Magazine" first appeared in March, 1899, published by the Methodist Magazine Publishing Company, Mr. N. D. Thompson, president. It is edited by the Rev. James W. Lee, presiding elder of the St. Louis District Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the author of "The Making of a Man," and "The Self-Interpreting Bible," and the Rev. Naphtali Luccock, pastor of the St. Louis Union Methodist Episcopal Church, North. Mr. P. D. Benham is business manager. The "Magazine" is of highest merit. It is intended to insure new loyalty to the ideals, organizations and institutions of Methodism, knowing neither geographical nor factional lines, but laboring for a broader nationalism in church affairs. It is the only magazine of this denomination engaged in this large effort.

Christian.

In 1864 E. L. Craig, a prominent preacher in the Disciple (or Christian) Church, instituted a religious monthly, "The Gospel Echo." In 1867 he sold it to J. G. Reynolds, of Abingdon, Illinois, later president of Canton University, Missouri. In 1873 the "Gospel Echo" was consolidated with the "Christian," of Kansas City, Missouri, and changed to a weekly, taking the name of the latter paper, and making its publication office in St. Louis. In 1882 the "Evangelist," of Chicago, was consolidated with the "Christian," and the paper has since been known as the "Christian Evangelist." Both of these papers had roots reaching back for nearly a half century in smaller publications, bringing with them to the consolidation a heritage of valuable associations and influence. J. H. Garrison, LL. D., the present editor-in-chief, has in the "Christian Evangelist" a most enduring monument to his ability and conscientious discharge of duty. Graduating with honors from Abingdon (Illinois) College, he became associate editor of the "Gospel Echo" about 1870, and served in that capacity until 1894, when occurred the death of the editor, B. W. Johnson, who was succeeded by Dr. Garrison, a forceful writer, as well as an able pulpiteer and author. W. W. Hopkins is assistant editor, and Dr. B. B. Tyler, late of New York City, and J. J. Haley, of Kentucky, are contributing editors. The "Christian Evangelist," and particularly the individual papers which preceded it, represent in high degree the struggles, sacrifices and varying fortunes peculiar to religious journals. Since the consolidation, however, the paper has attained a nation-wide circulation, and occupies a leading place among the religious journals devoted to the cause urged by the Disciples of Christ, if, indeed, it is not the national leader. The pub-

lishing department of the "Christian Evangelist" includes a number of Sunday-school papers and lesson helps, all edited by W. W. Dowling, and the "Christian Tribune," a weekly juvenile paper, edited by Peter Ainslee, besides nearly five hundred volumes of literature adapted for family use, mostly of a religious nature, with some educational works. All the printing work is done on the premises of the company, the plant being one of the most complete and firmly established in the West.

Protestant Episcopal.

The "Church News" is a monthly journal of general and diocesan church intelligence, and is the recognized official paper of the Protestant Episcopal bishop and diocese of Missouri. It has the honor of being the oldest diocesan paper in the United States, having outlived many that were started before it, and even many that were launched afterward. The first number appeared in January, 1870, under the patronage of Bishop Robertson, with the Rev. William G. Spencer as editor. The following year he was succeeded by the Rev. John D. Easter, who, after a few months, was followed by the Rev. P. G. Robert, who served until the close of 1872. Under his management an effort was made to convert the "News" into a weekly, but the plan failed. The Rev. Edwin Coan then became editor, continuing until February, 1876. For the next ten years, until his death, Bishop Robertson supervised the editorial work, with occasional assistance by various clergymen and laymen, among the latter being Mr. John R. Triplett. After the death of Bishop Robertson, in 1886, the Rev. W. W. Sylvester became editor, but was soon succeeded by the Rev. F. K. Brooke, now bishop of Oklahoma. The Rev. Canon Davis took editorial charge in November, 1888, serving until June, 1889, when the present editor, the Rev. G. D. B. Miller, entered upon duty.

Non-Sectarian.

Although not primarily a religious journal, "Word and Works" is distinctively such in tone, and can not be properly classified except among non-sectarian religious publications. It was established in January, 1888, by the Rev. Irl R. Hicks, as an exponent of his theories and observations on meteorological conditions and probabilities, in which he is a recognized authority throughout the country, his weather forecasts being widely regarded and confided in. Out of the scientific questions treated of, naturally came opportunity for undenominational religious and family departments, all of which were, and continue to be, conducted with marked ability. In April of the first year the business was incorporated under the title of the Word and Works Publishing Company, the Rev. Irl R. Hicks continuing to serve as editor, and taking upon himself the greater part of the business management as vice-president. The company also publishes the "Word and Works Quarterly Echoes," a quarterly magazine, which includes Hicks' "Almanac," begun in 1894. Included in the business is the publication of various scientific and religious books, and the sale of telescopes and barometers of foreign and domestic manufacture. The Word and Works Company have recently acquired a business house of their own, and own the printing plant needed for their paper and other publications.

Jewish.

The "Jewish Voice," English, is the recognized newspaper representative of the Jews in the Mississippi Valley, there being none other in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Nebraska. It dates to August 29, 1879, when appeared the first number of the "Jewish Tribune," a small quarto, under the editorial management of four young Jews, namely, Samuel N. Fredman, J. Rosenfeld, Jr., Joseph L. Wolfner and Lewis Godlove. Six months later Rabbi M. Spitz was elected to the editorship, and he afterward associated with himsself the Rev. S. H. Sonneschein. Heretofore the paper had been principally devoted to local society affairs and general news, but it was now given a distinctively religious tone, as representative of the Jewish element of the population of the Mississippi Valley. Its career was checkered for a long time, and there were frequent changes of editorial management, among brief servers in that position being Rabbi Stern, Rabbi Gersoni, and Mr. M. Lowenstein, now business manager of the St. Louis "Star." For three years the business management was in the hands of Mr. M. C. Reefer, who published the paper under the name of the "Jewish Free Press." January 1, 1888, the present editor and publisher, Rabbi M. Spitz, came into possession, and changed the name to that of "The Jewish Voice."

"Monthly Bulletin of the Young Men's Christian Association," monthly, appears in two editions, for the north and south districts

of St. Louis. It is edited by the local secretaries of the association.

Other Journals.

"The Inland," a monthly journal, published in the interests of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, is the only national monthly of its class, and covers a large field. It was established in 1890 by E. F. Alden, the present publisher. The Rev. William M. Jones, Ph. D., is editor.

The "Everlasting Gospel," a monthly paper in the interests of the Holiness sect, is edited and published by H. W. Peffley. Its first issue was in November, 1898.

The "Vanguard," a monthly paper, advocating the ideas of the Holiness people, first appeared in 1881, conducted by two of their preachers, named Sherman and Ellis, and printed in a tent as they moved about from place to place, holding their meetings. In 1882 it was removed to St. Louis. It is now a semiweekly, edited and published by Anna Abrams.

The "International Evangel" is an interdenominational monthly, established 1890. It is published by R. M. Scruggs. W. J. Semelroth is editor.

Among journals which have lapsed was the "Herald of Religious Liberty," weekly, first printed in 1844 by J. M. Julian, with H. Chamberlain as editor, and was soon discontinued. There is no clue to its denominational character. The "Bible Advocate," monthly, advocating primitive Christianity, edited by the Rev. J. R. Howard, had a brief existence in 1848. About 1860 a Universalist clergyman and famous controversialist, named Manford, began the publication of a monthly magazine, which existed for several years.

The German religious press, in priority of date, is led by "Der Lutheraner," bimonthly, organ of the German Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, and was founded by the elder Walther, in 1844. At the beginning the expense of its publication was largely defrayed by the contributions of the congregations then existing in St. Louis. It is now published by the Concordia Publishing Company. The same house issues the following: "Lehre und Wehre," a monthly; "Magazin fuer Evangelisch-Lutherische Homiletik"; "Evangelisch-Lutherisches Schulblatt," a monthly; "Die Evangelisch-Lutherische Freikirche," bimonthly; also, in English, the "Concordia Magazine," monthly, illustrated, and the "Theological Quarterly." "Der Friedensbote" first appeared in 1849, as a fortnightly, and was conducted for some years by the Rev. C. A. Witte, as an advocate of the views of the Evangelical (Lutheran) Protestants. Subsequently the United Evangelicals organized the Evangelical Synod of North America, and the Eden Publishing Company of St. Louis was formed, and came into possession of the paper, which became a weekly. The Rev. R. John, D. D., was long the editor, but he recently retired, and is succeeded by the Rev. Th. Jungt. "Der Friedensbote" is the organ of the Synod, and is a journal of wide and strong influence. The same house publishes "Magazin fuer Evangelische Theologie und Kirche," a monthly, adapted to the uses of ministers and theological students, now in its twenty-seventh year; "Deutsch-Amerikanischer Jugend Freund," a monthly for young people; "Deutscher Missionsfreund," an illustrated monthly; "Theologische Zeitschrift," a monthly for ministers and students; "Paedagogische Zeitschrift," monthly, and a number of minor publications for school, home and children. The editorial conduct of all these journals is largely under the direction of the faculty of Eden Seminary.

"Protestantische Familien-Blatt" was begun in 1877, and was soon merged in "Die Protestantischen Zeitblaetter," of Cincinnati, which, in turn, was absorbed by "Die Union," and was afterward discontinued. July 1, 1882, publication of "Das Protestantische Familien-Blatt" was resumed by the Rev. J. G. Eberhard and the Rev. J. F. Jonas. It was subsequently removed to Cincinnati. "Lutherische Zionsbote," semimonthly, was founded in 1896; a mission supplement is issued with it once a month. It is published by the German Literary Board, and edited by the Rev. W. Rosenstengel and Professor J. L. Neve, of Atchison, Kansas. The "Illustrated Home Journal" is a strictly Lutheran family magazine, edited by the Rev. J. A. Detzer, and published by the Louis Lange Publishing Company. The first number appeared January 1, 1896, and it is published on the 1st and 15th days of every month.

"Bote der Neuen Kirche," monthly, was founded in Baltimore, Maryland, in September, 1855, as an exponent of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgian. The Rev. Arthur O. Brickmann was editor, and served as such until his death, in 1886. He

was a distinguished pulpit orator and writer on religious subjects. In 1886 the paper passed into the hands of the Rev. Adolph Roeder, of Vineland, New Jersey, who continued its publication in Baltimore, Maryland, until 1895, when he resigned on account of pressure of other duties. The paper then became the property and official organ of the German Synod of the New Jerusalem Church, and was removed to St. Louis, and placed under the editorial management of the Rev. Charles Aug. Nussbaum, who continues its publication.

"Der Christliche Bundes-Bote," a semi-monthly, first appeared in 1882, published by A. Wiebusch & Sons, and edited by the Rev. David Goerz, of Halstead, Kansas, under the auspices of the General Conference of Mennonites of North America. It was removed to Berne, Indiana, some years ago.

The pioneer German Catholic paper was the "Herold des Glaubens," dating back to 1850, when it was established by F. Saler, a large dealer in church goods, and a publisher of Catholic books. The principal cause for the venture was the very large immigration of Catholic Germans from Europe, and the necessity for a German Catholic journal to counteract the influence of the liberal, free-thinking press and orators representing the radical German revolutionists of 1848. The Rev. Father Seisl, S. J., was the first editor; he was connected with the St. Louis University, and conducted services for the German people, who at that time had no regular congregation in North St. Louis. Dr. Baumstark, a convert to the Catholic faith, became editor about 1861, serving until after the close of the Civil War, when he received a call to Cincinnati, and was succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. J. B. Mueller, formerly a teacher at Dutzow. He served until 1875, when the publisher failed, and the Rev. C. Wachter volunteered to conduct the paper temporarily. The German Printing and Publishing Association was then formed, and the publication of the "Herold des Glaubens" was continued, with Mr. H. Cramer as editor, who relinquished a professorship at St. Francis, Wisconsin, to accept the position. In 1881 he was succeeded by the present editor, Mr. William Schwarz. Mr. L. Blankemeier, business manager, has served in that capacity since 1878. The board of directors includes the Right Rev. Monsignor H. Muehlsiepen, vicar-general of the archdiocese of St. Louis, and a number of the leading Catholic business men in the city. The "Herold des Glaubens" enjoys an extensive circulation, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the West and Southwest, and continues to be published from the same building which it occupied on its first appearance in 1850. Issued by the same company, is the "Pastoral-Blatt," a monthly publication for the priests of the archdiocese. It first appeared in 1866, the Rev. Father Muehlsiepen being the editor. He served two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Faerber, who yet occupies the chair. Another publication is a voluminous annual almanac, "Der Familien Freund," issued as a premium with the "Herold des Glaubens."

In 1851 Mr. Franz Saler began publishing the "Tages-Chronik," a German two-cent morning newspaper with a strong Catholic bias. Among the early editors were Mr. Anton Boeckling and Mr. Adelbert Loehr. After twelve years its business interests were transferred to the "Anzeiger des Westens," and it ceased to exist. "Amerika," daily and Sunday, first appeared October 17, 1872. It was instituted by an association known as the German Literary Society, with Mr. Anthony Hellmich as editor, who was afterward succeeded by Dr. Edward Preuss, who continues to serve. All the conductors of "Amerika" have been Catholics, and the paper is generally recognized as semi-religious. It is, however, a Democratic journal, and gives only second place to anything pertaining to church matters. "Die Waechter" was established in September, 1897, in the interest of German Catholic societies. Although a distinctively religious journal, it was tinged with socialistic predilections. Until August, 1898, it was a monthly publication; it then became a weekly, but after four issues it passed out of existence in September, 1898. Mr. F. Tombridge was editor and publisher during its lifetime.

"Hlas" is a Catholic weekly journal, printed in the language of the Bohemian-speaking people and covers a wide field, there being no papers of its class nearer than Chicago on the one side and Texas on the other. It dates from 1873, when it was established by the St. Louis Bohemian Literary Society. At the end of its first year it suspended on account of financial difficulties, but resumed after a few

months. The Rev. Joseph Hassoun has been editor and manager from the first issue.

Rescue Home.—The Salvation Army Rescue Home at 3740 Marine Avenue in St. Louis was opened in 1897. Its object is the rescue and reclamation of fallen women by providing them with a home where they are instructed in useful vocations and brought under religious training for four months, or longer, and then provided with places in which they can earn their own living.

Reserve Corps.—The United States Reserve Corps of Missouri was organized the latter part of May, 1861, and was composed of five regiments of Union volunteers enlisted for three months. The whole of this force was raised in St. Louis and four-fifths of it was made up of German citizens. When formed into a brigade the commissioned officers of these regiments elected Captain Thomas W. Sweeney brigade commander. It was the intention to station the Reserve Corps in and around St. Louis, but they were ready to take the field when called upon to do so and nearly all these troops did go into active service under General Lyon.

Residences, 1848.—It will be interesting, particularly to many of the older citizens, to note the spots where some of the best known people of that day resided at the beginning of the year 1848, as compiled from the St. Louis Directory, published by J. H. Sloss. Selections are made with the view to showing what may be looked upon as the fashionable sections of the city at the period referred to: Gerard B. Allen, Fourth and Cerre; Henry Ames, 268 Second; John J. Anderson, 129 Walnut; D. H. Armstrong, 79 North Sixth; Henry D. Bacon, Morrison and Morton; Charles Balmer, 160 South Fourth; William H. Barksdale, Eighth, north of Olive; Stephen D. Barlow, Fourteenth, south of Market; James S. Barry, 112 South First (Main); Edward Bates, Sixteenth and Chestnut; P. A. Berthold, Olive, between Seventh and Eighth; Frederick Billon, 44 North Sixth; Montgomery Blair, Eighth, between Olive and Pine; R. S. Blennerhassett, 162 Carondelet Avenue; Henry T. Blow, Sixth and Walnut; Taylor Blow, 132 Market; Lewis V. Bogy, 184 Olive; Ed. Bredell, 124 North Fourth; Hudson E. Bridge, 158 North First; George K. Budd, 158 North Fourth; Peter G. Camden, Howard and Broadway; Robert Campbell, 40 North Fourth; A. B. Chambers, Sixth and Elm; Mad. A. P. Chouteau, Gratiot, west of Eighth; Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Seventh and Market; William T. Christy, Fifth, between Locust and St. Charles; James B. Colt, Washington Avenue, west of Eighth; John F. Darby, 113 South Fourth; Samuel C. Davis, 39 Walnut; Frederick Dent, 152 South Fourth; Charles Dickson, Fifth, south of Spruce; Dwight Durkee, Collins, near O'Fallon; James B. Eads, 61 Olive; J. H. Eddy, 164 North Third; S. M. Edgell, Collins and O'Fallon; Rev. William G. Eliot, Eighth, between Olive and Locust; George Engelmann, Fifth and Elm; Green Erskine, Eighth and Olive; William L. Ewing, 53 North Fifth; A. W. Fagin, Locust, between seventh and Eighth; Dr. Bernard Farrar, 80 North Sixth; Joseph M. Field, 20 Olive; Giles F. Filley, Collins Street; Joseph M. Franciscus, Locust, between Sixth and Seventh; R. M. Funkhouser, 174 Market; Archibald Gamble, 35 South Fourth; Hamilton R. Gamble, 10 North Fifth; T. T. Gantt, Chouteau Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth; Daniel R. Garrison, Collins and O'Fallon; Oliver Garrison, Second, near Cherry; Samuel Gaty, 42 Collins; Ed. J. Gay, Fifth and Myrtle; William Glasgow, 22 South Fourth; Carlos S. Greeley, Seventh and Chestnut; Thornton Grimsley, Fourth, between Elm and Myrtle; Alexander Hamilton, 177 North Fifth; John How, Eighth, between Pine and Chestnut; Anne L. Hunt, Eighth and Olive; Luther M. Kennett, 86 North Sixth; George Knapp, Fourth and Elm; John Knapp, Pine, near Eleventh; Miron Leslie, Olive, near Eighth; James H. Lucas, Olive, between Ninth and Tenth; George K. McGunnigle, Chestnut, west of Sixth; William McKee, 87 North Second; Kenneth McKenzie, 19 South Fifth; Dr. William M. McPheeters, 147 North Fourth; Dr. William Maffitt, Sixth and Walnut; William M. Morrison, 157 North Fourth; Dr. S. Gratz Moses, 65 North Fifth; David Nicholson, Spruce, west of Fourth; John O'Fallon, 121 Locust; D. D. Page, Market, near Third; Nathaniel Paschall, Pine, between Seventh and Eighth; H. L. Patterson, 129 Chestnut; Rene Paul, 14 Elm; Trusten Polk, Sixth, between Morgan and Franklin Avenue; Dr. Charles Pope, 121 Locust; Bernard Pratte, 57 North Fifth; John J. Roe, Fourth and Green; Henry von Phul, Fourth and Pine;

James E. Yeatman, Olive, west of Eleventh. The numbers, it must be noted, are not the same as now, the present system being from one to one hundred for each block.

Retail Grocers' Association.—This association had its beginning in 1891, in the coming together of a dozen grocers and the establishment of an active corporate body, which, in 1897, numbered over five hundred members. The objects are to prevent wholesale grocers, jobbers and commission merchants selling goods to the grocers' customers at prices which the grocers themselves are required to pay; to curtail the peddling business on the streets; and to secure the trade against that class of customers who do not pay if they can avoid it—and it claims to have done much in the way of breaking up these practices.

Retail Jewelers' Association.—The Retail Jewelers' Association of Missouri is not strictly a local institution, its membership not being limited to St. Louis, but extending to the whole State and including members from adjoining States in which no similar organization exists. But St. Louis is the headquarters, where its executive officers reside and where a large proportion of its most active members are found. It began its existence in 1889, with about fifty members, and, at its annual outing in August, 1897, it had on its rolls one hundred and seventy-five members, fifty-six of whom were residents of St. Louis. Its first officers, chosen at the beginning of the organization, were Herman Overshelp, president; Herman Mauch, treasurer; F. H. Niehaus, secretary. Its objects are mutual protection, quickening the interest and enlarging the views of the jewelers, keeping watchful eyes on illegal enterprises, scrutinizing the qualities and make of goods, and promoting good-fellowship among its members.

Retail Shoe Merchants' Association.—This association was organized March 15, 1896, Peter Gundlach being the first president; W. E. Kersten, secretary; H. C. Fink, treasurer; with H. Zelsman, Edwin L. Gundlach and Fred. Berlich for the executive board. Its objects are to protect the retail shoe merchants and shoemakers from unjust sales of goods by manufacturers and wholesalers of shoes and rubbers, and also wholesalers of leather and findings direct to consumers; also to promote friendship and sociability among its members, to protect the members against losses through "poor pay" customers, and to secure concerted action in matters of interest to the retail shoe trade.

Reuss, Charles C., was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 5, 1835, and came to St. Louis in 1854. His father was engaged in the forwarding trade at Frankfort, and also in the banking business, and was a prominent citizen of the old free Hansetown. The son was very carefully educated in select schools and at the Frankfort gymnasium, and came to this country when he was nineteen years old, a healthy, robust young man, of very superior intellectual attainments. His elder brother, Ferdinand A. Reuss, had preceded him to this city and was connected with the old-time banking house of Page & Bacon. Charles entered his brother's employ upon his arrival in this city, but some time later connected himself with the merchandising business of Peter Ambs, in which he afterward became a partner. Their business prospered until 1857, when they met with reverses in consequence of the financial panic of that year, and in 1859 they were compelled to suspend business. During the year 1857 Mr. Reuss was compelled to make a trip to St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is worthy of note in this connection, as illustrating the difference between the transportation facilities of that day and the present, that this trip consumed fourteen days. Going by boat to Alton, he went from there to Chicago by rail, from Chicago to Prairie du Chien by rail, and thence to his destination by way of the mail route in such vehicles as were employed to carry the mails and passengers over the primitive roads of the Northwest at that period. In the year 1859 he entered the banking house of Darby & Barksdale—afterwards W. H. Barksdale & Co.—and was connected with that institution until 1861. In that year he was called to Frankfort, Germany, to settle up his father's banking business, and later to settle the estate of his father, who died in 1862. He remained in Germany until 1866 and then, returning to St. Louis, entered again into business with his brother, F. A. Reuss. At a later date he took charge of his brother's affairs and was thus engaged until 1879, when he became connected with the Winkelmeyer Brewing Company. In 1881 he entered the employ of his friend, Adolphus Busch, in connection

with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, and still retains a place in that establishment. He is also vice-president and secretary of the South Side Bank, located at the corner of Pestalozzi Street and South Broadway. Mr. Reuss married, in 1872, Miss Hedwig Schroeder, of Rochester, New York, and celebrated his silver wedding in 1897.

Reynolds, Matthew Givens, lawyer, was born November 19, 1854, in Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, son of Dr. Stephen J. and Sophronia (Givens) Reynolds. His father was born in Kentucky, and his paternal grandfather was Dr. Michael Reynolds, a surgeon in the British Navy, who came to this country during the War of 1812, and later resigned his commission and settled in Kentucky. His father came from Kentucky to Missouri in his young manhood, and here married Miss Sophronia Givens, who was a native of this State. Matthew G. Reynolds was appointed a United States Naval Cadet in 1870 and was graduated from the academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in the class of 1874, winning the prize awarded to the best executive officer of his class. He was assigned to duty on the United States frigate "Plymouth," from which he was detached in 1875, to become one of the cadets of the United States flagship "Tennessee," aboard of which he made a trip to China. Upon his return to this country in 1876 he was promoted to ensign, his commission dating from July of 1875. He was then transferred to the United States frigate "Wyoming," and served on that vessel until 1877, when he resigned his commission and returned to his home in Bowling Green. Immediately afterward he began reading law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Robinson & Smith, of Bowling Green and after attending for a time the St. Louis Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1878. He practiced his profession in Bowling Green for a year and then removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where he became a member of the firm of Fagg, Reynolds & Fagg. Judge Fagg, the senior member of the firm removed to St. Louis in 1882 and the two remaining partners continued their association at Louisiana for another year under the firm name of Reynolds & Fagg. Their partnership was dissolved in 1883 and for three years thereafter Mr. Reynolds was associated in practice with William H. Biggs, now judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. In 1886 he sought a broader field of professional labor in St. Louis and has since practiced in this city, except when discharging public and official duties. His "entree" into public life was made in 1878, when he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Pike County on the Republican ticket and made an unsuccessful race for that office in a Democratic stronghold. In 1880 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives from the eastern district of Pike County, being the first Republican elected to office in that county since 1866. As a legislator he won enviable distinction, becoming recognized as one of the readiest and most forcible debaters of the House of Representatives. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and the same year he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Missouri District, reducing the normal Democratic majority in the district more than one-half. At a later date he was for two years president of the Missouri League of Republican Clubs, and, while holding that office, did much to advance the cause of his party in this State. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him United States Attorney for the Court of Private Land Claims, a tribunal specially constituted for the determination of titles to land claimed under grants from the Spanish and Mexican governments, in the Western and Southwestern States and Territories, which, during the last half century passed to the United States from Mexico. Undertaking the protection of the government's interests in this peculiar class of litigation, the millions of acres in this region which have been restored to the public domain and freed from individual claim of title thereto, attest the success of Mr. Reynolds' efforts and his professional ability better than could anything else. So valuable were his services in this connection that he was reappointed to the same position by President Cleveland and still retains it under President McKinley. In 1895 he was appointed by Attorney-General Olney and subsequently reappointed by Attorneys-General Harmon and McKenna, special assistant to the Attorney-General in cases appealed from the Court of Private Land Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the conduct of this litigation before the court of last resort he has won added renown as a lawyer. Mr. Reynolds married, in 1880, Miss Mamie K. Fagg, daughter of his former law

partner, Judge Thomas J. C. Fagg, who at one time graced the Supreme Bench of Missouri. Their children are Stephen Clark, Florence, Alice, Mary, Matthew G., Jr., Robert Parker and Lucy Winn Reynolds.

Rice, Jonathan, merchant, was born July 15, 1843, at Bamberg, Bavaria, son of Seligman and Yetta (Neuman) Rice. His father, when quite a young man, became a resident of Bamberg in the early years of this century, was married there and resided uninterruptedly in Bamberg until death claimed him at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. Mr. Rice's parents enjoyed the rare good fortune of celebrating their "diamond wedding anniversary," on which unusual occasion a silver-bound Bible was sent to them by the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. This royal gift was formally presented to the aged couple by the burgomaster and city council of Bamberg amid much rejoicing. Reared in the ancient and historically interesting city of Bamberg, Mr. Rice was carefully educated and at the early age of fifteen was graduated with honor from the polytechnic school of his native city. He then entered a banking house in Bamberg, expecting to make that business his avocation in life, but all the while his elder brother, who had established himself successfully in this country, was endeavoring to persuade him to come to the United States. The result of this fraternal solicitation and advice was that in the spring of 1860 Mr. Rice bade adieu to home and friends and set sail for the United States. Upon his arrival in this country, he came direct to St. Joseph, Missouri, which was then the extreme Western limit of railroad transportation facilties, the "pony express," which started from there daily being the only overland medium of communication between the East and far-off California. Mr. Rice remained at St. Joseph until after the breaking out of the Civil War, when the interests of his brother, who was a government contractor, required his services amid the stirring scenes of military life. This was the means of bringing him into contact with the leading military men of that period and he recalls with pride the interviews he had the day before the battle of Shiloh with Generals Prentice and Grant, of whom the last named had just arrived at Pittsburg Landing. After the capture of Memphis by the Federal forces Mr. Rice joined his brother and Messrs. William Stix and Benjamin Eiseman in forming the present firm of Rice, Stix & Co., and for seventeen years thereafter they were engaged in business in that Southern city, sharing its fortunes and taking an active part in various commercial enterprises and participating also in the political turmoils of the reconstruction period. When the memorable yellow fever scourge afflicted Memphis in 1873 Mr. Rice bravely remained at his post and early and late answered the demands made upon him as one of the active workers of the relief association. When yellow fever again made its appearance in the city in 1879 Mr. Rice and his associates decided to transfer their commercial interests to St. Louis, and the house which they established in pursuance of that decision has since become one of the great commercial institutions of the city, reflecting credit upon St. Louis, as well as upon its founders. It would be interesting, did space permit, to trace the evolution of this house from its inception at Memphis, into the mammoth establishment of the present day. But in this connection it need only be said that through his genius for business, by his sterling worth as a man and his amiable qualities as a boon companion, Mr. Rice has made for himself a place among the merchant princes of the city and has gathered about him a host of friends. He is a director and vice-president of the St. Louis Exposition, vice-president of the Interstate Commercial Club, director of the Columbian Club, of the Merchants' Transportation Association, of the Business Men's League, of the Covenant Life Insurance Company and of the Merchants' Life Insurance Association, and is a member of many of the leading clubs. He married, in 1874, Miss Aurelia Stix, daughter of Henry Stix, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has one son, Charles Marcus Rice. His wife, AURELIA (STIX) RICE, one of the truly philanthropic women of St. Louis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1854. Both her parents, Henry and Pauline (Thurnauer) Stix, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and her paternal ancestors since 1680 have been settled in Burgkundstadt, near Bamberg, which is still the family seat. She comes of an old and honorable Bavarian family and is a grand-niece of Professor Wolfsohn, the eminent mathematician of Berlin University, who was tutor to Giacomo Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer. Her father came to this country in 1849, and soon thereafter established himself in Cincin-

nati, as a merchant, and until 1894 was a conspicuous figure both in the commercial and philanthropic circles of that city. Mrs. Rice received her early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and after quitting the high school, finished her studies in the Convent of Notre Dame, of that city. She was married in 1874 and for five years thereafter made her home in Memphis, Tennessee. After her removal to this city she began devoting the time which could be spared from family duties to philanthropic work, and the sphere of her usefulness and influence has since been constantly broadening. Ever since the opening of the Martha Parsons Hospital Mrs. Rice has been an active member of the board of directors of that institution and at the present time is one of its vice-presidents. She was first president of the Sisterhood of Personal Service, organized in 1892 to do personal work among the Hebrew poor, and for four years was at the head of that worthy charity. She is now (1898) vice-president of the Associated Jewish Charities of St. Louis, and in these various philanthropic movements she has manifested her tender sympathies through generous gifts and assiduous labor. Her good judgment, executive ability and womanly tact have also contributed greatly to the advancement of their interests, and as a member of Temple Israel congregation she has been equally active in church work. Mrs. Rice is known also as a patron of art, music and literature, and her studies of German and English literature have covered a wide range. She is the author of several poems and short stories, and varied accomplishments supplement her social and domestic graces.

Rice, Nathan Lewis, clergyman, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, December 29, 1807, and died in Chatham, Kentucky, June 11, 1877. He received his academic education at Centre College, was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1829, and in 1833 was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bardstown, Kentucky. There he established and conducted a seminary for girls and also edited a paper called "The Western Protestant." After resigning his pastorate at Bardstown, he preached in Paris, Kentucky, and later held a public discussion on the subject of "Baptism" with Alexander Campbell, at Lexington, Kentucky, the event exciting at the time wide-spread interest throughout the West. In 1845 he took charge of a church in Cincinnati, and in 1850 held a memorable discussion with Archbishop John B. Purcell, of that city, on the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1853 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and was identified with Presbyterianism in this city until 1857, when he became pastor of a church in Chicago, and editor of "The Presbyterian Expositor." In 1861 he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York City, and continued to fill that pastorate until 1867, when he retired temporarily from ministerial work on account of ill health. In 1868 he was made president of Westminster College, of Fulton, Missouri, and remained at the head of that institution until 1874, when he went to Danville, Kentucky, to become professor of didactic and polemic theology in the theological seminary at that place. His debate with Campbell and debates with E. M. Pingree on "Universal Salvation" were published, and he was also the author of various works mostly on polemical subjects.

Rice Trade.—St. Louis once received part of its supplies of rice from South Carolina and part from Louisiana, but in the year 1874 the Louisiana crop was large and offered at such low prices that South Carolina rice was excluded from this market, and our merchants have supplied themselves from Louisiana ever since. The receipts in 1865 were only 2,035 barrels and sacks; in 1875, they were 17,991; in 1885, they were 63,697 barrels and sacks; and in 1895, they were 93,039 barrels and sacks. Of the total receipts, 87,690 packages, in 1896, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad brought 33,843 packages; the Mobile & Ohio 25,583 packages; the Illinois Central 8,259 packages; the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 4,040 packages, and the lower Mississippi boats 2,335 packages. The shipments in 1877 were 26,563 packages; in 1885, 34,700 packages; and in 1895, 62,213 packages.

Rich, John J., manufacturer, was born July 13, 1838, in the Isle of Man, and died in St. Louis, November 9, 1896. His parents were John J. and Isabelle (Milburn) Rich, worthy people who trained their son to habits of industry and instilled into his youthful mind moral and religious principles which

governed his actions in later years and made him a useful and upright man. He was reared, as well as born, on the picturesque island which lies in the Irish Sea—equidistant from England and Ireland—and after being given what was regarded in those days as a good practical education, was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he had mastered when he was nineteen years of age. He then came to this country and for two years after his arrival in the United States worked at his trade. At the end of that time he established himself in St. Louis in the lumber business, which he conducted for many years thereafter at a yard on Tenth Street, between O'Fallon and Cass Streets, which was known as the J. J. Rich Lumber Yard and which was conspicuous among the old-time lumber markets of the city. About the year 1882 he became identified with the manufacturing interests of the city and for fourteen years previous to his death he was a member of the carriage manufacturing firm of McCabe, Young & Co., engaged in business at 1120 North Broadway. His lumber business, which was started in a small way, grew to large proportions as a result of his sagacious management, and in later years he was equally successful as a manufacturer. In business circles he was always known as a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity, scrupulously exact in meeting every obligation and considerate at all times of the interests and welfare of those who sustained to him the relation of employes. When he became a man of fortune, he was conspicuous among those who aided and encouraged public enterprises of various kinds, and at the time of his death he was president of the North St. Louis Improvement Company and was taking an active part in the movement to promote the building of a third bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. He was never a politician, but took a good citizen's interest in public affairs and was a staunch Democrat in his political affiliations. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and after having been identified for some years with the Biddle Market Mission, which he labored faithfully and efficiently to build up, he became a communicant of Centenary Church—then under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. John Mathews—in 1886. He was thereafter one of the leading members of this church, bearing his share of its burdens and contributing in every way his full share to the advancement of its interests and the cause which it represented. Mr. Rich was a member of the Masonic order and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, but was not especially active in fraternal circles, being a man of domestic tastes and finding the sweetest pleasures of life at his own fireside and in the company of his own family. In the affairs of every-day life, he was known as a man of decided views and firm convictions and as one of the staunchest and truest of friends. He married, in 1864, Miss Ella L. Williams, of Bowling Green, Ohio. The surviving members of his family are his widow, one son and four daughters.

Richardson, James, Jr., known to the public both as a merchant and city official of St. Louis, was born January 8, 1855, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, son of James and Laura (Clifford) Richardson. He belongs to the ninth generation of the descendants of Ezekiel Richardson, who came to this country from England with the Winthrop colony in 1630, and who was one of the founders and incorporators of the town of Woburn, Massachusetts. This Puritan ancestor was the progenitor of a hardy and vigorous stock, and many representatives of the family achieved distinction during the colonial and revolutionary eras. James Richardson was reared in St. Louis, and after attending the public schools of the city, completed his academic education at Washington University. In 1875 he entered his father's wholesale drug house and was identified with that large commercial establishment until 1879. When the Richardson Drug Company was organized he became secretary and treasurer of the corporation and retained that position until the great drug house was destroyed by fire in 1889, after which the corporation decided not to resume business in St. Louis, although the business of the branch establishment previously founded at Omaha, Nebraska, is still continued. Since severing his connection with the active conduct of the drug business, in which he still retains a financial interest, Mr. Richardson has devoted his attention in the main to his private business interests and the management of a handsome estate. In 1895 he was appointed commissioner of supplies for the city of St. Louis, to hold office during a term of four years, and still retains that position. He is a capable and popular public official, and is

prominent in the councils of the Republican party, with which he affiliates politically. He married, in 1878, Miss Florence Wyman, of St. Louis, and has a family of six children.

Richardson, John C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, March 26, 1819. His father, though trained for the practice of medicine, was for many years a public officer of Fayette County, Kentucky, but afterward became an extensive planter in the South. The son received a good common school education, afterward took a collegiate course at Centre College, Danville, and read law at Transylvania. Emigrating to Missouri in 1840, he settled at Boonville, where he attained distinction at the bar, and where he married a daughter of Isaac Lionberger, and a sister of John R. Lionberger, the well known banker and capitalist of St. Louis. In 1850 he moved to St. Louis and formed a law partnership with Sinclair Kirtly, during the existence of which connection he was appointed city counselor by Mayor Kennett, which office he filled in 1851-2. Afterward he was associated with Samuel T. Glover. This firm became one of the most eminent ever known at the bar of St. Louis. At the regular State election in 1857 he was chosen judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, filling the office with dignity and signal ability until, in 1859, finding that the condition of his health could not withstand the constant strain which the duties of that position imposed, he resigned and returned to practice, resuming partnership with Mr. Glover. But his decisions while on the bench developed in a remarkable degree his clear and discriminating intellect, the logical bent of his reasoning powers, and his familiarity with the learning of the books. The return of Judge Richardson to St. Louis was at the period when the country was rife with the political struggle following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. A Kentuckian, he was imbued with the spirit which attached so many to the principles of Henry Clay. Opposing the sectionalism of the partisans of Lincoln and Breckinridge, and yet unwilling to support Douglas, Judge Richardson, in 1860, became an earnest advocate of Bell and Everett. His character, popularity and eloquence brought him at once to the front as a leader of the Constitutional Union party. He addressed numerous meetings over which he was often selected to preside, was chosen chairman of the St. Louis County Committee, and was nominated as a candidate for Congress on his favorite ticket, which latter honor, however, he declined. He did not live to see the result of the election, but died, after a brief illness, September 21, 1860, leaving, besides his grief-stricken wife, a son and a daughter. His death was a painful shock to the community and brought an uncommon weight of sadness to his brethren of the legal profession. The newspapers recorded the event with expressions of genuine sorrow, and the members of the bar, both of St. Louis and Boonville, passed resolutions eulogizing the deceased in terms of the highest encomium. Among those participating in the proceedings in the St. Louis court were Edward Bates, Samuel T. Glover, Uriel Wright, Charles D. Drake, James O. Broadhead, Fidelio C. Sharp, John F. Darby, Thomas T. Gantt and, indeed, all the prominent lawyers of the city. Judge Richardson was characterized as personally and professionally a man of elevated and superior nature, intelligent, gentle, genial, dignified, upright and pure—a man who set an example to the young of energy and singleness of purpose in his life and calling. "No abler man," to quote from the remarks of Mr. Glover, "ever occupied the bench of the Supreme Court. The opinions he delivered there are not surpassed in point of learning, native acumen and intellect by those of any who have ever sat there. His mind was stored with a large fund of general knowledge. He was familiar with the standard authors." To repeat the words of the same high authority: "It was in the domestic circle that his virtues were shown with the gentle force and mild radiance which give happiness to the seclusion of the fireside. As a husband and father, he was exemplary, as he was likewise as a citizen." Representatives of the bar were appointed to present the resolutions that were adopted to the several courts, in all of which eulogistic addresses were delivered by prominent lawyers. And thus has been sketched the career of one who displayed qualities which, had he continued in his sphere, would have placed his name in the annals of jurisprudence among the brightest lights in this country.

Riddick, Thomas Fiveash, one of the pioneers of American St. Louis, was born in 1781, in Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia. His family had been prominent for

generations in the political life of the colony, several members of it having sat in the Colonial Assembly and done good service on the frontier against the French and Indians. During the Revolution they took an active share in all the military and legislative proceedings in Virginia which established the independence of the colonies and gave free constitutions to the State and to the United States, and they have honorable mention in the Virginia records. Colonel Riddick came to St. Louis in 1804, about the time of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and at once took a prominent part in the social organization of the new community. In 1806 he was appointed clerk of the board of commissioners of land claims and did good work in settling the titles to lands in Upper Louisiana. The experience gained in this office he turned to the most beneficent uses. Finding that there were many lots to which no valid title was held by any one, Colonel Riddick proceeded to Washington in 1812 and had a bill introduced and passed in Congress conveying all unclaimed lots in St. Louis and adjacent villages to the common schools, securing for the schools a property now worth a million and a half, from which the St. Louis School Board derives a large revenue. The journey to and from Washington on this business was made on horseback at Colonel Riddick's own expense. The school board have recognized this great service by naming one of their schools the Riddick School. In the organization of the first Legislature of the Territory in 1812 he acted as clerk pro tem. of the House, and in the same year was appointed by President Monroe a member of the legislative council of the Territory. In 1820 he was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution under which Missouri was admitted into the Union. He also served the city for some years as alderman and justice of the peace. In local affairs Colonel Riddick was very active. He was the lay organizer and first senior warden of Christ Church, now Cathedral. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of St. Louis, the first bank established in the Territory, and in 1820 was president of the Territorial Bank of Missouri. The charter of the first lodge of Free Masons in St. Louis was granted to Meriwether Lewis, worshipful master; Thomas F. Riddick, senior warden, and Rufus Easton, junior warden; and this lodge and its successor, Missouri Lodge, No. 12, afterward Missouri Lodge, No. 1, comprised in their membership the most influential citizens in the Territory. In April, 1821, Colonel Riddick assisted in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was elected its first grand master. There seems to have been no movement of public advantage, political, religious, educational or social, which failed to command the sympathetic and energetic assistance of Colonel Riddick. He was an enthusiastic believer in the coming greatness of St. Louis, and while its boundaries were yet limited by Third Street, confidently predicted a population of a million souls for the new metropolis in the heart of the continent. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community in a high degree, and his death in 1830, at the early age of forty-nine, deprived St. Louis of one of her most public-spirited and useful citizens. Among the names of the pioneers and founders of St. Louis, that of Colonel Riddick deserves an honorable place. Extended notices of Colonel Riddick's life and public services are to be found in "Scharf's History of St. Louis," "Billon's Annals of St. Louis," "Darby's Personal Recollections," and "Carr's Missouri."

Ridgely, Franklin L., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 18, 1840. He comes of good military stock. His father was Captain Henderson Ridgely, also born in Baltimore, of the Fourth United States Infantry, who was killed in battle in the War with Mexico—"a victim to gallantry never surpassed," as tersely stated in the official report of the commanding general. He was in the same regiment and company with General U. S. Grant, and they were warm personal friends. His mother was Mary Benson, of Baltimore. Educated at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Franklin L. Ridgely espoused the Union cause in the Civil War, and was appointed by President Lincoln a second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, Regular Army, August 5, 1861. His brother also joined the Union Army and died in after years from the effects of a wound received before Richmond. Captain Ridgely served with honor in the war and then resigned his position in the army and went into the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis, as member of the firm of Henderson, Ridgely & Co. His military training, quick perception of the habits and needs of trade in St. Louis, and his

high sense of honor were promptly recognized, and he was called from one position of trust to another. Always taking an active interest in military affairs, he was appointed, in 1863, a captain of the Missouri State Militia on the staff of General A. G. Edwards, and has affiliated with military organizations as a member of the Loyal Legion. He was a director in the Citizens' Insurance Company, one of the substantial companies of that day, and was vice-president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, a position which he held for fifteen years. He afterward succeeded to the presidency of the same company, and was also president of the East St. Louis Connecting Railroad for several years. In 1895 he was appointed by Mayor Walbridge a park commissioner of the city of St. Louis, a position which he still continues to hold. His opinion in municipal matters always commands attention and deference from those who are seeking to advance the cause of good government in the city, and while Captain Ridgely has proved an exceptionally good park commissioner, his friends perceive in the administration of that office proofs of a capacity for higher things. In politics Captain Ridgely is a Republican; in church relations, an Episcopalian; and in all respects a public-spirited citizen, a diligent, faithful, efficient public officer, and a true man. His connections, for a series of years, with the dry goods trade of the city, with the insurance business and with the ferry company have made him familiar with the elements of the greatness of St. Louis and with the safest and most effective means of developing them. He is a member of the Noonday and St. Louis Clubs and of the Legion of Honor. October 16, 1862, he married Miss Jane Wiggins, eldest daughter of the late Samuel B. Wiggins, one of the original founders of the Wiggins Ferry Company. They have three children, Samuel W. Ridgely, Mary Lee Simpkins, wife of Allan T. Simpkins, and Frank E. Ridgely, a graduate of Annapolis, and now an ensign in the United States Navy, who was on the "New York" and later on the "San Francisco" during the Havana blockade.

Riley, Matilda Evans, art educator, was born March 9, 1849, in Brown County, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Alston) Evans. Mrs. Riley was educated in the public schools of Ohio, at the Ripley High School, and at the Normal Institute of Buford, Ohio. She also studied during the early years of her life under the preceptorship of her father, who was a man of superior attainments and to whose careful and judicious training much of her success in later life can be attributed. Her father died in 1861 and her mother two years later, leaving her and two older sisters to face the world as best they could, the vicissitudes of the Civil War having deprived them of the little fortune which they had previously enjoyed. Soon after the death of her mother Mrs. Riley began teaching school, and some time later went to North Middletown, Kentucky, to become a student teacher, arriving there on the day of President Lincoln's assassination. She taught at North Middleton until called back to Ripley, Ohio, by the continued illness of one of her elder sisters. From Ripley she went to Cincinnati, in 1866, and taught there until her marriage, in 1871. While in Cincinnati she turned her attention to the study of art and continued it during the five years of her connection with the schools of that city. January 21, 1871, she married Dr. C. M. Riley, of Sunbury, Ohio, and came with him two years later to St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Within a year after his coming to St. Louis Dr. Riley's health failed, and, as a consequence, he was compelled to abandon the practice of medicine. Mrs. Riley then, in 1874, entered the public schools of St. Louis as a teacher, by examination, being a total stranger to the school authorities and not a graduate of the Normal School of this city. She began as third assistant, was regularly promoted through the grades of second, first, and head assistant, to the positions of assistant principal and critic teacher to the teachers of the Normal School in their school of practice. In 1887, much to her surprise, she was asked to accept the position of assistant drawing supervisor. She asked and was allowed ten weeks in which to consider this offer, and finally accepted it, only for the reason that the position of assistant principal was to be abolished on account of the reconstruction of the Normal School and the school of practice. At the end of the first year in her new position, she was made supervisor of drawing, a position which she has ever since held.

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